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WILLIAM OF WYKEHAM

AND

HIS COLLEGES.

BY

MACKENZIE E. C. WALCOTT, M.A.

"A painfull work it is, I'll assure you, and more than difficult: wherein that toyle hath been taken, as no man thinketh, so no man believeth, but he that hath made the triall."—*Antony a Wood.*

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DAVID WILLIAMS, D.C.L.,

Warden of New College, Oxford; Canon of Winchester:

ROBERT SPECCOTT BARTER, B.C.L.,

Warden of St. Mary Winton College, near Winchester:

GEORGE MOBERLY, D.C.L.,

Head Master of Winchester School:

THE FAITHFUL GUARDIANS OF WYKEHAM'S TRUST,

IN TOKEN OF THE ESTEEM IN WHICH THEY ARE HELD BY THOSE

WHO HAVE HAD THE PRIVILEGE OF BEING

MEMBERS OF EITHER OF THE TWO

ST. MARY WINTON COLLEGES,

This Volume,

IN ALL DUTY, REGARD, AND GRATITUDE,

IS, WITH PERMISSION, INSCRIBED,

BY THE AUTHOR.

12, Tichborne Street,
St. James's, Westminster.

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* The figure represents the original dress of a scholar.

PREFACE.

THE success which attended the publication of Bishop Lowth's "Life of the Founder",—that bountiful man, in whose life was a daily beauty,—might well have urged another Wykehamist to commence a history of those two colleges, which have ever held an eminent position among the seminaries of learning in England, and to draw up a roll of the more distinguished among the many worthies which they have produced:

> Those twins of learning, . . .
> . . . so famous,
> So excellent in art, and still so rising,
> That Christendom shall ever speak his virtue.

Some years before, Dr. Rawlinson, of St. John's College, on Jan. 20th, 1716-17, issued proposals for a history of Winchester and Eton Schools: of the collections for the former, a manuscript catalogue of the fellows of New College, in the Bodleian Library, to which he bequeathed his papers, marked Rawlinson MS., No. cxxx, is all that he appears to have completed. No clue, at least, after inquiries in the

most probable quarters, has been obtained to any other papers.

In the British Museum are several manuscript chronicles, or biographies of the founder; in the Harleian (No. 247); Lansdowne (No. 388); and Cotton (Titus A, xxiv) Libraries; in Plott's MS., 2896, is a letter relative to the founder; but the most interesting life was written by William Axon, fellow of New College, elected Aug. 14th, 1625, in the Burney Collection, marked No. 362: it has been frequently cited in the present volume. In a manuscript quarto, containing taxations of benefices, bequeathed by Wykeham to Winchester College, through his executor, Dr. Aylward, is a short notice, probably written by him. It is the earliest and most authentic treatise. It was known to Warden Chandler, the next biographer of Wykeham: his manuscript, which belonged to Bishop Beckington, is in the library of New College. Dr. Martin, Chancellor of Winchester, is also known for a similar work, published posthumously in 1597; and reprinted by Warden Nicholas in 1690; an interesting letter with regard to it is in the Ballard Collection, xxxviii, 4: it was founded upon a manuscript life written by Robert Heete, fellow of Winton, in the year 1424, and now preserved at Winchester: an abridgement of Heete's volume, found in New College library, and bound up with Chandler's "Dialogues of Wykeham", is printed in Wharton's "Anglia Sacra". Some additional information is to be found in Harl. MS. 6706. Johnson's work on the "Life of

Wykeham", was published in 1573, at the end of some poems addressed by Richard Willey to Sir W. Burleigh. Wykeham's controversy with the masters of St. Cross is to be found at New College, and in Harl. MS. 1616; his injunctions to the prior and convent of Winchester, also in Harl. MS. 328. His "Episcopal Register", comprised in two large folio volumes, is preserved in the cathedral of Winchester. Among the Harleian MSS. are the valuable collections from the Patent Rolls in the Tower, made by Dr. Hutton: they supply much information unknown to Bishop Lowth. A pleasing biography was written by the Rev. John Chandler, vicar of Witley, in 1842. To the Rev. W. H. Gunner, M.A., chaplain of Winchester College, who has arranged and thoroughly searched the documents contained in its muniment-room, I owe entirely the extracts from the household expenses of the founder, copied from a manuscript roll of disbursements for six months, commencing April 1st and ending on Tuesday, Sept. 30th, 1394.

Every available source of information was consulted, including, of necessity, the well-known historians of the period, as Walsingham, Knighton, and the other original chroniclers; but it was deemed unadvisable to interrupt the continuity of the narrative by a parade of such authorities. The accuracy of the references which are given will serve as a guarantee for the fidelity of the other statements. The admirable essay by Mr. C. R. Cockerell, upon William of Wykeham as an architect, recommends

itself to the attention of Wykehamists, not more for the affectionate manner in which testimony is borne to the founder's talent, than for the ingenuity and learning displayed in that paper. It appeared in the volume published by the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, after their visit to Winchester in 1846.

An artist was already engaged at Oxford to make a drawing of the founder for the purpose of being engraved; when it appeared, after the careful consideration of the several portraits by competent authorities, that there was no surer credential for the authenticity of the likeness than a tradition of little more than two hundred years. It has been, therefore, thought advisable to omit a costly engraving, and substitute views of real scenes, which will be familiar to all Wykehamists. The most correct likeness of the founder will probably be found in one of the cotemporaneous corbels at New or Winchester College. The effigy on his seal will be seen at page 2.

The attempt would be as unbecoming as futile, at this time, to make any definite statement in the controversy about the probable descent of the founder from the Wykehams of Swalcliffe. Chandler, Harpisfield, Lowth, and Ingram, have expressed grave doubts on the subject. Whilst it is certain that his father was called Longe, and that he wrote his own name, and was addressed constantly, though not invariably, as De, or Of Wykeham; it is not clear that his lineage may not be traced to the ancient family which ex-

isted at Swalcliffe in the reign of King Edward I. More honour to him if, unpropped by ancestry, by the force of his own merit he made his way to distinction, and thus nobly won what he was so princely in bestowing. From the honour of such a father is derived the glory of his grateful sons. The actual fact cannot now be ascertained.

As regards the history of the colleges; New College has been noticed in Wood's and Ackermann's (Combe's) "History of the University", and Dr. Ingram's "Memorials of Oxford": its appearance in the seventeenth century has been delineated in two plates by Loggan. The Warden of New College, with his wonted kindness, placed in my hands two curious manuscript volumes containing some interesting notes.

Winchester College has had for historians, Bishop Milner, in his "History of the City"; an anonymous writer in Ackermann's "History of the Public Schools"; and the author of the letter-press published in Radclyffe's "Memorials of Winchester College". The illustrations of the present volume are due to the taste and skill of that accomplished artist. Some curious memoranda are preserved in the Ashmolean MSS.; Wood, No. lxxxiii, and Ashmole, 8518. A copy of Warton's "Description of the College", with manuscript notes, was sold by Sotheby in March 1852. To these must be added the invaluable "Collections" of the Rev. H. Blackstone, fellow of Winchester College, in two volumes, which were frankly laid open to me by the Warden of Winchester.

For the biographical portion of the work, I am much indebted to the "Register of Scholars of Winchester", illustrated with the notes of Warden Pink and others; the "Catalogue of the Fellows of New College", compiled by the Rev. Canon Pilkington; but more especially must I offer my sincerest thanks to the Rev. J. Edwards Sewell, M.A., fellow of New College, who placed at my disposal that monument of indefatigable and affectionate toil, his annotated register of the members of that society, which, I trust, he may some day give to the public.

It is my pleasing duty also to acknowledge my obligations for their replies to my inquiries for additional information, among many, to one so highly respected as Philip Duncan, Esq., M.A.; the venerable and Rev. George Sherer, M.A.; J. Lettsom Elliot, Esq., Hon. Sec. of the Wykehamical meetings; Mr. F. Morshead, the Præfect of Hall; and my friend and schoolfellow, the Rev. J. T. Hearn.

One reflection cannot escape the thoughtful reader —the thankfulness with which we should contrast our own times with those of Wykeham, and the successive troubled reigns during which this school has been preserved by a good Providence;—the religious struggles at the Reformation, and in the reigns of Mary and Elizabeth; the civil wars of Charles I, the revolution of William III, and the appearance in arms of the Stuarts, father and son:—successive changes in dynasties have given place to a firmly-seated royal race, an established religion, and a popular and consti-

tutional government. During this period, the system has benefited by the gradual relaxation of the austerities originally prescribed in a different state of society, and by the rational enlargement of the plan of studies, yet further to be improved by a wise liberality as the times demand.

There is no perfect list of commoners, medallists, or prizemen extant. Even the surnames of Wykehamists not on the foundation at Winchester, I was enabled to collect only through the kindness of the wardens of either college, who communicated to me such "Rolls" as they had in their private possession. To these I added those belonging to Dr. Gibbs, of Exeter, the Rev. Thomas Baker, Major Pickwick, my Publisher, and others. I thus have, almost in complete chronological order, the names of Commoners from the year 1668. By means of a lithographed circular and private letters, I made application to every Wykehamist whom I thought able and willing to contribute to the accuracy of this portion of the work.[1]

The difficulty which I have often experienced in identifying persons in a long list of surnames, induces me to offer one suggestion, that hereafter, for the advantage of any future continuator of these annals, the

[1] This series of rolls I have copied for the purpose of presentation to New College library, a duplicate I trust to give to that of Winchester, with short biographical notices attached to the several names. Wykehamists would confer a great favour upon me, by giving me accounts of their own cotemporaries, and lending to me any of the following rolls, still wanting, viz., for the years 1669, 1671, 1684, 1691-3, 1695, 1702-8, 1710-1, 1713, 1715-9, 1722-3, 1726, 1728-9, 1733, 1735, 1738, 1741-2, 1744, 1770, 1777, 1782-95, 1805, 1807-9, 1822, 1824-5, 1835-6.

Christian names should be introduced in the rolls; and a register of Commoners commenced on a similar plan to that adopted in the case of the admission of scholars. A list of prizemen and medallists would be a real boon to the college.

We proceed to look upon a noble creation of Christian piety, and grand monuments of ancient art; and, in the biographies, to revive the memories of departed worthies, and read lessons of warning or examples for imitation, devotion to God, self-denying zeal and beneficent services to society, and the promotion of knowledge and good literature. May these, like the "imagines" of the Cornelii of old, be a perpetual stimulant to the energy of the present generation of Wykehamists to sustain the reputation of their fathers.

In the following pages, those who owe to the munificence of Wykeham the privilege of having been educated, immediately or more remotely, as scholar or commoner, will find that they have just reason to contemplate with pride the success of a school, which in its earliest days produced Chicheley and Waynflete, the founders of the two grandest colleges in our ancient universities; the gentle Warham; Grocyn, the reviver of the Greek language; the philosophic Shaftesbury and profound Harris; the moralist, Browne; among poets—some of them distinguished ornaments of the Augustan age—Otway, Young, Collins, Somerville, Philips, Crowe; the learned Bilson, Burgess, Lowth, and meek Ken; the graceful Wotton; among judges, Erle and Cranworth; among

speakers, Onslow, Cornwall, Sidmouth, and Lefevre; among seamen, Keats and Warren; among soldiers, Lord Guildford, Seaton, Dalbiac, Myers, and their gallant companions in the hard-fought fields of the last war. Such a school need never fear to bear comparison with either of its sister colleges during the past; the memory of such worthies, and the present distinction of her sons, are the sure credentials that it will not degenerate in the future from its ancient rank and fame. It has never failed in contributing its share of faithful men to serve the country in Church and State; it has well sustained the reputation which should attach to the only ancient institution not founded by a sovereign which boasts itself to be a royal college. To that gracious Queen, who by her yearly gift and continued patronage, exhibits her favour towards it; and to her princely Consort, who, while he shines eminent in every domestic virtue, and is ever foremost in every scheme for promoting the welfare of the nation, not long since, by his visit to Winchester, at once recalled old memories of kings and queens entering the gates of Winchester, and gave a hope that those recollections might be again renewed; this school will ever manifest its gratitude and devotion, and keep alive the old honours of its name, maintained through nigh five centuries, as the mother of the loyal scholars of Wykeham.

An early and long-cherished (and, I trust, not unbecoming) ambition has been gratified. Conscious of my inadequacy to do justice to the great subject

which I proposed to myself, earnestness and industry, I would hope, in some degree may atone for shortcomings in its execution. The result of anxious and responsible labour, undertaken as a tribute to the memory of the founder, and in honour of an ancient school, I submit to the sympathy and kind consideration of those by whose support and countenance I was encouraged to its completion, relying upon an indulgence from my readers proportionate to the extent and obvious difficulties of the work.

THE LIFE

OF

WILLIAM OF WYKEHAM,

SOMETIME BISHOP OF WINCHESTER;
PRELATE OF THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE GARTER:
TWICE LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR OF ENGLAND;

AND

THE SOLE AND MUNIFICENT FOUNDER

OF

The Two St. Mary Winton Colleges.

LIFE OF WYKEHAM.

"Summum et singulare, quod parentis mei defuncti, omni verborum honore mihi semper nominandi, et omni semper pietate colendi sacrosanctæ memoriæ, sartæ, quod aiunt, et tectæ, integræ atque illibatæ (quoad veritas, et rerum gestarum incorrupta integritas patietur) conservandæ studium atque officium debeo. Gulielmum enim Wichamum ut optimum parentem agnosco, suscipio, colo. Cui, si quid sit in me doctrinæ, virtutis, pietatis, et Catholicæ religionis, maximè acceptum refero."—Nicholas Harpsfield, *Hist. Anglic. Eccles.*, page 552. Ed. Duac. 1622.

In the year of grace 1324, in the eighteenth year of the reign of Edward II, king of England, between the close of the summer and the setting-in of autumn (between July 7th and September 27th), in the village of Wykeham, in the county of Hants, was born William, son of John and Alice Longe. His father, a stout yeoman, was descended from ancestors who had for generations ploughed the same lands and knelt at the same altar, and paid due custom and service to the lord of the manor: his mother was of gentle blood, the daughter of William and Alice Bowade, who claimed kinship with the lord of Stratton, near Selborne: the young child was christened in the name of his grandfather. The mill-wheel never stayed, the flail in the barn, the scythe and sickle on the upland, the din of the blacksmith's hammer at his ruddy forge, ceased not, while the little procession, with sober cheerfulness, went and came on their

home-festival through green lanes and woods tuneful with the birds' music, as the singing tree of the eastern legend; and yet the infant, now borne in other hands at their will, shall make that village memorable in the annals of the kingdom. For in after times, when he became one of eminence among the peers and prelates of the realm, he adopted, after the fashion of ecclesiastics in those days, the name of his birth-place, and styled himself WILLIAM DE WYKEHAM.[1]

Years went by, and one summer day, in the quiet village road, was heard the ringing of many hoofs, as the train of a lordly knight swept by. Much marvelled the good wives on their way to Titchfield market, as they saw the leader stay his horse before the school-door of the hamlet, and anon enter the lowly cottage of Master John Longe. When the noble rode away, a young boy, with a bright meek face and gentle gesture, taught by his high-minded and well-born mother, went with him; and when evening came, little Alice looked sadly up into her father's

[1] Martyn, *Vita Wicchami*, lib. i, cap. I, p. 3; Oxon, 1690.

There is this entry in the Patent Rolls, showing that there was a family of De Wykeham, 36 Edw. III, p. 3:—"Rex dedit Clerico suo, Johanni de Wykeham Capellano, Cantariam in manerio Regis Norton Skydamore, Dec. 12."—Harl. MS. 6960, f. 66.

13 Edw. II: "Wickham. Priorissæ de messuagiâ, x toftis, ix bovatis, et xxx acris terræ et xv acris prati et xx*s*. redditibus concessis per Johannem Wickham pro Cantariâ ij Capellanorum, in Capellâ B. Mariæ et S. Elenæ." 15 Edw. III: He made another grant to the prioress.—Harl. MS. 744, f. 1167, 1170.

See for the statement of R. Glover, Somerset Herald, addressed to Lord Burghley, lord treasurer, in the case of Wickham of Swalcliffe, *v.* Sir Richard Fynes.—*Collectanea Typogr. et Geneal.*, vol. iii, p. 354; London, 1836. See also Add. MSS. Brit. Mus., No. 5538.

face, and it was grave, and he spoke not, and the eyes of her mother were downcast; but as the log sparkled on the hearth, she saw that they were dim with tears. The parent had yielded with a heavy heart her child to the lord of the manor of Wykeham, Sir Nicholas Uvedale, lieutenant of Southampton, governor of Winchester Castle, who had observed in the yeoman's son signs of talent and industry, and had promised to become his patron. At an early age he was removed to a well-frequented school on the site of the present college of St. Mary, where his studies are said to have been French, geometry, logic, and arithmetic (Martyn's *Life*, lib. i, cap. II). In boyhood was shown the promise of the piety of the man. On the spot where his chantry now stands, was an altar of Our Lady; at this shrine, and before her image, every morning at mattins he came to hear mass sung by Peake, one of the brethren of St. Swithin.[1]

We can imagine the enthusiastic devotee, kneeling with hopes all undefined busy at his heart,—visions of a day when, if God suffered him, he would replace the old Saxon arches and massive piers of the cathedral with a fairer fabric, or, at least, rebuild the chantry after the new fashion of the sculptor's art, and if it might be so, make his resting-place beneath. Perhaps

[1] Vice tabellionis cuidam armigero constabiliario castri Wint. adhæ-rebat; in hac ætate frequentare ecclesiam dulce habuit, crebrius orationi incumbere Sacris Missarum interesse solemniis. Unde et specialem devotionem habuit ad beatã Dei genetricẽ, ob cujus honorẽ sepius visitabat Ecclesiam Sancti Swithuni, coram imagine eiusdem tunc posita in quadam columna ejusdem ecclesiæ genibus flexis eam humiliter deprecans, ut suis precibus ad talem statum mereretur assumi, ut non solum ipsam sed Filium eius Jesum Christum in Ecclesia militante honoraret.—MS. Hist.

his holiday hours were spent in storing his mind by visits to the ancient churches and abbeys of Winchester, and so laying the foundation of his skill and taste in architecture.

Other impressions, lasting and important, fixed themselves on the boy's mind,—the sense of the sorrows which a foreign war brought upon his country. He had seen only fourteen summers, when the French descended on the neighbouring coasts, and put all to fire, sword, and rapine. On October 5th, 1339, Southampton shared the fate of Portsmouth in the preceding year. The sun rose bright and clear; fifty galleys, manned with the men of Normandy and Picardy, Genoese and Spaniards, appeared sailing swiftly up the lake-like water, while the inhabitants were hearing early mass; the crews landed, sacked the town, plundered and slew, hung the richer sort upon their own trees or in their houses, wasted the store of provisions, and departed, having fired the town. A few hours, and the citizens of Winton were gathered in trembling groups, mournfully telling of the havoc and atrocity wrought in the port of their city and the key of their commerce, and from the high hills could discern the smoke of the conflagration blotting the sun, lying like a pall over the doomed town, ringing with the wail of helpless children and the shrieks of woman in her agony. Harwich, Hastings, Sandwich, Rye, and the ports of Plymouth and Portsmouth, were visited by these marauders (Barnes' *Hist. of K. Edw. III*, b. i, chap. xiii, § 5). He thought of those raids when he was preparing the statutes of his colleges.

His school days passed, his patron took him into his service as his secretary; he, on the recommendation of the constable, to whom he had recommended himself by his skill in certain repairs and alterations of the castle, and in writing letters to the king and nobles, was promoted to the same office in the household of Bishop Edyngdon, of Winchester. He certainly appointed him his attorney to take possession of certain lands, Dec. 10, 26 Edw. III; and Henry Sturmy, of Elvecham, constituted him his attorney to deliver seisin of certain lands to Edyngdon, Oct. 12, A.D. 1352 (*Lib. H. Coll. Wint.*, f. 249, 252). It has been said that he studied in the cloisters of Oxford for six years, learning (Martyn, *Life*, lib. i, cap. II) logic, mathematics and arithmetic, and civil law, his master being Lewis Charlton, afterwards Bishop of Hereford; he became acquainted with William Courtenay, afterwards primate, and John Bokingham, sometime Bishop of Lincoln. It is remarkable, that the title of clericus, addressed to academical students, is added to his name in all the patents in which he is mentioned, at the time previous to his admission to any order in the church. The state of learning and the University at this period we shall glance at hereafter. If he never wore the scholar's gown, he could hardly have suffered loss, so fallen was Oxford from her ancient reputation. In the year 1354, occurred the fatal Fray of St. Scholastica, when twenty-eight gownsmen were murdered by the citizens, and the senseless feuds between the disciples of Occam and Scotus still wasted and troubled colleges and halls.

King Edward, in the autumn of 1347, on his return

from the taking of Calais, spent some days at Winchester. Wykeham was but twenty-three years of age; his comely countenance, courteous manner, and fine person, recommended him to the notice of the monarch;—"another Euclid in geometry," as Harpsfield calls him, he had already manifested his skill in architecture, and the king had need of engineers and architects: the constable introduced him, and the young man's own abilities and merits installed him in Edward's favour.[1] His ready answers and meek address approved him as deserving as he was modest. —Martyn, lib. i, cap. II, p. 21.

In 1349, the pestilence of "black death", slaying its tens of thousands, appeared in Southampton, and passed on its fearful way through Winton. It was a year of terror. All suits and pleadings in the courts of law were suspended; for two years the sessions of parliament were in consequence prevented from assembling. In the new church-yard of St. Bartholomew, 50,000 dead were buried within twelve months; between Candlemas and Easter nigh two hundred interments took place every day. Pope Clement wrote to the kings of England and France,

[1] Biennio vel triennio elapso post annum ætatis suæ vicesimūm, translatus est [in] curiam domini regis Edwardi Tertii, qui pro merente suo gratisque suffragantibus obsequiis inter primos et præcipuos regis familiares in brevi est admissus. Unde anno domini M°. CCC°. lx°. et regni regis Edwardi Tertii anno tertio, ætatis vero dicti Wilielmi Wickhām anno 36°, rex castrum suum de Windsore ubi natus fuerat pulchris ædificiis splendidè decoravit, et in eodem liberam Capellam Collegiatam ordinavit eum multis possessionibus tam temporalibus quam Ecclesiasticis ditavit. Et prædictorum operum supervisorem constituit Willielmum Wickham ante dictum, ad cuius dispositionem omnia regis ædificia tunc temporis erant peracta. Illius igitur prudentiam attendens rex Edvardus ditavit eundem pignoribus beneficiis, ac procedente tempore experta illius ingenii discretione suum privatum sigillum deportare fecerat.—MS. Hist.

adjuring them to sheathe their weapons when the sword of God was slaying by thousands in all lands. Litanies and processions filled the streets with solemn dirges and piteous cries, for God to have mercy on the residue. Three archbishops in one year, almost together, put on the pall and shroud. The Abbot of Westminster and twenty-six brethren were committed to one large grave in the southern cloister of St. Peter's. Many parish churches were left destitute; the priests had died ministering to the stricken, and laymen, whose wives had died of the plague, poor ignorant persons, presented themselves as candidates to fill their place (Barnes' *Hist. of K. Edw. III*, b. ii, cap. VIII). The Church lacked clergy, and Wykeham offered himself to the work.

The king conferred upon him his first benefices in 1349, the living of St. Michael's, Irstead, in Norfolk, and the chapel of Bridgenorth, the temporalities of the abbot being in the king's hands; it was valued at twelve marks (Blomefield's *Norfolk*, vol. v, p. 1424; Lynn, 1725). Dr. Matthew Hutton, rector of Aynho, Northants, who died in 1711, made the following extract from the Patent Rolls in the Tower:—

> Pat. 23 Edw. iij. Pars. ii^da^. Will. de Wykham. Capellan. hab. Lit. Reg. de pres. ad Eccl. de Irstede Norw. Dioc. vacoē tempāl. Abbie de Hulm in manib. Reg. 12. Jul. (MS. Harl. 6959. f. 276.) Brugenorth[1] libā Capella regis pro p̄benda de Alnethle concessa W°. Wyckham, p. E. iij. A°. 40. ps. Q. m. 25.—MS. Harl. 744. f. 113.)

[1] Roger, Earl of Shrewsbury, in the reign of William Rufus, founded a collegiate church of St. Mary Magdalen, in Bridgenorth, Salop, for a dean and six prebendaries. It was granted, 21 Eliz., to Sir Christopher Hatton.

In 1350 he received the custody of the manor of Rokeford, Hants, at an annual stipend of five marks, until the heir of Sir William Botheaux should come of age.—*Abbrev. Ro. Orig.* ii, p. 209, ed. 1810.

His next ecclesiastical preferment occurs in the Patent Rolls, 31 Edw. III, Harl. MS. 6960, f. 35—the rectory of Pulham, Nov. 30, 1357. Two years after, we find that he had not enjoyed this promotion. 33 E. III, p. i.

> Rex dedit Willō de Wykham, Clicō, cui de sustentacōe congruâ nondum providit, in auxilium sustentacōis sue xx lib. ꝑcipiend. singulis annis, ultra vadia quæ à Rege ꝑcipit pro officiis, in quibus ꝑ regem apud Wyndsor et alibi est constitutus, quousque ecclesiam de Pulham, quam jam ex collacōe regis obtinet, et de quâ in Cur. Rom. impetitus existit, in pace absque lite possideret, vel de alio beneficio ad valorem c. marcīn ꝑ ann. ꝑ regem fuerit provisum. xvi Apr.—MS. Harl. 6960, f. 76 (39).

" In 1356 Wykeham was prosecuted in the pope's consistory at Rome for illegally holding the benefice of Pulham with so many that had cure of souls; but to no purpose; for King Edward III, who gave it him, and did everything for him he desired, immediately confirmed it by patent under the great seal, to be held in commendam for life with all his other preferments; and though he was attached again, it availed nothing, for he had another patent of confirmation passed in 1360, but in the next year he resigned it voluntarily to a friend" (Sir Andrew de Stratford) " for whom he had obtained a presentation from the king" (20 Aug. 35, E. III, p. ii; Harl. MS. 1960, f. 50; Blomefield's *Norfolk*, vol. iii, p. 264).

This assertion is borne out by another entry, Pat. 35, E. III, p. ii.

> Will. de Wykeham cleric. hab. lit. reg. de pres. ad Eccl. de Pulham. Norw. Dioc. ad don. reg. vacōe Epatûs Elien. vacant. 10 Jul. (1361).—Harl. MS. 6960, f. 97, 49.

To what services our young clerk was indebted for these royal favours we cannot decide; the king had cause to employ the talents of his architects in the military operations in England, France, Spain, and Scotland; also in the ecclesiastical works going on in the gorgeous chapel of St. Stephen, Westminster, and the buildings at Windsor, upon the erection of the keep or Rotunda Tabula. In 1356, by patent dated May 10th, Wykeham, "faithful and circumspect", so the king calls him, was appointed clerk of the king's works in the manors of Henle and Yeshampstead (Harl. MS. 6960, f. 29a),—

> Rex dil. clicō suo Willō de Wykeham salutem sciatis q̄d nos de fidelitate et circumspectione vr̄is plenius confidentes, assignavimus vos clicūm ōium opacōum n̄rarum, quas in maneriis n̄ris de Henle et Yeshampsted fieri ordinavimus, et ad ōes misas et expensas circa operacōes n̄ras p̄dc̄as, tam pro vadiis latomorum carpentariorum, et aliorum op̄ariorum quorumcunque quam pro empcōibus petre, maeremii, et aliorum neccssariorum quorunque ac carriagiis eorund. usque ad maneria n̄ra predc̄a faciend' p̄ visum et testimonium Johīs Henan contrarotulatoris op̄acoum n̄rarum in dc̄o manerio n̄ro de Henle, et Johīs Coterell et Nichī Saward contrarotulatorum op̄acoum n̄rarum in dc̄o manerio n̄ro de Yeshampsted seu alicujus eorund. solvend.

And on October 30th, surveyor of the works pro-

ceeding in the park and at the castle, his royal birthplace. Pat. 33, E. III, p. ii.

> Rex constituit clericum suum Will. de Wykeham capitalem custodem et supervisorem Castrorum regis de Wyndesore, Ledes, Dover, et Hadlee, et ōium maneriorum suorum de veteri Windsor et novâ Windesor, Wichemere, Foliejohan, Eton, Yeshampsted, Gildeford, Henlee, Kenyton, Shene, Eltham, Childerlangele, et Ledes, ac parcorum ad eadem castra et maneria spectantium, 10 Jul.—Harl. MS. 6960, f. 77, al. 40a; *Abbrev. Ro. Orig.* ii, p. 255, 257, Ro. 5.

In 1356, he surrendered the custody of the land in Eaton, Old and New Windsor, Wytheene, Folie Johan, Hyreme, Wynkfeld, Ascote, and Shawe, to Thomas Cheyne, constable of Windsor Castle (*Abbrev. Ro. Orig.* ii, p. 294). He received one shilling a day while at Windsor, two shillings in all other places, and three shillings a week for his clerk. On November 14th, 1357, he received an additional salary of one shilling by the day, payable by the exchequer (MS. Harl. 6960, f. 35), until he should be provided with ecclesiastical preferment. (See also *Abbrev. Ro. Orig.* ii, p. 267, Ro. 38.)

> Rex oībus salut. volentes dil. clēcum nrm Willm. de Wykeham pretextu boni servicii sui nobis hactenus impensi et imposterum impendendi munere prospicere gr̄oso, concessimus eid' Willō xij denar' p̧cipient' p̧ diem ad scaccar' nrum ultra vadia que in officiis suis tam in castro nro de Windsor quam alibi jam p̧cepit, quousque idem Willūs p̧ nos pacifice promotas fuerit in aliquo beneficio ecclesiastico competenti.

He appears also in another capacity, that of ranger, in the

Issue Roll, Easter, 30 Edw. iij.

20th August. In money paid by Wm. of Wykeham, for the keep of the king's 8 dogs at Windsor, for 9 weeks, taking for each dog 3 farthings per day; and for the wages of a boy to keep the said dogs during the same time, *2d.* per day. *£2.* 11*s.*—Devon's *Issues of the Exchequer*, p. 163; Murray, 1837.

In 1357, the sale of all the beasts, save the twelve best, in Windsor Forest, was intrusted to him and to two other persons.—*Abbrev. Ro. Orig.* ii, p. 244.

The College of the Order of the Garter was to occupy the ancient palace westward of the keep; the new palace was to extend eastward, and form another court. From the inner quadrangle light was thrown in upon the apartments of the household and the royal residence, which were built along the exterior curtain-wall, pierced only with the necessary gates and loop-holes for the use of bowmen. On the north was another range of buildings, the brick-court, horn-court, and kitchen-court (*Proc. of Archæo. Inst.* 1845, art. iv, p. 3). Three hundred and sixty masons were impressed from different counties by the sheriffs (Ashmole, *Inst. of Garter*, chap. iv, sect. i, p. 129; London, 1672), security being taken that they should not depart without Wykeham's leave; and within seven years, the expenditure amounted to £3,800, equivalent to £50,000 of our present currency. On March 1st, 1358-9, he was presented by the king to the prebend of Flixton, in the collegiate church of Lichfield (Harl. MS. 6960, f. 38); again, it seems, on August 22nd, and January 29th, 1361 (*Ib.* ff. 43, 46). He exchanged it for some other benefice, with John de Waltham, on November 20th, 1361 (Browne Willis,

Survey of Cathedrals, vol. ii, p. 441. Edit. 1742). On April 28th, 1359, he is called, in the Patent Rolls, surveyor of the king's works in Windsor Castle (34 Edw. III, p. i).

In 1359, Wykeham and Peter atte Woode and Robert de Waltham, received charge of the king's lands in Old and New Windsor, Wynkfield, and Ascot.—*Abbrev. Ro. Orig.* vol. ii, p. 252.

On May 5th, 1360 (Harl. MS. 6960, f. 42), the warden of the coast castles, and chief architect of Windsor, was promoted to the deanery of the collegiate church of St. Martin-le-Grand,[1] which he held during three years.

> Rex dedit clicō suo Willo de Wykeham decanatum lib. cap. reg. Sc̄i Martini Magis London, ad totam vitam.

His liberality and love of doing good in whatever place he was dwelling, may be learned from a petition, which recites his bounty while dean:—

> Wil. de Mulsho, lib. cap. dn̄i regis Sci. Martini Magni Lond. Decan. et ejusd. loci Capitlm̄ salut. Olim dum prefata Capella campanile claustrum et alia ipsius edificia essent ventorum valitudine conquassata lacerata funditùs et dirupta, cujus prætextu Canonici vicarii et Ministri se dispergere et exindè recedere disponebant, sed grā divina volens ipsam Capellam sic deleri de ven. prē ac dnō dnō Will. de Wykeham Dei grā nunc Winton Epō ad relevamen premissorum in Decanū ejusd. Capelle sua miseracoē providit, qui onus et regimen ipsius assumens, loci quoque sanctitatem attendens et quòd inter

[1] The royal free church of St. Martin-le-Grand within Aldersgate, was founded in 700, by Wightred, king of Kent, and rebuilt 1056. The church and land were given in 1502 to the Abbey of St. Peter in Westminster.

ceteras Capellas hujus regni devotior et antiquior existebat pariter et existit p reges Angl. fundata de eorum substantiis et dotata, et quòd ipsa Capella que in eminentiori loco civitatis London est constituta, tam ex concessione Romanorum Pontificum quam largicõe Regum Angliæ exempcõibus privilegiis et libertatibus ac favoribus aliis immemorabilibus est ultra ceteras Capellas dcī regni ad cultus divini Nõis augmentum communita, et qd. de propria substantia ipsius Capellæ defectus predcī. nullis temporibus poterunt verisimiliter relevari, ea ipsius dñi Willī propriis substantiis et gravibus sumptibus opere lapideo et ligneo dcam capellam et claustrum in gremio ejusd. restituit in formam novam mire pulcritudinis et erexit ac celaturis lapideis illud mirabiliter insignivit, ac domum Capitularem ipsius Capellæ et fundo ipsius infra gremium terre profunda valde cepit erigere et disposuit suis immensis sumptibus mirifice consummare, ac etiam eandem domum celatur. lapideis artificiose decorare, que absq; ipsius manibus adjutricibus et taliter coopantibus non fuissent proculdubio ullis tempibus consummata. Hujus igitur exemplo laudabile et meritorio excitata pariter et inducta dilecta in Xto filia Johanna de Hementale, relicta Edmundi Hementale nup civis et mercerii London, statuit in testamento suo õia ten. que habuit ad 1 Cantariam, nos igitur decanus et Capitlum predum consedimus. Dat. 3 Jan. 1367 ann. regni E. 3, 41. Rex ratificavit 25 Nov. m. 10. —MS. Harl. 6960, f. 172-3, al. 87, 88.

On October 24th, 1360, "William de Wykhom" appears as one of the "six masters, noble men", who assisted as witnesses with the notary public at the ratification of the Treaty of Bretigny. The mass of the Holy Ghost having been sung at the high altar of the church of St. Nicholas, in Calais, by Audoine abbot of Clugny, apparelled in pontificals, two bishops, one of France, the other Edyngdon of

Winton, kneeling, held the missal and gospels towards the two kings of England and France, while they swore upon the Blessed Sacrament and the Holy Evangelists to observe the treaty (Rymer, *Fœdera*, tom. iii, P. II, p. 8). He had been found a trustworthy servant of the king, and in June 1361 was appointed co-warden of the forests this side of Trent.

Wickham Attewood Brus. { Rex comisit W°. Wickham & Petro Attwood, custodiam FORESTES CITRA TRENT. dur. bneplito pcipiend'. p ann. feod'. consuet. et. et mandat. est execut. testi P. de Bruis nup Custod. quod et fin. A°. 35. E. iij. m. 24.[1] } Forest.

On May 20th, 1368, he is called the late warden (Harl. MS. 6960, f. 85), and was succeeded by John de Rounceby, parson of Hardwick.

The too credulous Archbishop Parker, following, apparently, the story told of the famous Baron Roger de Clifford at Brougham Castle,[2] says that he inscribed on one of the inner walls of Windsor Castle, the legend, "This made Wickam"; that the courtiers, envious of his rise, represented that the poor architect, elated with his fortune, had robbed the king of the honour of completing the structure, by intending the legend to be read thus, "Wykeham made this". "Nay," replied Wykeham, conscious of his integrity, "what

[1] MS. Harl. 744, f. 359; *Abbrev. Ro. Orig.* ii, p. 263. In 1363, 37 Edw. III, an inquisition was held at Brill before William of Wykeham, justiciary, and keeper of the king's forests within Trent, upon Fitz Nele, who had shot a deer in the Forest of Bernwode, Bucks. Peter atte Wode was deputy to Wykeham.—Lipscombe's *Buckinghamshire*, vol. i, p. 52; London, 1831.

[2] Collins, *Peerage of England*, vol. vii, p. 118. Ed. 1812.

I intended was, to declare to the world that 'this made Wykeham'; these works, which have obtained for me the king's favour, may be indeed said to have made me."—*Antiq. Brit. Eccles.*, p. 286; Lond. 1572.

It is most improbable, that one so modest and prudent as Wykeham should have ventured on an act so likely to prove injurious to his fortune and character. Certain it is, that he did not forfeit the king's good will; for in the spring of the year 1361, he is called surveyor of the king's works (on March 10th, MS. Harl. 6960, f. 47), and commenced the building of Queenborough Castle, so named in honour of Queen Philippa, "for the strength of the realm and the refuge of the inhabitants", upon the little island of Sheppey, at the mouth of the Thames and Swale. The ground was swampy, he therefore built his walls on piles; about the space of twenty yards, within an outer circular wall, he dug a deep moat; the entrance was by a gate flanked with towers; the keep, in shape like a five-leaved rose, defended by five lesser towers, and a square tower over the entrance: as the surrounding land was low, the platforms were raised to a considerable height to permit the defenders to discharge their arrows with effect. These fortifications were not concluded until 1367; meanwhile, the castles of Winchester, Porchester, Wolvesey, Ledes, and Dover, were probably indebted to Wykeham's science for repairs and enlargement (*Proc. of Archæol. Inst.*, 1845, art. iii, p. 8). The cloister of St. George's Chapel, at Windsor, was also the work of Wykeham.

Ecclesiastical promotion was added to the other gifts of the king, as we find in the following order:—

> Rex dedit Willō de Wykeham Clīco prebendam illam quam magr̄ Will. de Somerford defunctus habuit in Eccl. Heref. ad reg. donum vacōe Epāt. Heref. vacant. 12 Jul.—35 Edw. III, P. II; Harl. MS. 6960, f. 50.
>
> Rex dedit Clīco suo Willō de Wykeham Preb. de Trathelan in Eccl. Colleg. de Aberwilli Menev. dioc. ad don. reg. vacōe epāt. Menev. vac. 16 Jul.—*Ibid.*, f. 50.

He resigned it Dec. 2.—*Ib.*, f. 61.

> Rex dedit eid. Willō de Wykeham Preb. de Treffelegh in Eccl. Collegiata de Landewybrewi Menev. dioc. vacōe vac. epāt. Menev. 16 Jul.—Harl. MS. 6960, f. 50.[1]
>
> Rex dedit Clīco suo Willō de Wykeham prebend. Altaris Bē Marie in Eccl. Beverl.[2] 24 Sept.—*Ib.*, f. 55.
>
> Rex dedit Clīco suo Willō de Wykeham prebend. de Oxegate in Eccl. Sci. Paul. Lond. 1 Oct.—Harl. MS. 6960, f. 51, 58; 744, f. 78.

As yet, our clerk was not even in minor orders in the Church; his sense of duty, therefore, led him to apply for ordination at the hands of his early patron, William de Edyngdon; and on December 5th, 1361, he was admitted an acolyte.—Lowth, p. 28.

[1] In Abergwilly, Caermarthenshire, was a collegiate church of St. Maurice, founded A.D. 1287, by Thomas Beck, bishop of St. David's. It was annexed to the college of Brecon, A.D. 1541. There were twenty-two prebendaries.—Tanner's *Notitia Monastica;* Caermarthen, i.

At Llandewi Brewi, Cardiganshire, was a college of St. David, founded for twelve prebendaries, by Bishop Beck, A.D. 1287.—Tanner.

[2] The collegiate church of St. John Evangelist, Beverley, was founded by King Ethelstan. There were eight canons. The prebend of St. Mary was valued at £35 : 17 : 0, by the year.

Permut. inter Will. de Wykeham Preb. de Oxegate et mrm̄ Joh. de Brinkele Preb. de Totenhale in Eccl. Sci Paul. Lond. 10 Dec.—Harl. MS. 6960, f. 60.

He held Totenhall again on April 23rd, 1363.—*Ibid.*, f. 67.

Rex dedit Clīco suo Willō de Wykeham Preb. de Ruyl in Eccl. Collegiat. de Taberwilly vacōe Epat. Menev. vacant. 14 Dec.—Harl. MS. 6960, f. 61.

Bishop Lowth mentions, that he exchanged the deanery of St. Martin's for the prebend of Iwerne, in the collegiate church of Shaftesbury, on October 3rd, 1361, but was admitted to that stall again on July 2nd, 1362, on the presentation of the king during the vacancy of the abbacy (*Life of Wykeham*, p. 24). He was presented to a prebend, or portion, in the collegiate church of Bromyard,[1] in Herefordshire, which Wykeham held between July 24th and October 23rd (Harl. MS. 6960, f. 51, 56); to a prebend in the minster of Wherwell,[2] in Hants, December 20th (*ib.*, f. 60): Lowth adds: to the prebend of Yatminster Overbury, in the cathedral church of Sarum, August 16th, which he exchanged for the prebend of Fordington and Writhlington, October 9th; and the prebend of Bedminster and Ratcliffe, October 15th (Lowth, p. 26). On November 22nd, 1361, he was installed canon of St. David's. — Harl. MS. 6960, f. 59.

[1] A collegiate church, mentioned first 33 Henry III, founded for three portionists: it was granted to William Jeames, 14 Elizabeth.

[2] In Wherwell was a Benedictine convent, founded by Elfrida, queen dowager of King Edgar, A.D. 986. The abbey was dedicated to Holy Cross and St. Peter. It was granted, 31 Henry VIII, to the Lord de la Warr.—Tanner's *Notitia Monastica*; Hants, xxxiv.

Rex dedit Clīco suo Willō de Wykeham Prebendam quam magr̄ Ric. de Cleanger nup̄ habuit in Eccl. Menev. vacōe Epāt. Menev. vac. 22 Nov.—Harl. MS. 6960, f. 59.

On March 12th, 1361-2, he was admitted subdeacon by Bishop Edyngdon, in the chapel of Winchester House, in Southwark. The hand of God had been over Wykeham in that terrible year of 1361, when the "second plague" appeared: on St. John's Day and its morrow, twelve hundred people died in London; six sees were left vacant; and from St. Anthony's Day to its octave a dreadful hurricane, accompanied by earthquakes, swept the city of London, destroying and overthrowing walls, houses, churches, towers, and the strongest buildings.—Barnes' *Edw. III*, b. III, ch. vii, § 8.

Wykeham, on June 12th, 1362, was advanced to the holy order of priesthood by Bishop Edyngdon, in the chapel of Winchester House; and in the same year was appointed prebendary of Sutton, in the cathedral church of Lincoln (Lowth, p. 27). He was now in his novitiate in matters of state: doubtless he was present at the reception of the embassy from Armenia and Cyprus, the creation of the Black Prince as Duke of Aquitaine, and the jubilee for the fiftieth year of the king's reign. We find his name signed as Canon of Lincoln to the renewal of ancient amity between Edward and the king of Castile and Leon; as "Chanoigne de Nichole" to the truce between John de Montford and Sire Charles de Blois, and their submission to the king's arbitration touching the dukedom of Bretayne, and "Chanoigne de

Loundres".—Rymer, *Fœdera*, tom. iii, P. II, pp. 62, 64, 65.

He was now rector of Aswardby, Wodeland, and Gosberkirk, in Lincolnshire; the last benefice he exchanged on March 17th, 1362, for the prebend of Langtoft (Browne Willis, *Survey*, vol. i, p. 148), in York Minster, which, on October 31st, 1563, he exchanged for the stall of Laughton (*ibid.* p. 151). On February 17th, 1362-3, he was advanced to a prebend in the collegiate church of Hastings[1] (MS. Harl. 6960, f. 67); on April 21st, 1363, to a stall in the royal chapel of St. Stephen, Westminster (*ibid.*, f. 67); to the archdeaconry of Northampton, April 26th, which he resigned June 12th (*ibid.*, f. 67); that of Lincoln, May 23rd (*ibid.*, f. 68); and the provostship in Wells Cathedral, December 15th.—*Ibid.*, f. 70.

> 1363, 37 Ed. iij, Feb. 19: Edyngdon surrendered the great seal at Westminster "in capellâ juxta interiorem cameram Regis versus aquam," in the presence of Simon Ely, John Worcester, and William de Wykeham.—Rymer, tom. iii, P. II, p. 74.
>
> The letter commendatory of the papal nuncio, Dr. John de Cabrespino, Canon of Narbonne, was addressed to him as "William Wilcham", Archdeacon of Lincoln. —Rymer's *Fœdera*, tom. iii, P. II, p. 80.

These were tokens that he was already on the high way to fortune, and held in special favour about the king's person.

In the year 1364, he obtained certain office about

[1] A secular college of St. Mary; each of the seven prebends was valued at £41 : 13 : 5 a-year. It was granted, 38 Henry VIII, to Sir Anthony Brown.

the court, being justiciary of the royal forests, for which he received a salary of 20*s.* a day out of the exchequer, granted to him on March 14th, 1363 (Lowth, p. 29). It was a memorable time, for the king was then entertaining four royal visitors,—John of France, Valdemar of Denmark, Peter of Cyprus, and David of Scotland.

> Jan. 6, 1364, in Westminster: Thomas, Dean of St. Paul's, bishop elect of Rochester, swore to observe the peace made between the kings of England and France, and renounced certain temporalities in the presence of certain bishops and earls, and William de Wykeham, keeper of the privy seal.—Rymer, *Fœdera*, t. iii, P. II, p. 86.

His appointment to the keepership is mentioned on April 2nd (Devon's *Issues of Exchequer*, p. 182), and May 5th (38 Edw. III, P. I, MS. Harl., f. 71). The agreement for the marriage of the Earl of Cambridge and the Duchess of Burgundy, is signed by him as—

> "Sire William de Wykeham, Archidiakne de Nicole; Gardein du Prive Seal de le dit Roi."—Rymer, *ib.*, p. 91.

He signed in the same style the state document regarding the return of Earl Harcourt to England.—Rymer, *ib.*, p. 100.

In June 1364, Pope Urban addressed a letter to him as canon of Lincoln and secretary to the king, in order to engage his good offices on behalf of certain merchants of Florence, to procure their release from detention in the king's court (38 Edward III, Rymer, *Fœdera*, t. iii, P. II, p. 89). From 1364 to 1369, he held charge of the manor of Harcumby, co.

Lincoln, at a salary of ten marks, until the heir of Robert Tiffur should come of age (*Abbrev. Ro. Orig.*, ii, pp. 287, 302). In May 1365, he was associated with the lord chancellor, lord treasurer, and the Earl of Arundel, as a commissioner to treat upon the prolongation of a truce with Scotland, and the ransom of the Scottish king, David II, who had been taken captive at Neville's Cross in 1346 (Rymer, *Fœdera*, tom. iii, P. II, p. 97). On July 27th, his name appears appended to the acknowledgment of Engorrain that he had been well treated whilst a hostage in England (*ib.*, p. 100). He is styled "Capitalis Consilii secreti et Gubernator magni Concilii", in the Act of Pardon of 1377.—Rymer, *Fœdera*, tom. iii, P. III, p. 65; and *Ro. Parl.*, iii, 388.

In May 1365, Pope Urban V issued a bull against pluralities; and in the following year, during the autumn, the Bishop of London, Simon de Sudbury, made a return of the benefices held by Wykeham to the primate.

In October 1366, "Sir William of Wykeham, clerk, archdeacon of Lincoln, and [secretary[1]?] of our lord the illustrious king of England, and keeper of the privy seal, by reason of his said office residing and commonly dwelling in the city and diocese of London, intimated, and in writing exhibited to us, Simon, Bishop of London, clearly, particularly, and distinctly, as he affirmed, that he holdeth the archdeaconry of Lincoln, having no ecclesiastical benefice nor manse annexed unto the same, which is reputed to be a

[1] Pope Urban addressed him as secretary in a letter dated January 21st, 1366.—Rymer's *Fœdera*, tom. iii, P. II, p. 129.

dignity in the church of Lincoln, and is a benefice with cure, and incompatible with another cure; not taxed the true and annual value of the same, if the archdeacon visiteth all the churches of his archdeaconry, and receiveth the whole procurations every where in ready money, extending to cccli pounds sterling.

" Also, the canonry and prebend of Sutton (in Marisco), in the said church of Lincoln; it is a benefice without cure, and compatible with a benefice with cure; the tax of the same is cclx marks sterling.

" Also, the canonry of Leighton (Beaudesert), in the church of York; it is a benefice without cure, and compatible with a cure, and is so held and reputed; the tax of the same is cx marks sterling.

" Also, the canonry and prebend of Dunham, in the collegiate church of Southwell, York diocese; it is a benefice without cure, and compatible with a cure; the tax of the same is lv marks sterling.

" Also, the canonry and prebend of the altar of St. Mary, in the collegiate church of Beverley, York diocese; it is a benefice without cure, and compatible with a cure; the tax of the same is xvi pounds sterling.

" Also, the canonry and prebend of Tottenhall, in the church of London; a benefice likewise without cure, and compatible with a cure; the tax of the same is xvi marks sterling.[1]

" Also, the canonry and prebend of Fordington (and Writhlington), in the church of Sarum; a bene-

[1] Edw. Rex confert Preb. de Totenhale Johi de Blebury p' resign. Will. de Wykham. 1 Oct. 36 E. iii, f. 21.—MS. Harl. 6955, f. 6, 7.

fice likewise without cure, and compatible with a cure; the tax of the same is xxv marks sterling.

"Also, the canonry and prebend of Wherwell, in the convent of the nuns of Wherwell, Winton diocese; it is a benefice without cure, and compatible with a cure; the tax of the same is lx marks.

"Also, the canonry and prebend of Iwerne, in the convent of the nuns of Shaftesbury, Sarum diocese; a benefice likewise without cure, and compatible with a cure, and so held and reputed; the tax of the same is xxx marks sterling.[1]

"Also, the canonry and prebend of Swordes, in the church of Dublin, in Ireland; it is a benefice without cure, and compatible with a cure; the tax of the same is xc marks sterling.

"Also, the provostship of Wells, with a prebend in the church of Wells annexed to the same; the aforesaid is a simple office, and without cure, and compatible with another benefice with cure, and so it is held and reputed; the tax of the provostship with the prebend annexed to it, is lxviii marks sterling; and out of the fruits and produce of the said provostship are paid to fourteen canons for their prebends, and to the vicars and to other ministers of that church, yearly cxxv marks sterling.

"Also, the aforesaid Sir William of Wykeham did hold at the time of the date of the aforesaid monition, by collation of our lord the illustrious king of England, the canonry and prebend of Alnethle, in the

[1] In Shaftesbury was a convent of Benedictines, founded by King Alfred, A.D. 888; the abbey was dedicated to St. Mary and St. Edward the Martyr. It was granted, 1 Edward VI, to William, earl of Southampton.—Tanner's *Notitia Monastica;* Dorset, xxiii.

king's free chapel of Bridgenorth, Coventry and Lichfield diocese; it is a benefice without cure, and compatible with a cure, and the same being of the king's patronage, he hath wholly resigned and quitted in form of law, as well really as verbally; and that the tax of the same, the episcopal registers, as well those of our lord the king as those of our lord the pope's nuncio in England, having been searched, and all requisite diligence by him used in the same, could not be made appear, nor doth appear; wherefore the true and common value of the said prebend he hath exhibited unto us, Simon, bishop of London, aforesaid, that it extendeth annually to xxiii*l.* vi*s.* viii*d.* sterling.

"Also, the said Sir William did hold, by virtue of apostolical dispensation unto him in this behalf sufficiently made and granted, at the time of the date of the monition aforesaid and since, the parish church of Menheniot, Exeter diocese, at that time of lay patronage; it is a benefice with cure, and not compatible with another cure, but the same church he hath wholly resigned and simply quitted in form of law, as well really as verbally; the tax of the same is viii*l.* sterling.

"Also, he did obtain a rescript, or bull apostolical, in the time of our lord Pope Innocent V, of happy memory, directed to the bishop elect of St. David's, to examine the said William personally, and if he should be found duly qualified, to grant unto him the canonry and prebend of Auckland, Durham diocese, which formerly Thomas de Brydekylt, *alias* de Karlelis, held in the said church during his life, but

by virtue of the same he since hath neither had collation, nor hath he possession of the said canonry and prebend, nor hath he in any wise had, neither intendeth to have hereafter, nor in any manner make use of the said rescript or bull apostolical; the tax or value is not known."—Lowth, p. 33-6.

The benefices which he held were sinecures; he had voluntarily resigned the parochial charge of Menheniot, and the valuable prebend of Auckland; he was canon of Lincoln, York, Southwell, Beverley, St. Paul's, Sarum, Wherwell, Shaftesbury, St. Patrick's, and Wells, and archdeacon of Lincoln: the former benefices did not necessitate residence; and the duties of archidiaconal visitation by so scrupulous and good a man as Wykeham was, would not be neglected by him although a dweller in the king's palace. In this very year, by a bull dated December 11th, the pope, Urban V, using probably the very words of his nuncio, Monsignor de Cabrespino (sent to England for the express purpose of conducting the papal visitation of all benefices), addresses Wykeham in these high terms of commendation:—"Tu apud nos de literarum scientiâ, vitæ ac morum honestate, spiritualium providentiâ, et temporalium circumspectione, fide dignis testimoniis multipliciter commendatus."—Lowth, App. No. V, p. vii.

One of the king's council, and a commissioner at the treaty of Bretigny, was Sir Richard le Vache; Edward made Wykeham the guardian of his son.

Pat. 39, E. iij, Pars. 2d: Rex concessit Clīco suo Willō de Wykeham custodiam ōium terrarū et ten. cum ꝑtin. in Com. Bucks et Cantabr. quc fuerant Riēi le Vache

milit. defuncti ad legitimam ætat. Phil. fil. et hered. ipsius. 21 Jan.—MS. Harl. 6960, f. 148, al. 75.

The time was now come when he was to be advanced to high station in church and state.[1] Without patrimony or inheritance, his own pains, fidelity, and unwearied industry, had been his only recommendation to the favour of princes. His tender years were ordered in the fear of God: we first hear of him "preventing the morning watches", to offer up prayers to heaven; he was one of those rare men who are unspoiled by good fortune and prosperity; one, about whom men cannot keep silence, whom ages to come will admire as we do now; one, whose voice is heard and whose presence is felt in his life and works of mercy; and, even in death, speaks in those noble foundations which he raised to God's glory. He believed himself God's almoner. He gathered only to spend for the benefit of his fellows. Now we are to see him summoned, from being the architect of fortresses and palaces, to that station wherein he will build up the cloister and the church, fertilizing and blessing wherever he comes and lives and rests, making all to taste and prosper by his bounty, example, and goodness. Selfish motives and temporary ends he cast from him; he is one whom England should look upon with a sacred love, and whose memory she may take home to her heart without reproach or fear. A greater power than of earth must have sup-

[1] Edvardus rex tertius, anno domini millesimo ccc°. lxvj°. civitate Wintoniæ privata suo Antistite, disponente Divina gratia videns et considerans Gulielmum prædictum, suum officium prudenter agentem et fidelissimum sibi, sedi Winton viis et modis licitis prout decuit præficere procuravit.—MS. Hist.

ported him in a sore probation. He had been a dependant on the favour of a court; lords had been his comrades; but he preserved his independence as an ecclesiastic. With a lofty genius, capable of planning and achieving mighty things, set in high places the most seductive to the enterprising mind, the wise head and sound heart of Wykeham neither grew confused nor yielded to temptation. There can be no doubt of his powers, his address, the extent of his accomplishments; for, says Froissart:

> Ther was a preest about the kyng of England, called Sir Wyllyam Wycan, who was so great with the kynge, that all thyng was done by hym, and without hym nothinge done.—Lord Berner's Froissart, *Cron.*, cap. CCXLIV, vol. i, p. 364; Lond. 1812.

There can be no question of his influence with the king; his greatest praise is, that he will be remembered as one of the best known of Christian bishops in any age, the mild benefactor of his country. The morose Wyccliffe sneers at his elevation in his tract, "why poor priests have no benefices". "Yet lords wolen not present a clerk able of kunning of God's law, but a ketchen clerk, or a penny clerk, or wise in building castles, or worldly doing, though he kunne not reade well his sauter."

In 1365 Wykeham received the following mark of royal favour, besides the gift of the manor of Henley.

> 39 Edw. iij. P. 1. Rex omnibus salutem. Considerantes qualiter dilectus clericus noster Will. de Wykeham, Custos Privati Sigilli nostri, præter officium illud circà diversa officia privata negotia nostra tangentia, de

quibus ipsum specialiter oneravimus, et circa quorum executionem et expeditionem labores et sumptus excessivos sustinuit, et ipsum indies sustinere oportebit, ac volentes providè ei, sicut convenit, in auxilium supportacionis hujusmodi onerum providere, concessimus ei xx solidos percipiendos singulis diebus ad Scaccarium nostrum à x°. Junii regni nostri xxxvii quamdiù officia et onera subierit supradicta, eo non obstante quòd de intrinsecâ familiâ nostrâ moratur. 14 Mart.—MS. Harl. 6960, f. 73, al, 143.

The primatial throne of Canterbury was left vacant on April 26th, 1366; but the health of Edyngdon was fast declining, and on October 8th, 1366, the see of Winchester was left without a bishop. The heart of Wykeham, we may believe, had been ever fixed in fond remembrance upon the scenes of his boyhood, and his lips given utterance to that affectionate feeling, so that his royal patron knew that he should better please him by recommending him to the chapter of St. Swithin's, than if he had procured for him the pall of Canterbury.

The prior and convent of St. Swithin's, upon the royal recommendation, at once elected Wykeham Edyngdon's successor. The congé d'élire bears the date October 13th (Harl. MS. 6960, fol. 78), and the king's approval was made eleven days after (*ibid.*, fol. 78). The pope, on December 11th, named him administrator of the spiritualities, and the primate admitted him in that capacity on February 22nd, 1366-7; the charge of the temporalities had been already granted to him by his patron.

Pat. 40, E. iij, Pars 2ª. Rex pro quadam magna pecunie summa quam Will. de Wykeham Archdūs Linc. in

Camera regis et præsentia ejus pro expedcōe arduorū negotiorum pre manibus solvit concessit eidem custodiam Epātus Wiñt. vacantis a tempe mortis Will. de Edyndon 1 Dec.—MS. Harl. 6960, f. 157.

Rex ad rogationem W. de Wykeham Archidiaconi Lincoln, Secretarii regis, concedit Priori et Conventui S. Swythuni Winton. licenciam adquirendi terras ad valorem 50 lib. per annum. Nov. 6, 40 Edw. iij. P. 1. —MS. Harl. 6960, f. 79.

The appointment of bishops was the frequent cause of unhappy conflicts of the papal with the temporal power. The actual and sole right of naming the successor to a vacant diocese was the subject of dispute,—the pope claiming to advance the elect person by way of his provision and reservation; the king insisting upon the absolute renunciation of any title to the temporalities grounded upon the authority of a bull. Hence mutual jealousies, protracted feuds and evils ensued, extensive and pernicious consequences. In the case of Wykeham, Urban, by a provisory bull, and Edward, by royal letters addressed to the convent of St. Swithin, both designed to bestow upon him the mitre of Winton. The difficulty was how to reconcile the matter at issue. It so happened that the Duke of Bourbon, a hostage from the King of France, was at this time in France, having received permission to reside in his country for one year, and the period of his absence from England had been lately prolonged at the express desire of the pope. To him, therefore, the king wrote letters, promising him that he would deal gently with him touching his ransom, if he would intercede with his holiness, and procure his consent to the consecra-

tion of Wykeham. The duke, overjoyed at these agreeable tidings, set forth without delay to the city of Avignon; so well did he plead with Urban, that it was not long before he once more appeared at the English court, requiring first the terms of his own freedom before he laid the bull before the king. Ten thousand scudi, to be paid January 28th, 1367-8, and thrice that sum, in three equal payments, to be disbursed within the year, were named as the price of of his freedom (Rymer, iii, P. II, p. 143). He set sail for his own dear land; and there was joy in the royal palace and in the convent of St. Swithun, when the long desired parchment roll, with the leaden seal attached by its particoloured ribbands, was laid upon the table of the council. Before he received the mitre, Wykeham was elevated to the high office of lord chancellor of England, being confirmed, according to Mr. Hardy, between September 10th and 17th, 1367.

An account of the new chancellor's breakfast is preserved in Domestic Deeds, No. 162, Record Office, Westminster.

> Memorandum of divers things bought for the breakfast of the Lord Chancellor and Treasurer, William de Wykeham, and of many other "Magnates" of the council of the lord the king, had at Westminster, the 12th day of May, in the 41st year (Edward III).
>
> *Bread*—In divers loaves bought, 6 shillings.
>
> *Butlery.*—In 30 gallons of ale bought, price of the gallon *2d*—5 shillings. Also in boatage of divers things belonging to the butlery to Westminster at various times, 4 pence.
>
> *Kitchen.*—In ox flesh bought, 10*s.* 2*d.* For the flesh of two calves, 9*s.* For two carcases of sheep, 8*s.* For

12 capons, 9*s*. 6*d*. For 12 geese, 8*s*. 6*d*. For three goats, 6*s*. 9*d*. For 10 buzzards, 33*s*. 4*d*. For 24 doves, 3*s*. 6*d*. For 18 rabbits, 4*s*. 1*d*. For one lamb, 16*d*. For 16 fowls, 4*s*. For basting bought for the said birds, 6*d*. For 2 cod, 3*s*. For three small pikes, 8*s*. Also for 8 playce, 3*s*. 6*d*. Also for one turbot, 3*s*. Also for conger, 3*s*. 6*d*. Also for 3 doreys, 6*s*. For fresh salmon, 3*s*. For 200 shrimps, 20*d*. For eels, 12*d*. Also in the purchase of divers sauces, 8*d*. In the purchase of divers spices, 4½*d*. Also in fuel and coal, 3*s*. 10*d*. Also in salt, 2*d*. Also for porterage and boatage of all the things aforesaid from London, and from the lord's house to Westminster, 18*d*. Also in fat, 10*d*. Also in porterage and boatage by John, the cook, 5*d*.

Sum, £7. 14*s*. 1½*d*.

Also for the work of 5 officers, 30*s*.

Sum total, £9. 4*s*. 1½*d*.

Within the whole circuit of England, there was not another church so grand and beautiful as the cathedral of St. Paul in London. Magnificent beyond description appears to have been its nave, of prodigious length, branching out on either hand into double aisles, its vaulting raised to a vast height, permitting the view of the whole extent of this nobly proportioned temple to be uninterruptedly enjoyed by the delighted eye, until the long vista was closed by the great eastern rose-window, glowing with colours rich as varied in their tint. It was early on the morning of October 10th, in the year 1367, the interior yet obscure, save where the gorgeous windows, brilliant as enamel and the jeweller's work, or the pages of the illuminated missal on the altar, threw broad streams of many-coloured light upon the marble floors and the attendants, who were apparelling the church with

tapestries and hangings, as though in readiness for some high festival. One comes to-day to receive the mitre, who, with the same intellect wherewith he sustains the government and sits at the council of his prince, shall rule over the Church; one, whose sacred office, the earnest of integrity, had recommended him to occupy the highest place in the state; trained in the best school for the man of business which those times afforded, when the ecclesiastic was also the expounder of law and equity, and the chief laity had no knowledge save of the soldier's steel and harness, or the mysteries of the mimic warfare of the chase;— one comes who is what Wolsey, Ximenes, and Richelieu, shall be in after days; but, unlike the cardinal statesmen, will be remembered only as the churchman, the holy prelate, the benefactor of his native land. The splendid procession sweeps by; the primate, Simon de Langham, in his pall, with crozier borne before him; the consecrating prelates of London and Sarum, Simon Sudbury and Robert Wyville; William elect of Winton; acolyte and priest, banner, and taper, and incense. The service of the choir is heard rising up and echoing along the pealing vaults, and fills with its strains the distant chapels and the farthest shrines. And now, amid the fragrant clouds that veil the altar, and the mitred forms that stand before it, is seen a kneeling man; and the oil is poured upon his head, and the robes of a bishop are put upon him, and a hundred singers change the solemn *Veni Creator* for the triumphant *Te Deum:* the minstrels smite upon their instruments, the organ lifts its mighty voice, the bells pour in their har-

mony, the vast cathedral bursts into music, and the assembled multitudes bow down beneath his benediction. The poor child of Waltham hath risen up the bishop of princely Winchester.[1]

There are no remains of the great hall of Lambeth Palace (Juxon's more recent fabric occupies the site) wherein, upon that day, Langham held the feast of consecration with all magnificence; and little thought he, that, nurtured by the bounty of that man whom he delighted to honour, four (Chicheley, Deane, Warham, and Howley) should sit in the primatial chair of Canterbury. He received the temporalities two days after:

> Pat. 41, E. iij. Pars 2ª: Rex restituit tempal Willo de Wykeham Epo Winton. 12 Oct.—MS. Harl. 6960, f. 82; Rymer, iii, p. 11, p. 139.

It was not until July 9, 1368, that the venerable William de Askeby, archdeacon of Northampton, acting by commission from the cardinal archbishop of Canterbury's procurator general, enthroned him in his cathedral church, acknowledging him bishop by election, confirmation, and consecration. Happier

[1] "Favore et beneficiis ecclesiasticis ab Edwardo rege, cui diutiùs fideliter inservierat, adeò cumulatus, ut anno 1366 mense Junio præter Archidiaconatum Lincoln. valoris annui 350 librarum, 13 præbendas è pinguioribus in variis ecclesiis cathedralibus, et ecclesiam de Manyhynet in diœcesi Oxon. tenuisse memoretur (*Registr. Langham.*) Electionem ejus nescio quam ob causam Papa diù confirmare distulit; a Rege tamen interpellatus administrationem episcopatûs eidem contulit 1366, 11 Dec. quo nomine spiritualia Sedis Winton. Willelmus ab Archiepiscopo Cant. accepit 1367, 22 Febr. Post integrum annum Urbanus Papa electione dissimulata episcopatum illi provisionis titulo donavit 1367, 12 Julii. Consecratus est Londini in ecclesiâ S. Pauli à Simone Archiepiscopo 1367, 10 Octobr."—Wharton, *Anglia Sacra*, P. i, p. 317; *Cont. Hist. Winton.*

that day to Wykeham than all the pomp of St. Paul's, or the feasting in Lambeth, if, as we may well believe, his aged parents came from Waltham to look upon their son exalted to his high dignity!

With a commendable prudence, imperative in those stormy times, Wykeham demanded of the king an assurance in writing, that, in all those offices from which he now withdrew, he had borne himself with honour and integrity unimpeachable. The king, by letters patent, dated May 22nd, 1368, gave to him a full acquittance and discharge.—Pat. 42, Edw. III, P. 1, m. 5. Ayscough MS. 4590, N. 40.

He now, doubtless, relinquished all his former ecclesiastical preferments. As appears from his seals, upon his accession to the episcopate he still used two

chevronels between three roses (the chevron, or carpenter's couple, as Nicholas Upton, the herald, wrote, being "signum per carpentarios et domorum factores portatum"), in allusion to his knowledge of architecture, to which he owed his rise and fortune.[1]

[1] The black, as King Henry VI observes in giving the colour to the arms of Eton, denotes perpetuity. The roses typify brotherly love.

Of all the beautiful rooms in the old palace of Westminster, none exceeded in richness of decoration the ancient painted chamber, wherein, it was said, St. Edward the Confessor had passed from earth. His enthronization and coronation were represented in frescoes upon the walls; figures of saints standing beneath canopies lined the deeply-embayed windows, the floor was paved with tessellated tiles, the roof glowed with a profusion of rich colours and gilded panelling; curious tapestry, showing the siege of Troy, hung to about half their height, added to the effect of the walls painted with the wars of the Maccabees. The Norman kings had sat in council there. In 1364, the commons had met within it. On May 27, 1369, in the octave of the feast of the Holy Trinity, it was occupied by the king and both houses of parliament. The Black Prince had laid a tax upon his subjects in Gascoigne, called "hearth, or chimney money". The perfidious Charles V persuaded the Gascon barons to demand redress at his hands, and proceeded to summon Edward before the court of peers at Paris, there to make answer to his accusers; or, in default, forfeit his possessions.

The king of France had thus defied the power of England. Ponthieu, that had cost King Edward 100,000 francs to defend, was in revolt, and for the most part conquered by the French; the Scots were in alliance with Charles, and prepared to make a descent on the northern parts of the realm. Archers and men-at-arms were despatched to the frontier; a well-manned fleet cruised in the British channel. The king had assembled his nobles and faithful

commons to demand of them whether he should not resume the style and title of King of France. The parliament was to be opened by the newly-appointed chancellor. His predecessors had been wont to preface their addresses by a text of Holy Scripture. Wykeham, with his strong natural sense, broke through the custom, and delivered his speech like a statesman, avoiding the dull wordiness and pedantic quotations hitherto indulged in by ecclesiastics in his office. He spoke with a manly courage, directly keeping to his subject, after this manner:—

"Sirs, my lord the king hath always, in his greatest affairs, used the counsel of his lords and commons, having ever found them good and loyal unto him, for which also he doth give them hearty thanks. It is very well known unto you how our lord the king, by the counsel of his parliament, touching his claim and title which he hath in the realm of France, did make his last peace with his enemy the king thereof, on certain condition, to wit, that by such a set day his enemy should render up unto him certain lands and countries beyond the seas; and by such a time, according to the treaty, should pay unto the king certain sums of money; and, moreover, that he should never hereafter pretend to any jurisdiction or sovereignty over Gascoigne, or the parts beyond seas thereabout: in consideration whereof, the king, for his part, should, from thenceforth, lay aside the title and style of France, which he accordingly hath done. Now, whereas our lord the king hath not slacked his duty, yet his enemy hath done contrariwise; for

neither hath he delivered up the countries and lands for which covenant was made; nor hath he made full and due payment of the said moneys; and also he hath summoned the Earl of Armagnac, the Lord de la Bret, and sundry others, who are of the king's allegiance, to answer to certain appeals at Paris; nay, further, he hath summoned the prince of Aquitaine himself to appear among the rest. Besides all these things, he hath sent armed men, who wage war in Gascoigne, and have taken by violence, and still do hold, towns, and castles, and walled places; have laid hands upon the lieges of the king: some they have killed, some they put in prison, and on divers of them have they set grievous ransoms; and, moreover, he hath now lately sent certain soldiers into the country of Ponthieu, where he hath surprised divers of the king's garrisons and towns. Whereupon the prince hath sent messengers to his father, our lord the king, to tell him hereof, and also that he had taken counsel with the wisest men of his princedom whether our lord the king might not resume and take the style of king of France; and they answered that he might do it of right and with good faith. Wherefore the king chargeth my lord of Canterbury, my lords the bishops, the nobles and commonalty of the realm, to take counsel together concerning the matter, and declare unto him their agreement herein. The king, moreover, willing, as the custom hath been at these times, that all, who are grieved herein, should make petition, and be answered thereto, hath assigned receivers thereof, and certain lords and others as triers of the same."—*Ro. Parl.*, ii, 43 Edward III, p. 299.

On the Wednesday after, the bishops, lords and commons, with one consent made answer to the king, that "he might with a good conscience take unto him again the style and title of King of France, and use his arms as heretofore." New seals were engraved with that superscription, and delivered in presence of the chancellor to the chamberlains of the Exchequer. —Rymer, iii, P. II, p. 157.

He spoke also upon the rising of Parliament to this effect (*Ro. Parl.*, ii, p. 301). This being the shortest speech of Wykeham's recorded in the parliamentary rolls, we give it in the original Norman French:—

> Sires, le Roi eant bone connaisance et memoire de touz pleinz de fides, grantz travalx, mises et constages, qe les seignrs et comunes de son roialme lui avoient fait et sustenuz tout son temps, come lour fu monstre, et voillant ptant et p les causes desus nomez faire a eux ascun recompensation, ordeine, voet, grant, et acord, qe touz les seignrs et autres persones, de quel estat, degre, condition, ou nation q'ils soient, meyntenantz sa partie et querele contre ses enemys de France, eient et tiegnent heritablement quan qe ils recoverent et conquerront sur ses ditz enemys, soient duchees, countees, viscontees, citees, villes, chastiaux, forteresces, ou seignuries, assises deinz le dit roialme de France, p queconqe noun ou title q'ils soient appelez, a tenir a eux et lour heirs et successeurs, de roi et ses ditz heirs toutes les domains, regalitees, services, homages, devoirs, resortz, et sovereintees appurtenantz as rois et a la corone de France; et aussi exceptez et reservez les terres et possessions de Seinte Eglise; et de touz ces qe sanz ascun constreinte ou difficulte voillent obeier, aherder, et demorer a l'obeissance le roi de lour bon gre et franche volunte, et lui eider de fait, conseiller, et con-

> sorter en la pursuite de sa dite querelle, et a le recoverir de son droit avant dit. Et aussi le roi voet, accorde, et promette loialment, q'il ferra et dura bones et sufficeantes lettres et chartres particulers sur lour dit conquest, et de ses ditz grant, accorde, et ordonnance, a toutes les personnes qe les voillent avoir ou demander, a toutes les foitz q'il ferra sur ce requis sanz ascun difficulte.

On June 4th, 1368, the bishop of Worcester took the oath of allegiance in the presence of Wykeham and the Duke of Lancaster (Rymer, iii, P. II, p. 148), and on August 24th, the treaty of peace with Scotland was signed by Wykeham.—*Ib.* p. 163.

The king also marked his sense of Wykeham's merit by a grant of lands:

> Rex dedit Willelmo de Wykeham Episcopo Winton. omnia terras et tenementa in Mikelham, Com. Surr. quæ nuper fuerunt Johannis filii Rogeri de Aperdele, jun. qui feloniam fecit et utlagatus fuit, habenda sibi et hæredibus et assignatis suis. 1 Feb. 43 Edw. iii, P. 1. 36 f. 89.

The lion-hearted prince, when summoned to appear at the court of Charles, made reply, that he would come—but with an helmet on his head, and with 60,000 men behind him. Our story lies not with armed men and battles, siege or march; suffice it to say, it was a war of races; Ponthieu revolted, cities threw open their gates. Worn down with a dangerous and lingering sickness, the gallant Edward was compelled to return home: a truce was made: and except on the towers of Bordeaux, Bayonne, and Calais, the lilies of France waved in the place of England's golden lions. Charles threatened to hang his challenge on

the gates of London. A Parliament was called in haste, and on February 24th, 1370-1 (*Ro. Parl.*, ii, p. 303), Wykeham once more addressed the lords and commons: he declared how, since their last session, the king had defrayed vast sums of money, and had sent a great army into France, for the recovery and conquest of that which was his own of right: and how that the king had been perfectly informed that his enemy had make great preparation of war, wherewith to drive him forth of his inheritance beyond the seas; and also had gathered very many galleys and great ships, wherewith he designed to subject unto him all the whole realm of England. Wherefore the king did require and charge his lords and commons to give unto him good and faithful counsel in these matters.

Priest and layman cast in an offering to the amount of £100,000 for the defence of the kingdom. During the apprehension of a foreign invasion, the lords and commons bethought them that a layman should be preferred to ecclesiastics in the conduct of civil affairs; they therefore petitioned that none but secular men from henceforth might be the chief officers of the king's court and household, and more especially chancellor, treasurer, or privy-seal, lest mischief betide, to the disherison of the crown and harm of the kingdom; saving always the king's royal prerogatives freely to choose and remove those officers, provided they be of the laity only, and not occupied with spiritual matters. The king answered, that "he would do therein by advice of his counsel." It is most probable that the noble-minded Wykeham, who

possessed the public confidence, at once surrendered the seals, sacrificing his high place to the desire of peace and concord. The crown summoned laymen learned in the law to take the place of the ecclesiastics; they were not sufficient, and the churchmen were in the sequel again recalled. Wykeham gracefully attended the inauguration of his successor.

1371. E. iij. de Liberatione Magni Sigilli.

Memorandùm quòd, venerabilis pater, Willielmus, Episcopus Wyntoniensis, Cancellarius domini regis, die lunæ, viz. xiiij°. die Martii, circa horam iij^am^. anno præsenti, eidem domino regi, apud Westmonasterium, in quâdam privatâ camerâ ipsius regis, super pontem reginæ, juxta aquam Thamesis situatâ, vocatâ la Redechambre, in præsentiâ,

Venerabilis patris, Thomæ, Episcopi Exoniensis,
Ricardi, Comitis Arundellæ,
Humfridi, Comitis Herefordiæ,
Henrici le Scrop, Senescalli hospitii regis,
Ricardi le Scrop,
Ricardi de Pembrigg, Camerarii hospitii regis,

et Helmyngi Leget, Receptoris cameræ ipsius regis, liberavit Magnum Sigillum ejusdem regis in quâdam bursâ de corio inclusum, et sigillo prædicti Episcopi signatâ;

Quod quidem sigillum, sic inclusum et signatum, idem rex ab eodem episcopo recepit, et postmodùm, die Mercurii proximo sequenti, idem rex dominum Robertum de Thorp, militem, Cancellarium suum constituit, et sigillum prædictum in camerâ prædictâ eidem Roberto, in præsentiâ venerabilium patrum, Willielmi Wyntoniensis, etc. manu suâ tradidit; qui, præstito super hoc sacramento, dictum sigillum recepit, et, die Jovis proximo sequenti, in Magnâ Aulâ Westmonasterii, ubi placea Cancellariæ habetur, præsentibus præfato Episcopo Wyntoniensi ac Clericis Cancellariæ, dictam

bursam aperiri, et dictum sigillum inde extrahi, et literas patentes et brevia consignari fecit.—Rymer, iii, P. II, p. 181.

Issue Roll, 44 Edw. iij. Wednesday, 13 Feb.

Adam de Hertyngdon — To Adam de Hertyngdon, clerk of the king's works at Windsor Castle,[1] by one tally raised this day, in the name of William de Wykeham, late Archdeacon of Lincoln, containing 10 marks, delivered to the same clerk for the said works. £6. 13*s*. 4*d*.

It was not until March 28th, that he surrendered up the two great and the two privy seals to the king. Edward, by letters dated April 27th, issued his summons to Wykeham to attend a great council to be held at Winton, for the purpose of determining by what ways and means £50,000 might be levied, according to the grant of parliament. Three bishops only were bidden, and one of them was Wykeham.

On July 27th, 1371, Wykeham delivered into the king's hands the manor of Wendover, which he had been commissioned to purchase (*Abbrev. Ro. Orig.*, ii, 316). On June 25th, 1372, the charter giving certain lands in exchange for the earldom of Richmond to the Duke of Lancaster, was signed by Wykeham (Rymer, iii, P. II, 199). In 1373, on July 20th, he received directions to desire his clergy to take precautions for the defence of the sea-coasts against any descents by the French.—*Ibid.*, P. III, p. 13.

He was equally respected and beloved by the commons and the powerful Duke of Lancaster; the

[1] The tower at the western end of the north terrace in the lower ward of Windsor Castle bears the name of the Wykeham, or Winchester tower.

former, in 1373, named him, with seven other nobles, in a petition to the crown, praying that they might be appointed a committee, with whom the commonalty of the realm might confer upon the subject of supplies to be granted to the king (*Ro. Parl.*, ii, p. 316). John of Gaunt certainly bore no ill-will to Wykeham; for when setting out on his campaigns in France, in 1369 (Rymer, iii, P. III, p. 6), and again in 1373 (*ibid.*, p. 26), he desired him to act as one of the trustees set to administer his affairs, and have the custody of all his castles, manors, and all other his estates; and on March 1st, 1375, during his absence at the court of Bruges, appointed Richard, the Earl of Arundel, and the Bishop of Winton, his attorneys for one year, to appear for him in any court in England.—*Ibid.* p. 26.

The perpetual hostility with France, which had cost England so much blood and treasure, had given great encouragement to the infidel in his wars with the Christians; Pope Gregory XI, therefore, wrote letters to the kings, entreating them to hold a treaty at Calais; and, subsequently, in a message dated January 1373, at Bruges. In vain the papal ambassadors, the archbishop of Rouen, and the bishop of Carpentras, rode between the court of Paris and the camp of the Duke of Lancaster. In March, Pope Gregory wrote from Avignon to Wykeham, importuning him to use his influence and good offices in the matter. The pope had demanded 100,000 florins as a subsidy from the English clergy; and in the same letter he desires the bishop to hasten the payment of 60,000 florins, as had been agreed upon

at the conference of Bruges, which, he says, the holy see will accept, on the proviso, that if peace should be established, the remaining 40,000 florins should be paid. Alas for England in such days of extortion! So pressing indeed grew the evil, day by day, so sorely were felt the abuses of Rome intrenching on the royal prerogative, sapping the liberties of the English church, and exhausting the revenues of the kingdom to enrich strangers and enemies, that at length the cry of the commons to the crown was heard, and King Edward directed letters, dated April 16th, 1374, to Wykeham, desiring him to hold a visitation of his diocese, and of all benefices and dignities ecclesiastical within it, in order to certify to the king the true valuation of the same, as many as were held by Italians and other aliens, as well as the names of the patrons thereof. No delay was to intervene, for a certificate was to be sent into the high court of Chancery on the feast of the Ascension next coming. The returns presented a remarkable feature of the times.

Now came the labour of the true man. His see was one of the most ancient and venerable in the kingdom. It is the fifth in order of ecclesiastical rank of all the bishoprics of England. Since the hour when St. Birinus, the apostle of Winton, built the first church of the Holy Trinity, to that when Stratford, after having sheltered himself in the monastery of Wilton and the woods of Waltham, was enthroned in the chair of Canterbury, the see of Winchester had been filled by many venerable, many high-minded, many enthusiastic prelates. But none

greater—not even St. Ethelwold or St. Birinus themselves—had ever been the guardian of the see of Winton, than he who had now been called to be their chief pastor. He was but forty-four years of age, with a natural genius and capacity for business, ripened by the intercourse of courts and knowledge of mankind, in the very prime of his powers, and full of hope. With singleness of purpose he devoted himself wholly to the affairs of his diocese, which he now took out of the hands of his commissary-general, John de Wormenhale, and resolved to administer by himself.

Although distinguished by acts of piety, benevolence, and humility, William de Edyngdon, his predecessor, bequeathed to Wykeham the task of rebuilding the nave of the cathedral, which he had himself partially begun, and of repairing the buildings, towers, walls, and enclosures, of the episcopal residences; some were in ruins, some in grievous state of decay, some had even fallen to the ground. Besides granges, parks, and warrens, there were belonging to the bishops of Winchester the castles of Wolvesey and Farnham, the palaces of Southwark and South or Bishop's Waltham, and the manor-houses at Merewell, Sutton, High Clere, Esher, Wargrave, and Taunton, each being capable of furnishing accommodation to their retinue and guests, and occupied in its turn. By the 6th day of February 1371-2, the executors had paid to Wykeham for dilapidations seven hundred marks, and in kind, cattle, and corn, to the value of £1,660 sterling; besides delivering over to him, as the stock of the several farms and

glebes, one hundred and twenty-seven horses, one thousand five hundred and fifty-six head of black cattle, and twelve thousand one hundred and seventy-four sheep and lambs, which were worth at a moderate computation £20,000 of money of the present day. On the repairs and new buildings which Wykeham thought necessary for the estates, he expended above £13,000. What hospitality and housekeeping the good bishop made, will be seen hereafter. Truly may it be said of him, that whithersoever he went, thither he may be followed by the perfume of his charity. He purchased the free use of the stone quarries at Quarrer Abbey in the Isle of Wight, and, following the example of his royal master, he issued circular letters to all ecclesiastics of the island, secular as well as regular, to send as many workmen, wains, and other necessaries for the work, as they could supply to him. The abbot of Quarrer was appointed surveyor and superintendent of these preparations. In the repairs of the episcopal palaces, and in the erection of new buildings, he expended 20,000 marks, equivalent to £160,000 of our present money. In 1373, he held a personal visitation of his diocese, including the secular clergy of every deanery, and all monasteries, hospitals, and other religious houses; and all irregularities he corrected in the following year by means of his commissioners. Three times in later years he visited the houses of religious, and after each progress issued injunctions, suited to their several needs, and designed to revive a stricter obedience to the rules of their founders. The revenues of the hospital of St. Cross, the noble foundation of

De Blois, had been diverted from their original purpose by the dishonesty and negligence of successive masters, and it cost Wykeham six weary years of litigation in the temporal and spiritual courts, and appeals to the pope, to restore it to its original perfection. During this period, he visited the hospital of St. Thomas, in Southwark, and that of Sandon, in Surrey. The refractoriness and evil conduct, the evasions, pleas, and appeals of the infamous De Cloune, who, while the action was proceeding, openly plundered and pulled down a part of the hospital, afford a plain proof of the labour and difficulty, the time and patience, exacted in those offices from Wykeham.

A little cloud lay along the horizon; it grew shortly into a black storm. The most instructive, and not the least glorious part of Wykeham's life, was the manner in which he met reverse and interruption in the midst of his work. The story of his persecutions and his fortitude is the most touching and noble that can be told of a Christian bishop. The reign of Edward III was one of the longest as well as one of the proudest recorded in the annals of the empire. It was the golden age of chivalry, that had given polish to the manners and heightened the courtesies of life. It was remarkable more, perhaps, for its domestic tranquillity than for its splendid conquests abroad, which indirectly contributed to the peace at home. The restless, turbulent barons were awed by the commanding presence of the soldier-king, and were permitted no leisure to foster rebellion during the perpetual foreign wars. The people beheld their representative parliaments assembled more frequently

than had been wont in former reigns, and were fascinated by his munificence and affable address; and the national pride caught his ambition, and was gratified by the sight of captive kings and the trophies of victory, which gave a loftier tone to the feelings, and imparted new strength and lustre to the name of England. The fatigues of his youth had impaired his constitution, and brought premature infirmities upon the widowed king. The brilliant reign was doomed to a melancholy close. In the weakness of age he had yielded up the administration of affairs to his second son, John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, deservedly unpopular with the nation; there was a general fear that the duke's ambition would lead him to aspire to the crown. The hero of Cressy, Poictiers, and Najara, the flower of English chivalry, was fast dying. With a father's love, he desired to learn of a surety, ere he departed, that his child Richard would inherit the crown which he should himself have worn. It was King Edward's jubilee, and after a recess of two years, the parliament met on April 28th, 1376. The first subject of debate was to inquire how the king could best provide for the government of the realm. The commons met in the Chapter-house of St. Peter's Abbey, in Westminster, and petitioned the king to entertain ten or twelve counsellors, to aid him with their advice, and be ever about his person; the king assented, and Wykeham was one of the nine nobles and prelates chosen on the occasion to superintend the conduct of affairs. While they renewed their subsidies for three years longer, they made complaint, that if the king had

possessed faithful officers and ministers, there would have been no lack of money in the royal treasury, or present need of so large grants. William, Lord Latimer, the lord chamberlain, was sentenced to a fine of 20,000 marks, and imprisonment in the Marshalsea, on charges of clandestine traffic, oppression, and corruption; and Alice Piers was banished the court. Latimer and Alice were the Duke of Lancaster's chief friends and confederates. The blow was levelled at him; and the people hailed the decision with joy, calling the session that of the "Good Parliament".

About this period, William of Wykeham was directed by the king to hold a visitation of the royal free chapel of St. Stephen, in Westminster, to correct abuses, to punish delinquents, and to reform all that was amiss; the number of chaplains and clerks having been diminished, the ornaments of Divine Service wasted and destroyed, and the lands and tenements ill-cared for. He was required to certify his acts to the king in chancery, the sheriff of Middlesex being required to convene a jury at the said chapel.—Pat. 50, Edw. III, P. 1, m. 3, dorso.

This was the last act of favour shown to him by the old king. On the 8th of June, being Trinity Sunday, in the great chamber of the palace of Westminster, wasted by a burning fever, lay expiring the Black Prince; the pulse growing quicker and more feeble, the cheek parched and dry, the brow hotter, and by the couch, speaking good words and offering holy prayers, knelt Wykeham, whom he named as the executor of his will. Night came, and the thick

shadows grew over the rush-strewn floor, the heavy breathing ceased, and ere the morning came there was a deathy stillness in the chamber, and mass was being sung for the dead in St. Stephen's Chapel. His young boy, who had not yet seen ten summers, was led from the bier on St. John Baptist's Day before the parliament, and the commons with one voice prayed the lords to declare him Prince of Wales, and heir-apparent to the crown. The father was laid to his rest near the shrine of St. Thomas; but his dying wish, and the petition of the commons, were granted; for on November 20th, at his Castle of Havering atte Bower, King Edward inaugurated Richard of Bourdeaux Prince of Wales, and at the feast on Christmas Day set him at his right hand above the princes his own children. The parliament rose in July, and John of Gaunt feared no longer his brave brother; he and Alice Piers went down to see the king, who lay at Eltham, with a heart mourning for his dead son, and a mind enfeebled by his sickness: what they bade him do, that he did—he was looking for the peaceful grave. The council of faithful men was dismissed. Sir Peter de la Mare, knight of Hereford and steward to Lord March, who had boldly impeached in the commons the Lord Latimer, with zeal, eloquence, and ability, was hurried to the cells of Nottingham Castle; his patron, the Earl of March, was fain to lay down his marshall's staff, and seek safety in retirement; the duke's chief wrath and vindictive malice were reserved for Wykeham, the friend of his brother, the steadfast adherent of the king, the beloved of the people. The familiar

friend, known for years of intimacy and mutual confidence, warped by ambition, had become changed into an open enemy. All the reforms made under the late administration were set aside; those concerned in them were the objects of the Duke of Lancaster's political persecution. At the commencement of the next Michaelmas term, the duke induced his party to advance eight articles against the bishop, charging him with various acts of pecuniary defalcation, and other kinds of misgovernment, during the period of his office as keeper of the privy-seal and lord chancellor. He was accused of misapplying the ransoms of the kings of France and Scotland, and the duchy of Burgundy, and leaving a bare treasury; —the precise charge made against the duke's party in the last parliament, which they had dexterously shifted off while in power upon the shoulders of Wykeham, who had never been treasurer of England, —requiring him to be accountable for disbursements made before ever he came into any office of the state. He was accused of having imposed fines upon soldiers who had served with merit, and driving them in disgust to form free companies in France, and so renew the war; of causing the French hostages to be set at liberty; of neglecting to send timely succour into the county of Ponthieu, which was in consequence thereof lost to England; and lessening fines, and remitting the king's rents; and of buying up the king's debts with the king's money for his own profit. Acts of the king's generosity; the conquered province revolting to their countrymen; the misconduct of soldiers in time of peace; the voluntary dismissal,

escape, or breach of parole of hostages; were thus basely made subjects of accusation. The accusers were nameless. The court was composed of prelates, lords, and members of the privy council, appointed by the king (Rymer, iii, P. iii, p. 54). There was one charge yet to be noticed, upon which alone they gave judgment; the other articles were significantly suffered to drop, there was neither proof nor evidence. They were a tissue of untruths.

The accusations were begun, as if more than a million of money was at stake; they resolved themselves into a petty matter of £40. John Grey, of Rotherfield, in consideration of a licence of feoffment of certain lands and tenements, paid a fine of £80 into the hanaper (Rymer, *Fœdera*, iii, P. iii, p. 67); the bishop desired the clerk to refund to him £40, on the ground of some agreement between them. The act was done in open day. There was an irregularity in the form of procedure, and his enemies triumphed. Judgment was given against him. On November 17th, writs issued from the Exchequer, desiring the sheriffs of the several counties to seize for the king's use the temporalities of the see of Winton. Wykeham was desired to attend again on January 20th, next ensuing, when further inquisition was to be made (Rymer, iii, P. iii, p. 54). He was forbidden to approach within twenty miles of the king's court. The messenger arrived with the tidings in the middle of December, and Wykeham retired to the house of Robert de Wyndesore, prior of the Austin Friars at Merton, and shortly after to the Cistercian Abbey of Waverley, in Surrey. Early in

January, however, he was at his palace in Southwark, preparing his defence, when word was brought from the king, that the council was prorogued to a further day. They would no more meet the innocent face to face.

The bishop went back to the old grey abbey; and often might he be seen walking in deep thought backwards and forwards under the leafless oaks and snow-laden firs, breathing the soft air of the mild winter mornings, and musing over his great designs, till the ideas grew and gathered form and power, and he graved out the mould which should set its stamp on ages yet to come. Perhaps, too, he thought of the final rest of the winter of life, when its course should be fully finished and done, and all would be loss but truth and the love of God; and the heart revived with the ennobling thought of the high cause that lay so dear within it, and the hope that even yet duteous children should build his tomb, and perpetuate his name from generation to generation.

Meanwhile, the Parliament met on January 27th, obsequious and pliant, composed of the duke's adherents elected at his pleasure, or of members intimidated by his power. When the friends of Sir Peter de la Mare proposed that he should be heard in his own defence, they were warned to keep silence: the cell or the poniard would otherwise restrain their indiscretion. The fiftieth year of the king's reign had closed, and the Commons prayed him to grant a general pardon to all his subjects who had been accused of crimes committed before the beginning of this year of jubilee. There was but one man ex-

cepted by name, and he was the banished prelate sojourning at Waverley; for it was written that—"Toutes voies il n'est mye l'entention du roi que Sire William de Wykeham, l'evesque de Wincestre, soit compris deinz les pardon et grace avant ditz, n'enjoisse rienz d'ycelles." (*Ro. Parl.*, 51 Edw. III, vol. ii, p. 365.) Lord Latimer and Alice Piers were restored to their estates, and their sentence was reversed. There could be no better proof of Wykeham's patriotism, virtue, and integrity.

The clergy regarded the Duke of Lancaster with dislike and apprehension: for political reasons, he had avowed himself the patron of Wickliffe the reformer. Letters had come from the pope, commanding the primate to institute a process against the refractory priest, who was summoned to appear at Rome. He was cited to answer before the synod in London. When the convocation met on February 3rd, they remembered the pure and lofty-spirited bishop who had fallen under the oppression of the hated duke. The king desired the clergy to grant him a subsidy in his present need. Courtenay, Bishop of London, with temper and firmness stood up as the vindicator of Wykeham. He held up before the reverend assembly parchment rolls written full of the history of the injuries of the good bishop, pleaded with fervid eloquence on behalf of the oppressed and condemned without a fair trial, and concluded by adjuring them to resist, and grant no subsidy until satisfaction should be made to the injured prelate. His audience responded to the appeal with enthusiasm. In a body, as with the mouth of one man,

the convocation addressed the primate, assuring him that they regarded the unjust process against the Bishop of Winchester as an injury done to the clergy of the realm, and an infringement of the liberties of the Church; declaring that they would not entertain the king's proposition until redress was made, and Wykeham had his seat in the upper house, where he ought to sit and give his voice in the common vote of the ecclesiastics of England. The primate, from timidity or attachment to the duke, endeavoured to withdraw from any part in their suit. In vain he remonstrated; he was compelled to prorogue the convocation, and present to the king a petition, setting forth that without the assent of those whom it most concerned, the temporalities of the see of Winton had been taken into the king's hand; that the bishop was forbidden a place in sundry monasteries, priories, and other churches of his diocese, whereby he suffered great grievance; the jurisdiction of the Church was infringed, and the exercise of his office impeded. (*Ro. Par.*, 51 Edw. III, § 85, II, p. 373.) No answer was returned by the king. The convocation was inflexible; and ere February was half passed, a messenger from the primate arrived in haste at the gates of Waverley, and prayed the bishop to return to his house in Southwark. With a small retinue of attendants, Wykeham left the peaceful calm of the old abbey. A few hours after his journey was accomplished, a little train entered the cloisters of St. Paul's, moving towards the tall chapter-house: with quiet dignity and grave silence, Wykeham ascended the stairs; the stone-benches were crowded with prelates,

canons, and ecclesiastics of distinction; and as the sunlight streamed like a glory upon the returning bishop, the whole assembly rose to do him reverence. Wykeham on that day voted in the grant of subsidy. Spring put on her robes of green leaves and sweet flowers; but ere the ripe harvests waved in the corn-field, or the fruit-tree shed its blossom, he was set again among the princes of the land.

The parliament rose on February 23rd, convocation about a week after. Wykeham resided in Winchester House, Southwark, neglected by the king, who settled the temporalities of the see upon the young prince, by a grant dated March 15th, 1376-7, in part payment of four thousand marks by the year, which had been promised to him at the time that he was created Prince of Wales and declared to be heir-apparent to the crown. Such was the wily policy of the Duke of Lancaster. He was labouring to obtain popularity. The nation hated him, and he soon learned the truth in a matter that he could never have foreseen. Wickliffe the reformer was cited before the primate in St. Paul's cathedral; at his desire, the duke, and his partisan Percy, Earl-marshal of England, promised to be present; a great crowd thronged the nave and aisles, and Percy desired his men roughly to make a passage; the Bishop of London remonstrated against the use of violence in his church, the duke returned an insolent answer that "the marshal should play the master there for all that he said nay!" Arrived at our Lady's chapel, Percy desired Wickliffe to sit down before the council of prelates, of whom doubtless Wykeham was one.

Bishop Courtenay replied, that a priest must stand when he makes answer before his ordinary, in law and reason. The crowd looked on with amaze, as the haughty duke menaced and brawled against the prelate: "Sir, you are too bold," he cried; "you put your confidence in your birth and kinsmen, but they cannot help thee, nay, they shall do enough if they save themselves; I will humble thy proud order in the land." "Nay, my lord," replied the undaunted Courtenay, "I rely on no mortal man, but I will boldly speak the truth in the name of the living God in Whom I trust." "Would that I could drag him down by his hair!" whispered the enraged duke to his partisans. The words ran through the crowd, mute with suppressed emotion; from nave and choir and aisles rose up the indignant voices of the men of London, and cried that they would defend their bishop that day. The duke hastily quitted the assembly, and proposed in parliament to deprive the city of its privileges. Two days had not passed ere every bed and hanging in the marshal's house was pierced with the stabs of bills and javelins; and the forgiving Bishop of London was summoned to save the duke's palace of the Savoy from utter demolition by an armed multitude. The duke was at a banquet in the city, when one of his knights entering, bade him fly for his life; he never stayed until he found himself in the house of the Princess of Wales at Kennington Common. Three of her knights were immediately bidden to ride to the Savoy, and parley with the assailants: the people replied that for the lady's sake they would obey her command with re-

verence; but "Sirs," said they to the messengers, "tell my lord duke, that we will have the Bishop of Winton and Sir Peter de la Mare judged before their peers according to the laws of England." The king lay dying, the patron and benevolent friend of Wykeham; it must have indeed grieved the heart of the prelate to know that he was passing out of the world in anger, unreconciled; the duke, who stood between them, for fear of the indignation of the outraged citizens, durst no longer suffer Wykeham to be banished from the court, or forbidden the free use of his temporalities. On June 18th, 1377, Wykeham was restored to favour. In the presence of the prince Richard, the Duke of Lancaster, and the king's council, Edmund Earl of March, Richard Earl of Arundel, and Thomas Earl of Warwick, bound themselves sureties for Wykeham, that he would undertake to fit out for sea three galleys, manned each with fifty men-at-arms and fifty archers, to whom he should pay wages for one quarter of a year, and in return the king restored his temporalities, "M.DCCCC.LXXXVIII lib. xiiij. sol. vi. d. ¼ ob. et xviiij quarteria avenarum" (Rymer, *Fœdera*, tom. iii, P. III, p. 57, 60). Within two days all was over; the trumpet may ring out its well-known note, the whispering knight speak as loud he will, there will be no fear of breaking slumber deep as his who lies upon the shrouded bed at Shene. The dead had not died before the wrong was redressed, and the innocent cleared of unjust accusations.

The last licences granted by Edward III to Wykeham were the following.

Hyttchin manerium concessum, per dominum regem Willelmo Wyckham Episcopo Wintoniensi et aliis per Edw. iij. A°. 49, p. 2, m. 14.—MS. Harl. 744, f. 199.

Pat. 50 E. 3. P. i^s. Liz. concessa Willo de Wykeham Wint. Epo q^d. ipse adquirere possit, maner. de Elyng et Wyndesor in Com. Sutht' habend. sibi et hæred. suis. quod manerium Joh. Gattesden miles sibi et hered. suis: in feodo de Willo Paynel milite, Radūs Camoys miles de prefato Johē, Hen. Husee miles de prefato Radō, Hugo Camoys miles de prefato Hen., et Will. de Wykeham Epūs Wint. de prefato Hugone adquisivit. 6. May.—Harl. MS. 6960, f. 258.

The monks were yet singing "*Dirige*" for King Edward's soul, when the church of Westminster was made ready, on July 15, for the coronation of his successor. First came the trumpeters, sounding their grandest blast; then the heralds-of-arms, in their embroidered coats, followed by surpliced priests apparelled with amice of grey; abbots and bishops, mitred, in rich copes, each bearing his staff in his hand. Preceded by nobles of the highest degree, next came the boy-king, in robes of purple velvet. Over him was borne the canopy of state, tinkling with silver bells and glittering with burnished spear-heads of the same precious metal, by the barons of the cinque ports. Wykeham walked among his order in the procession, and sat at the royal banquet in the hall.—Harl. MS. 592.

Sixteen days had not passed when Wykeham, on July 31st, received remission of all the burthens imposed upon him when his temporalities were restored; he was declared, in the sight of God, to be wholly innocent of the things laid to his charge, and permitted to retain all the revenues of the

see due to the king and not paid at the time of his restitution. The bishop suffered a loss of ten thousand marks. His loyalty and love to the Black Prince were never forgotten by the widowed princess, who appointed Wykeham her executor. The son thus remembered it in the charter of pardon:

> Necnon revolventes oculos mentis nostræ ad grata, utilia, et laudabilia obsequia, dicto avo nostro, per præfatum episcopum Wintoniensem, graves et sumptuosos labores subeundo, retroactis temporibus multipliciter impensa, et magnum locum quem idem Episcopus præfato domino et Patri nostro in suis agendis diversimodè tenuit, et ad specialem affectionem, et sinceram dilectionem, quas idem dominus et pater noster erga præfatum episcopum gessit et habuit dum ageret in humanis .....totaliter pro nobis et hæredibus nostris exoneramus, acquietamus, et penitus absolvimus in perpetuum.—*Ro. Par.*, 1 Ric. II, P. II, m. ii, vol. iii, p. 387; Rymer, *Fœdera*, tom. iii, P. III, pp. 65-67.

The next entry in the Patent Rolls with respect to Wykeham is interesting:

> Pat. 1, R. 2, Pars 1ª
>
> Pardonner Willo de Wykeham Epō Wint. m. 23, 24, dat. 21 Jul.—MS. Harl. 6961, f. 2.

Wykeham appears like the prince of Troy entering the gates of Carthage, girt with a cloud among the crowds of busy men: a holy prayerfulness preserved him from evil in the midst of troublous times. A long war had wasted the revenues of the kingdom; Edward, in his dotage, had failed to appoint a regency; the three uncles of the young prince, mutually jealous, were a counterpoise to each other; the commons, who had been gradually gaining strength during the minority, determined to meet the exigency

of the period. Their first step was decisive: they elected, for the first time, a Speaker, to regulate the order of the debates, and to enforce the forms necessary in a deliberative assembly. The man of their choice was the patriotic Sir Peter de la Mare, who was at once set free from his imprisonment in Nottingham Castle, and conducted to London with every mark of honour. The Duke of Lancaster was an object of distrust and hate in the city of London, as in the house of the commons; they therefore temperately but firmly took measures to prevent his accession to the dangerous power of the protectorate. Conscious that they could only gradually attain to their just weight in the state, they were contented to recommend that the king and the lords should appoint a council of nine men to conduct the public business, as well as to take care for the education of the young king. They, at the same time, prayed that the lands of Alice Piers might be confiscated to the public good, and means taken to remove all evil counsellors from about the king's person (*Ro. Par.* 1 Ric. II, tit. xx, vol. iii, p. 6*a*). The Bishop of Winchester, who had suffered owing to his opposition to the disastrous administration of the last reign, was not forgotten; the commons presented this petition to the crown, to ratify and confirm, under the great seal, the pardon before granted to Wykeham:

"Whereas, in the parliament holden at Westminster on the quindene of St. Hilary last past, a general grace, pardon, and remission, was granted by your grandsire to all his subjects and lieges of his kingdom of England, of every manner, degree, estate, and con-

dition, as it appeareth in the rolls of the said parliament; in the which general grace, pardon, and remission, the said bishop [of Winchester] was excepted and foreprised; and afterwards your kingly majesty did grant unto the said bishop that he should have and enjoy, fully and entirely, in all points, the same graces, pardons, and remissions, made unto others his lieges in the said parliament by your said grandsire, notwithstanding the exception and foreprision aforesaid; and furthermore did pardon unto him many different articles and impeachments imposed upon him in the time of your said grandsire; and divers other graces, pardons, and remissions, did make unto him; and of all the articles, impeachments, and matters aforesaid, did grant unto him, and cause to be made, your gracious charters in full, as in them more fully appeareth: may it please your noble highness, by the advice and common consent of the prelates, the dukes, earls, barons, and other lords, and the commons, to affirm, approve, ratify, and confirm, in the present parliament, your said charters, with all the articles, pardons, graces, remissions, and circumstances whatsoever in them contained, to the honour of God, and for the safety and surety of the estate of the said bishop and of his church of Winchester."

The king's answer:

"The king, in his own person, and by his own mouth, as also by common assent and advice of the prelates, dukes, earls, barons, and other lords, in full parliament assembled, hath granted this petition fully and in all points, and whatever is contained therein; and willeth and granteth, by the common consent and

advice aforesaid, that the charters or letters whereof this petition maketh mention, and which were with good deliberation seen, read, and fully heard in the said parliament, be now affirmed, approved, ratified, and confirmed, under his great seal, according to the purport of the said petition, and the effect, tenour, and form of the charters and letters aforesaid."—*Ro. Par.*, 1 Ric. II, tit. xcix, vol. iii, p. 24*a*.

The government was blind to the internal ferment in the public mind: the abuses were suffered to remain. The commons, in the parliament which assembled in the early part of 1380, made a petition for the redress of their grievances, that the crown would appoint five commissioners in place of the former regency, to inquire into the conduct of the ministry and the disbursement of the revenues. On May 2, 1380, the king and council, in full parliament, appointed sixteen commissioners, to inspect not only the present state of the revenue in full, and examine all officers and courts of the realm, but also the household accounts, grants of annuity, and fees of the late reigns (*Ro. Par.*, 3 Ric. II, tit. xv, vol. iii, p. 73; Rymer, iii, P. iii, p. 98). Of this important commission Wykeham was a member. Delays intervened; formal summonses were not issued for some months; and when parliament met again, the commons had occasion to renew their petition for speed in this matter, that the commission might commence its sittings on January 20th, 1380-1.—*Ro. Par.*, 4 Ric. II, tit. xxviii, p. 93*a*).

In 1379, on March 6th, Wykeham lent £100 to

the king (Rymer, iii, P. III, p. 83); and the same sum in 1382.—*Ib.* p. 133.

In 1380, Wykeham held a visitation of St. Augustine's abbey, in Canterbury, as the pope's delegate, to decide between the abbot and the archbishop, who were engaged in a dispute concerning the right of the latter to enter the monastery in solemn procession with the cross borne before him. The murder of the primate, which ensued during the insurrection of 1381, ended the cause.—Thorn's *Chronicle*, in Twisden's *X Scriptores*, col. 2155; Lond. 1652.

The king, in this year, fully annulled all the grants of Wykeham's possessions made to others in Edward III's reign, and thus restored them to him:—

Pat. 3, R. 2, P. 3ª.

Rex ad supplicacōem Will. de Wykeham Epi Wint. revocat et adnullat oēs collaicōs & presentacōes p̄ Edw. 3 fact. ante 15 Feb. anno regni sui Angl. 50mo. (Harl. MS. 6961, f. 26).—Claus. Pat. 1, m. 3, Aug. 25, MS. Ayscough, 4591, No. XXIV.

The unhappy war with France was still protracted, without advantage or honour, at the expense of a bankrupt treasury and impoverished crown. Parliament, in this extremity, had recourse to a dangerous remedy,—the imposition of a new tax upon a people already justly discontented, owing to constant exactions wrung from them to support the pretensions of the Duke of Lancaster to the throne of Castile. Grievous imposts had drained purses and coffers, and lost the king the hearts of his people; already galled to the quick, fresh burdens were laid upon them to support the expenses of an expedition against Ireland.

In addition to other public wrongs,—the extravagances of the royal household, the oppressions in the courts of law, the insecurity of commerce,—the commons groaned under a weight of slavery and ill-usage unknown in other parts of Europe. The fetters had begun to rust of themselves, the dawning light of liberty to shine: the risings of the peasants and artisans in the Low Countries and France had been hailed with joy in the villages and towns of England. It needed but one more act of oppression to precipitate the murmurings into an open act of rebellion. The outrage offered by a brutal collector of the poll-tax to a country girl was the signal to the exasperated people. The indignant father, with a hammer snatched from the anvil, struck the ruffian dead upon the spot. The fearful sequel need not be told here. The savage excesses of the leaders of the rebellion were quelled at length by the promptitude and vigour of the king. Conciliation and concession were the only effectual resource to calm the yet brooding storm.

On March 9th, 1381, Wykeham was a witness to the treaty for the king's marriage with the Princess Anne.—Rymer, iii, P. III, p. 114.

Another evidence of the high and imperishable political services rendered to the cause of independence and civilization by the powerful prelates of the middle ages, is seen in the story of Wykeham. That able and disinterested statesman was recommended by name to the crown, as one of the seventeen nobles and bishops with whom they might confer, by the commons (*Ro. Par.*, 5 Ric. II, tit. XIV, XVII, XVIII, vol. iii, page 100*a*). Nineteen commissioners were

appointed to sit in the privy-council, to examine into the state of the king's household and the regency, and to remedy existing abuses. They drew up some ordinances,—disregarded, however, so that again complaints came up from the commons.—*Ro. Par.*, 5 Ric. II, tit. LXXV, p. 115*a*.

In 1382, they called upon the Bishop of Winchester to confer with them on the proposals to fit out an armament to assist Urban VI against the rival pope (*Ro. Par.*, 6 Ric. II, tit. XIV, p. 134*a*), and for the protection of English commerce (*Ib.* tit. XIII, p. 146*a*); and, in 1384, to deliberate upon a treaty with France. —*Ro. Par.*, 7 Ric. II, P. II, tit. IX, vol. iii, p. 167*b*.

The Patent Rolls of 1382 allude to a circumstance which had almost lost the bishop the king's favour:

Pat. 6, R. 2, P. 1ª.

Rex pardonat Will. de Wykeham Epo Winton evasiones 23 clēcorum convictorum de diversis feloniis qui evaserunt a prisona dci. Epi de Wolvesey apud Winton, 15 Aug.—Harl. MS. 6961, f. 55.

In 1383, he, in his place in parliament, resisted the application of the lords marchers for a grant of money to defend their castles on the frontier, when an invasion by the Scotch, at the instigation of Pope Clement VII, was apprehended in the north. His argument was, that their lands and honours were held upon that tenure, and his decision was agreed to (Tho. Walsingham, *Hist. Ang.*, p. 333, Lond. 1574). In 1385, he assisted the privy-council in calling in all debts in arrear to the crown (£120,000 of responsions), and making orders for the payment.—*Ro. Par.*, 9 Ric. II, tit. XLIII, vol. iii, p. 214*a*.

No affairs of state diverted his mind from attention to his ecclesiastical duties. His zeal for religion never was tinged with bitterness or intolerance: he appears ever as a peacemaker. Wickliffe was summoned before the council held in the monastery of the Black Friars on May 17th, 1382. Wykeham signed his name next in order to the primate's, in condemnation of the opinions of Wickliffe (Spelman's *Councils*, vol. ii, p. 631; Lond., 1634). In a second synod of prelates and doctors, the conduct of Dr. John Ryggs, chancellor of the University, who had prominently supported the reformer, was brought under debate. Wykeham it was who interceded for him, and with great difficulty procured his pardon from the archbishop (Fox's *Acts, etc.*, p. 437; ed. 1576). In the same year Wykeham sat as a royal commissioner to arrange a dispute between the priory of St. Frideswide and the university of Oxford, concerning jurisdiction in the annual fair (Gutch's *Wood's Annals of Oxford*, vol. i, p. 501, Oxf. 1792); and, in 1385, to compose the differences among the fellows of Oriel college at the election of a provost.—*Ibid.*, p. 516.

The infatuated king, immersed in riot, and surrounded by flatterers, would heed no warning. He had spent more in peace than his knightly ancestors in war. In December 1384, the clergy had voted a subsidy; in January 1385 he demanded another. The primate, Courtenay, though irritated at a personal affront from Richard, desired Wykeham to aid him in his endeavour to dissuade him. The king imperiously renewed his command, and the Bishop of Winchester sat as the archbishop's deputy in the con-

vocation. He was present as a witness to the patent creating De Vere marquess of Dublin.—*Ro. Par.*, 9 Ric. II, tit. XVII, vol. iii, p. 209*a*.

In 1386, on May 9th, Wykeham signed the treaty made with the King of Portugal (Rymer, iii, P. III, p. 203). In the same year, in September, he lent £200 to the king (*Ib.*, P. IV, p. 9). In 1386, the commons assembled determined upon a reform in the administration, and refused to proceed to the consideration of public business unless the king attended parliament in person. In vain he returned haughty answers, or attempted to delay. The Duke of Gloucester and the Bishop of Ely alarmed his fears for the security of his throne in case of a refusal. He complied; and the commons further petitioned him to nominate, and confirm by statute, certain officers of his household and lords of the council, as a commission invested with ample powers to redress the grievances whereby his crown had suffered blemish, the laws been disregarded, and his revenues been impoverished (*Ro. Par.*, 10 Ric. II, tit. XVIII, vol. iii, p. 221); imposing penalties on any who should venture to hinder their acts. Fourteen persons, princes of the blood-royal, tried and faithful prelates, and other persons of the highest character and rank, were made choice of. Among them none was held in greater estimation than the temperate and experienced Wykeham.

It was the act of a high-spirited patriot to take his seat in that council, to moderate the conduct of a desperate expedient, the only resource in a grave emergency. The kingly promises had been often renewed, and as often surely broken; the constant

subsidies which he had wrung from the people were consumed upon pageants and festivals. The real danger lay in the artful courtiers and parasites who possessed the ear of the young prince, and made him their unconscious tool. The delegated authority of the commission was wisely limited to one year, wherein to examine the state of the king's household and his grants, and to correct and amend defaults and offences therein.—*Ro. Par.*, 10 Ric. II, tit. XVIII, vol. iii, p. 221.

Before he dissolved the parliament, Richard verbally protested that this act should in no wise infringe his royal prerogative. Within a few months, Richard once more threw himself into the hands of his former counsellors, and by their advice summoned the judges to Northampton, where he compelled or persuaded Sir Robert de Tresilian and Sir Robert Bealknappe, the chief-justices, with several of their brethren, to declare under their hand and seal that the late commission was illegal, and the authors of it traitors; that at his will the session ought to close; and without his consent no minister could be impeached.

This unconstitutional act was succeeded by another, on the part of his enemies. The Duke of Gloucester, with four other noblemen, styling themselves lords-appellant, marched upon the metropolis with forty thousand men. Halting at the gates, they permitted the primate, Wykeham, the Duke of York, and five other commissioners, to wait upon the king, in the double capacity of mediators and remonstrants (*Ro. Par.* II, Ric. II, vol. iii, p. 229). They were received with courtesy by the king, sitting upon his throne in royal state in the Hall of Westminster; he promised

to satisfy their demands in the coming parliament. He was forced to fulfil the promise, which he would gladly have broken; death or exile were the fate of his adherents; and he had the mortification of seeing the parliament and people swear to maintain the cause of his enemies. The hostel of Sir Robert Bealknappe, who was attainted, was during the next year conferred upon Wykeham.—Cotton. MS. Titus, C. 3, f. 78, 165.

Disunion had, probably, sundered the friendship of the confederates, for in 1389 Richard II repossessed himself of power. Wykeham must have borne himself as a commissioner with singular moderation, for to him the king committed the great seal.

> IV°. die Maii, circa horam undecimam, dominus noster rex Magnum Sigillum suum, in quâdam bagâ de corio inclusum, venerabili patri W. Episcopo Wyntoniensi (cujus sacramentum de officio Cancellarii benè et fideliter faciendo recepit), infra palatium suum apud Westmonasterium, in quâdam camerâ, vocatâ Marcoll, liberavit, et secum ad hospitium suum deferri fecit; et die crastinâ idem Episcopus Wyntoniensis, Cancellarius, in magnâ Aulâ Westmonasteriensi, in loco pro Cancellariâ ordinato, circa horam viii^am^, bagam prædictam aperiri, et sigillum illud extrahi, et diversa, Cartas, Literas Patentes, et Brevia, prout moris est, in præsentiâ Clericorum Cancellariæ prædictæ, et multorum aliorum, in expeditione prosequentium, sigillari fecit; officium illum extunc, prout moris est, indè exercendo.—Rymer, iii, P. IV, p. 37.

The measures of the new administration bear evident proofs of the wise counsels of Wykeham. Within four days a proclamation was set forth, to the effect that the king had resumed the reins of government, but hoped to rule his people more to their

honour, peace, and welfare, than he had hitherto done, confirming all the pardons granted in parliament to offenders (Rymer, iii, P. IV, p. 37). On May 6th another royal declaration appeared, couched in the most conciliatory language, and suspending the payment of certain taxes which had been granted to the king, until he had urgent necessity. The parliament which met on Monday, January 17th, 1389-90, at Westminster, was opened with a speech by the chancellor. Its purport was that the king had determined to rule his people with equity and justice, and preserve their liberties, as heretofore, to the church, the lords and commons; that it was necessary to take precautions for the safety of the frontier on the Scotch border; the ports of Calais, Brest, and Cherbourg; Ireland and Guienne; and also to send an embassy to the court of Paris to conclude a definite truce. That it was for the parliament to levy taxes to maintain these charges, in a manner least burdensome to the people. It proceeded to desire the commons to take measures for the better observance of the laws, and the maintenance of peace; and, in conclusion, required all who had petitions or grievances unredressed to lay them before certain commissioners appointed by the crown.—*Ro. Par.*, vol. iii, p. 257.

Nor was this all. The chancellor gave up the great seal, the treasurer the keys of the exchequer, and the lords of the king's council resigned their offices, submitting themselves to the judgment of parliament, in case any complaint should be alleged by any man against them. The commons deliberated during one day on the matter; and on the morrow, in full par-

liament, returned to them the thanks of both houses for their fidelity and unimpeachable conduct. The king restored them, with a solemn protest that this appeal and reinstatement should not be made a precedent, for on his will only depended a change of his ministers.

On November 12th, 1390, Wykeham again opened parliament with a speech almost identical with the last; the only new matter introduced was that Wykeham now required money in the king's name to support the expenses, already incurred, of a late mission for concluding a final peace with France, to provide for another embassy to be sent upon that service after Candlemas; as well as to secure the frontier in case of a war with Scotland, which appeared imminent (*Ro. Par.* 14 Ric. II, vol. iii, p. 277). Before the parliament was dissolved on December 3rd, both houses gratified the king by declaring his prerogative as unimpaired as that of any of his royal predecessors, and assuring him of their gratitude for his professions of attachment to his people.

On June 9th, 1391, the king gave his permission to John de Wykeham, William Norton, and Thomas Cone, to act in the court of Rome, to prosecute and defend the cause and business of Wykeham and his colleges (Rymer, iii, P. iv, p. 69). On March 10th, he granted to Wykeham the lands of Harmondsworth and Tingwyck, formerly belonging to the abbot of Holy Trinity, on St. Catherine's hill, near Rouen.—Rymer, *ibid.* p. 67.

Wykeham had only undertaken the office of chancellor during the crisis; he had restored a good un-

derstanding between the crown and parliament, and he now gladly laid down his office. His life seems like a stream of sweet waters, flowing fresh and uncontaminate in the midst of a bitter and turbulent sea. By his advice the primate was restored to the vacant chancellorship, and earnestly recommending to the king the same course of making coalitions and cherishing an unity of purpose and identity of interests, he relinquished his place at court.

> Memorandum, quòd die Mercurii, in Festo SS. Cosmæ et Damiani, viz. xxvii° die Septembris, anno præsenti, circam horam iij^{am} post ix^{am}; venerabilis pater, Willielmus Episcopus Wyntoniensis, nuper Cancellarius domini nostri regis, Magnum Sigillum dicti domini regis, in quâdam bagâ de corio, sigillo ipsius Episcopi signatâ, inclusum, eidem domino nostro regi, apud castrum de Wyndesore, in quâdam camerâ vocatâ le Parlour, infra magnam Cameram regis ibidem, liberavit.—*Ro. Claus.* 15 Ric. II; Rymer, iii, P. iv, p. 71.

The sagacious mind of Wykeham, doubtless, foresaw the rising of the tempest, which would compel the infatuated monarch to abdicate a throne of violence.

Wykeham had frequently the honour of entertaining the doomed king and his consort; in 1388, when they visited Winchester; on Friday, July 25th, 1394, at Wolvesey palace; again in September, and afterwards at Farnham castle. Fishermen from the sea coast were hired for fifteen days together to catch fish sufficient for the royal table, in the bishop's ponds at Waltham, Alresford, Sutton, Marwell, Farnham, and Highclere. At Wolvesey, on one occasion, 173 gentlemen and 63 officers made up the retinue; at

another time, above 350 persons; provender was provided for 50 horses; there was a waggon load of bread; 15 carts laden with firewood were required; and two hogsheads of white wine, and two pipes of red, were set a flowing to fill the tankards in the hall.

On Tuesday, September 16th, 1394, the bishop received a royal visit; their majesties dined with him upon that and the following day. The total number of guests on the first day was 210. The following provisions were made for their entertainment; the cost was equivalent to £385 in present money.

500 loaves	x*s.*	
150 gallons of wine	lxxv*s.*	
200 flagons of beer	xvj*s.*	viij*d.*
One carcase and a half of beef	xviij*s.*	
One bacon	ij*s.*	
18 sheep	xviij*s.*	
72 rabbits	xvj*s.*	
6 swans	xx*s.*	
10 geese	iij*s.*	iiij*d.*
2 salted deer; 7 bream; 8 pikes from the store		
2 capons		xvj*d.*
36 capons	xj*s.*	ix*d.*
13 hens	ij*s.*	viij*d.* ij*ob.*
2 pullets		iiij*d.*
iiij dozen chickens	v*s.*	iiij*d.*
24 chickens	ij*s.*	vj*d.*
9 dozen pigeons	iiij*s.*	vj*d.*
436 eggs	ij*s.*	iij*d.*
Milk	j*s.*	
Larks	ij*s.*	
Garlick		iij*d.*
Onions		vj*d.*
Herbs		vj*d.*
Grapes		vj*d.*
For one bushel of oat meal		xiij*d.*
12 small pigs	vj*s.*	ij*d.*
4 calves	xij*s.*	iiij*d.*
For beef		v*d.*

15 crabs and 13 lobsters . .	viij*s.*	iij*d.*
For the carriage of the same .	iij*s.*	iiij*d.*
For the expenses of Heghfield who went to Portland for the crabs .	iij*s.*	ii*d.*
For trout taken at Twyford by one Nyng		xx*d.*
For 2 gallons of minnows . .	iij*s.*	iiij*d.*
For 10 sticks of eels . . .	v*s.*	x*d.*
For the charge of a man and cart to fetch pike from Sutton .	j*s.*	vj*d.*
For one seam of sea fish bought of one Compthorn . . .	viij*s.*	
For the hire of a man to catch trout at Twyford for 6 nights .	j*s.*	vj*d.*
For the wages of J. Fisshe and his helper, employed at High Clere and Farnham during 15 days, to catch pike, bream, and perch .	v*s.*	vij*d.* ij *ob.*
For additional help in catching fish for 2 days	j*s.*	vj*d.*
The same at Fermesham for 6 days	iij*s.*	iiij*d.*
For carrying a boat from the great pond at Fermesham to the small one		viij*d.*
To a chandler for 4 days' work at Winchester in making torches and candles	ij*s.*	viij*d.*
To the same for going from Marwell to Sutton and elsewhere for charcoal		vj*d.*
For cutting 16 bundles of green rushes at Marwell . . .		viij*d.*
For bringing fire wood from St. Elizabeth College to Wolvesey .	ij*s.*	vj*d.*
To ij men for cleaving the same .	ij*s.*	viij*d.*

On Wednesday, September 17th, the number of guests was 367. The following were the purchases made for their entertainment.

833 loaves	xxvij*s.*	viij*d.*
270 gallons of wine . . £vj	xv*s.*	
240 gallons of beer . . .	xix*s.*	x*d.*
45½ gallons of wine . . .	xxxiij*s.*	iiij*d.*

53 salt fish	xxv*s.*	
24 stock fish	vj*s.*	
12 bream and 12 pike from the store		
10 salmon	viij*s.*	iiij*d.*
50 salt fish	xxvj*s.*	viij*d.*
iiij^{xx}. stock fish	xvj*s.*	viij*d.*
7 gallons of minnows	xj*s.*	viij*d.*
For eels		viij*d.*
2 gallons of oysters		xx*d.*
5 gallons of oysters	iij*s.*	iiij*d.*
10 gross of eels at Wargrave, with the expense of a man and cart	viij*s.*	
28 mullets bought of William Colman at Poole	xxxv*s.*	viij*d.*
8 pikes; 200 quarters of roach, one quarter and one dozen and a half of sea fish	xviij*s.*	
24 gross of eels, and 8 sticks of small eels	xii*s.*	
14 gross of eels, and 2 sticks of small eels, at Downton	iiij*s.*	viij*d.*
4 congers, 4 crabs, 3 lobsters, bought at Salisbury	xiij*s.*	vij*d.*
For the carriage thereof		xx*d.*
In expenses of one Heghfield going to Salisbury for fish	vij*s.*	ij*d.*
For the hire of men employed for 6 nights in catching trouts	ij*s.*	viij*d.*
For the expenses of one R. Goos from Winchester to Farnham, to catch roach and bring them to Winchester		xj*d.*
For one sem and a half of sea fish	xxiij*s.*	
For 2,700 oysters	ij*s.*	viij*d.*
For shrimps	j*s.*	
For the wages of Thomas Wayte staying at Waltham for 7 days to take care of the fish	ij*s.*	iiij*d.*
For beer, bread, and candles, bought there		xiiij*d.*
For a man hired to catch trout		viij*d.*
For 5 sticks and 8 midling bought at Bromleigh	iij*s.*	viiij*d.*
For 2,000 eggs	x*s.*	iiij*d.*
For 350 eggs	ii*s.*	
For 8 gallons of honey	viij*s.*	

For 14½ gallons of vinegar . .	viij*s.*	ij*d.*
For 1½ bushel of white salt . .		ix*d.*
For milk	ij*s.*	ix*d.*
For cream		xv*d.* ½ *ob.*
For butter		xix*d.*
For 16 gallons of milk and one of cream, bought at Marwell .	ii*s.*	
For 2 bushels of pears . .	ij*s.*	x*d.*
For quinces		xvj*d.*
For pitch		vj*d.*
For onions		iij*d.*
For herbs		vj*d.*
For the wages of the butcher going from Winton to Sarum for fish .		iiij*d.*
For the same, going to the various manors to fetch beasts during 15½ days	iij*s.*	x*d.* ½ *ob.*
For his helper between Essher and Marwell, for 3 days . . .		iiij*d.* ½ *ob.*
To the butler for sundries . .	xxxiij*s.*	iiij*d.*
To the cook for sundries xii £.	xiiij*s.*	viij*d.*
To the scullerer for rushes, cleaning, etc.	vj*s.*	vij*d.* ½ *ob.*
For the whole day, with expenses in the stables, and for wages, xxv £. Viz. from the store, £x, xv*s.* vj*d.* and expended in purchases, xiiij £. xviij*s.* x*d.*	xiij*s.*	iiij*d.*

It is curious to compare with the expenses of this entertainment the cost and details of a common day, a fast, and a feast day, in the household of Wykeham. On September 29th the guests at dinner were, gentlemen 25, officials 28; at supper, of the former 12, and of the latter, 32; in all 97. The expenses amounted to 53*s.* 7½*d.* The provisions taken from the store for that day's consumption cost 37*s.* 4*d.*; and the amount of money spent in the various departments 20*s.* 3½*d.*; viz., of the butlery, 2*s.* 3*d.*, including the wages of Thomas Roppele for the carriage of beer from Waltham to Marwell and Winton;

of the kitchen, 12*s.* 11*d.*; of the groom of the stable, 5*s.* 0½*d.*

On May 1st, Saturday, the eve of Trinity Sunday, and an Ember day, 34 gentlemen and 30 officials, including members of the chapter and secular clergy, who were to be present at the ordination on the morrow, dined in Wolvesey hall. From the store were delivered the following provisions:

Butlery. 18 gallons of wine, ix*s.* 88 gallons of beer, vij*s.*
Pantry. 171 loaves . . . . iiij*s.*
Kitchen. 7 salt fish, iiij*s.* 12 stock fish, ij*s.* salted salmon, x*d.*

Purchases of additional provisions were also made.

Barbell	j*s.*	vj*d.*
For roach, flounders, gudgeons, and minnows	iiij*s.*	viij*d.*
For eels		vj*d.*
For ij trouts	ij*s.*	viij*d.*

On the festival of the Ascension, Thursday, May 15th 1394, the bishop entertained 47 gentlemen, and 29 officials, at dinner; and at supper-time, 31 of the latter, and 27 of the former; in all 134.

Issued from the		
Pantry-store 260 loaves . .	iiij*s.*	
Butlery „ 30 gallons of wine .	xv*s.*	
Kitchen „ 1 quarter of beef .	viij*s.*	
1½ bacon . .	iij*s.*	
2½ carcases of mutton	ij*s.*	
In purchases.		
For 6½ gallons of wine . .	iiij*s.*	iiij*d.*
For beef	ij*s.*	vj*d.*
For 12 capons . . .	iiij*s.*	
For 4 hens		x*d.*
For 3 pullets . . .		vj*d.*
For 2½ calves . . .	vj*s.*	viij*d.*
For 8 lambs . . .	vj*s.*	
For 12 geeses . . .	ij*s.*	

For 3 dozen chickens		iiij*s.*	
For 24 rabbits		iiij*s.*	viij*d.*
For 500 eggs		ij*s.*	xj*d.*
For milk and cream			viij*d.*
For 5 small pigs		iij*s.*	
In the stable from the store	for 48 horses 20 bundles of hay	iij*s.*	
	3 quarters and 3 bushels of oats	vj*s.*	
In wages to Thos. Roppele, Thos. Somar, 14 grooms, and 5 pages of the Lord Bishop; 11 grooms of the household, and one helper		iiij*s.*	xj*d.*
For 2 carriages coming from London to Esher with harness, and back		ij*s.*	
The value of the stores consumed was		xlvij*s.*	iiij*d.*
„ „ purchases „		li*s.*	iij*d.*
The sum in all	iiij£.	xviij*s.*	vij*d.*

(or in present money 73 : 8 : 9.)

Temperate in his habits amid all his princely hospitality, we can scarce forbear a smile at the simple remedies which he required when indisposed:

In sucro rosetto empto per Petrum Buteler pro dño mensis Aprilis		xvi*d.*
In diversis confectionibus per Rogerum de camerâ tempore Parliamenti Wynton	xxvj*s.*	ij*d.*
In medicinis emptis per eundem pro dño		xj*d.*
In ij potellis emptis de tyn pro medicinâ dñi		x*d.*
In v libris lykoris emptis London per Lakyngton pro medicina Dñi		x*d.*

1393. In medicinâ præparatâ apud Oxon. pro domino fundatore per literam ejusdem domini missâ ad custodem in Festo Purificationis B^tæ^. Mariæ. xij*s.* x*d.* ½*q.*—*Ro. Comp. Coll. No.* In v libris licoris emptis London' pro medicinis faciendis pro domino x*d.*—*Ro. Exp. Hosp. Coll. Wint.*

In this latter roll we find the cost of his robes of the garter.

In vadiis Roches existentis apud Lond' pro robâ domini contra Festum S. Georgii faciendâ per x dies capientis per diem v*d.*	iiij*s.*	ij*d.*
In j° laas empto per eundem pro mantellâ dicte robe	iiij*s.*	
Pro ij petris emptis pro robâ domini .	viij*s.*	
In furrurâ unius paris de pyncons (shoes) pro domino		v*d.*
In serico et filo empto pro domino .		viij*d.*
Item in furrura pro liberaturâ S. Georgii	iij*s.*	vj*d.*
Item in iiij heremyns emptis pro le profilyng caputii domini de dictâ liberaturâ S. Georgii, precium pecii xviij*d.*	vj*s.*	

He received from the king these materials:

7 Rich. II. Ven. Patri W. Episc. Wynton de dono R. contra Festum S. Georgii, 1. pan. viol. in gr.: 1. mantellum de vjC ventr: et j. capuc. de CXL. ventr. Min. pur.: 1. Furrur. de CCCC ventr. : j Furr. de CCCCLX. ventr. Min. gr.: j. furr. de Biss. de CXL best.—Anstis. from MS. Ashmole.

11. Ric. II. Ven. Patri W. Episcopo Wynton de dono regis, contra Festūm. j. pann. blanket long: 1. Mantel de DC ventr: j Capuc. de CXL ventr. min. pur. : j. furr. de CCCLX ventr. Min. gross. : et j. furr de CXL Best.—*Ib. Instit. of the Garter,* vol. i, Introd. p. 11.

12. Ric. II. Ven. Patri. W. Episc. Wynton. contra Festum j. pann. blu. long : j mantel de CCCCCC ventr : 1. Capuc. de CXL ventr. min. pur. : j furrur. de CCCC ventr : 1 furr. de CCCLX ventr. Min. gross : et j. furr. de biss. de CXL best.—*Ib.* p. 12.

13. Ric. II. Ven. Patri. W. Wynton Episc. ad. j. rob. de cons. dono R. contra Festum S. Georgii j. pann. sanguin. in grano : 1. mantel. de DC. ventr : 1. Capuc. de CXL. ventr. min. pur. : 1. Fur. de IVC ventr. : 1 Fur. de CCCLX. ventr. min. gross. et 1. Fur. de biss. de CXL best. —*Ib.* p. 13.

22. Ric. II. Ven. Patri Will. Wynton Episc. ad j. robam suam de iiij garniamentis ad cons. pann. scarlet. erga Festum S. Georgii fac. et furr. viz. 1. pann. scarlet: 1. furr. de DC ventr. min. pur. : 1 furr. de CCCC ventr. min. gr.: 1. furr. de CCCLX. ventr. min. pur. et . j. furr. de CXL best. de Byss.—*Ib.* p. 14.

In 1394 Wykeham commenced his last great work, the restoration of his cathedral; the new buildings were commenced on the Wednesday following the feast of All Saints. During ten years those labours were continued; he bequeathed, about a year and a half before its completion, 2,500 marks, and 500 more for the glazing. In 1393 Wykeham had held a visitation of the cathedral; the fabric was out of repair, and the revenues allotted for its support were inadequate. He therefore desired for seven years the prior to pay 100 marks a year, and the convent the same sum; a year had not passed when the generous and devout prelate took the charge upon himself. The west front, with two bays in the north aisle, and one window in the south aisle, had been completed by Bishop Edyngdon. The bosses and table below the triforium, charged with the devices of Beaufort and Waynflete, shew that the sculpture of the vaulting and the nave were not finished until some years after the founder's death. The ingenious plan followed by Wykeham was to transform the heavy Norman piers of the nave of Walkelyn into the light clustered columns of that style of which he was the author, by reducing the size of the shaft, refacing the masonry, and adding mouldings and chamfering. His exquisite chantry is but a point in this vast monument

of beautiful design and architectural skill. The only share borne by the monastery in the work was, that they provided the scaffolding, permitted Wykeham to use the old materials upon the new work, and bring chalk and sand from their lands.

The king, untaught by misfortune or warnings, proceeded soon after to defy the commons, to deny their right of free speech or control over the public expenditure; and his next step after these arbitrary measures was to take vengeance upon the confederate nobles. Surrounded by troops, knights, and gentlemen devoted to his service, the parliament, which met on September 17th, 1397, was intimidated into submission to the king's will, and annulled all the former proceedings of the commission of 1386, and the session of the following year. Hands of assassins, the headman's axe, and sentences of banishment, removed the objects of the tyrant's malice. From Wykeham was extorted a loan of £1,000 (*Fœd.* iii, P. IV, p. 133), the price of the declaration by Richard that he was innocent of an evil design in the intent and execution of the commission (21 Ric. II, *Ro. Par.* tit. XXVI, vol. iii, p. 353). On September 26th he was present when the lords were sworn, before the shrine of St. Edward in St. Peter's abbey, Westminster, to observe the statutes made in that session (*Ro. Par.* 21 Ric. II, p. 355). On January 28th the king assembled the obsequious parliament again at Shrewsbury; Wykeham, wearied and infirm, sent his proctors to excuse his absence (Lowth, sect. vii, p. 265). He sent the same excuse to the convocation which met on October 8th. He was residing either at Southwark, Esher, or

Farnham, and in November at High Clere. On February 10th, 1397, he delivered the pall to Thomas Arundel, the new primate. — Collier, *Church Hist.*, B. VI, 600, vol. iii, p. 221.

Abroad Richard had secured the support of France by his recent marriage; at home he had wrung from Parliament a grant of a revenue for life; he was absolute, all power being delegated at his will to an oligarchy of eighteen. His last crowning act of long dissembled revenge, the banishment and confiscation of the inheritance of Bolingbroke, cost him his throne.

The storm, that had so long been gathering, burst in thunder. Lulled into security by his triumph, and immersed in pleasures, Richard scarcely knew his danger, until he was summoned by the voice of the nation to lay down his crown. Wykeham was present on September 30th, 1399, that eventful day, when, in the presence of the assembled parliament, the deposed monarch read his renunciation of the throne, and the momentary hush was broken by tumultuous shouts of joy; he was again in his place when it met six days after, the first of the reign of Henry IV, and was appointed a trier of petitions.—*Ro. Par.* 1 Hen. IV, tit. VIII, iii, p. 416.

He was still residing at Winchester House[1] in

[1] Winchester House was built by William Gifford, Bishop of Winton, in 1107, on ground belonging to the Prior of Bermondsey, to whom he paid a yearly acknowledgment. It was a convenient residence for the prelates of that see when attending parliament. On the south was a park and gardens; on the north flowed the Thames, beneath a noble river-terrace; on the east was the priory; and on the west Paris Garden. The great hall was 118 feet in length and 30 feet in width; eastward of

Southwark, but his name does not appear among those of the bishops who recorded their votes on October 23rd, in solemn council, whereby, but four days after, Richard was sentenced to a perpetual imprisonment. (*Ro. Par. ibid.*, lxxiv, lxxvi, p. 427). Wykeham had owed his fortune to Edward III; the Black Prince had been his faithful patron; and even from Richard he had received kindness and regard.

For the last time Wykeham bore his part in councils of state, when the great assembly of lords and bishops met on February 9th, 1400, at Westminster, and charging themselves only, voted a considerable grant of money to the king to take precaution against the designs of France and Scotland.—Rymer, iii, P. iv, p. 177, ed. Hagæ, 1746.

Richard atoned for his violation of constitutional right and infringement of the laws by a cruel untimely end, but Wykeham foresaw the precarious tenure of the crown, taken by force in a revolution, and the lack of affection towards a king who had attained power with a bad title, and through the sacrifice of the blood of his countrymen; he discerned the retribution: rebellions, insurrections, and conspiracies, following upon a disputed succession; and having their fearful issue in retaliation by the headsman's block, and in the wars of the Roses, when the rival factions

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it was a range of other apartments about 80 feet in length. The refectory was lighted by a beautiful circular window,—principally composed of foliated triangles, with a double hexagonal rose in the centre,—in the west gable, 12 feet in diameter, and lofty windows on either side. In the west wall were three doorways, leading to the kitchen, pantry, and butteries.

steeped England deep in the blood of her own sons. Loyal, but a patriot also, Wykeham, perceiving that Henry of Bolingbroke had been invited to redress the grievances of an oppressed people, and had been conducted to the throne by the chief persons in church and state, gracefully yielded his obedience to the new government. Wykeham at the coronation-feast sat on the king's right hand next to the primate and the Bishop of London.—Bodl. MS., 2376; *Archæol.*, vol. xx, p. 276.

Wykeham had passed the term of years allotted by the Psalmist as the bound of human life. He determined to retire from the cares of political life, and have a space wherein to prepare himself for eternity. Would that more of his memorable sayings had been spared to us; the golden sentences that had led him in safety through a difficult life: "There can be no true dignity where there is no real high principle"; "If I pleased men, I should not be the minister of Christ"; and that rebuke of the leniency of a fellow of New College who preached smooth things, "It is sin to praise that which God abhorreth"; and his immortal motto, "Manners makyth man"—on moral worth depends the estimation of a man in this life; and for his conduct, and not the accidental advantages of fortune or birth, should he be regarded.

Many of his good deeds were known only to God and good angels; and many remain on record; but no greater instance of his integrity has been preserved than his conduct to some French monks, who had been banished from England by the king: he had received their confiscated lands and pro-

perty; he never rested until he found for them a house and ample revenues in Paris.

When the unhappy confessor of Richard II, Thomas Rusbrook, Bishop of Chichester, was driven from the court by the lords, suffering the loss of his temporalities, Wykeham gave him an asylum in Wolvesey castle, and all necessaries by the hands of his seneschal and treasurer, Keton.

At his taking possession of his see, he frankly forgave to his poor tenants 500*l.*, the customs due upon the occasion; to old servants of the see, and infirm, he made a gift of 2,000 marks; and paid for his dependants their subsidies on three occasions; on the cathedral of Winchester he bestowed lands to the value of 200*l.*; and he paid 3,000 marks for the liberation of poor prisoners for debt.

Two instances of Wykeham's goodness of heart should be known; the one, where he tempered judgment with mercy in the case of an offending society; the other, a remarkable proof of his generosity and forgiving spirit under circumstances peculiarly annoying. Scarcely had he bought the site of Winchester College, when a litigious tailor, named Devereux, brought an action of ejectment, pretending a right on the part of his wife to three acres of the ground in Dummers Mede. The fraud was detected before the judges of King's Bench, and the dishonest plaintiff condemned in costs to the amount of about 200*l.*; they were defrayed by Wykeham, who subsequently allowed a pension to the man, when some years after he was reduced to poverty. In the year 1377 he paid all the debts of the Austin canons of Selborne, which

amounted to above one hundred and ten marks: a few years before he died he made them a gift of 100 marks, although in 1387 he had endeavoured to induce them to reform their evil manners and rebuild the conventual buildings. In 1462 Waynflete sequestered the revenues; in 1486 it was found necessary to annex the foundation to Magdalen College in Oxford.

To prove his gratitude to his early patron, Wykeham had the satisfaction of educating, at Winchester, two boys of the family of Uvedale, perhaps the grandchildren of Sir Nicholas; a difference was also made in the cost of their support, between them and the other scholars.

Daily in his palace hall four-and-twenty bedesmen dined, from the time of his consecration to the see of Winton; none who were deserving sued in vain for his bounty; when he had become wealthy and attained to high rank, his life was one continued act of prudent benevolence, seeking whom he might befriend. The mendicant friar of Oxford, and the monk of Selborne, the imprisoned debtor, and the dependant tenant, alike were partakers of his bounty. Roads, and causeways, and bridges, were repaired or built in many parts of his diocese; as he travelled by them, alms formed an entry in the expenses by the way: the priory of Southwyk, in the church of which his father, mother, and sister, had been buried; the palaces of Wolvesey, Farnham, Southwark, and Waltham, and the chancel of Adderbury, were in part or wholly reconstructed by him; the repairs in Westminster Hall during the reign of Richard II,

were probably made under his superintendence; certain it is, that his arms, as those of a benefactor, are blazoned at Beaulieu, and on the walls of St. Mary's church, in Oxford.

He had procured a papal bull, signed July 22nd, 1391, permitting him to nominate coadjutors without the consent of the primate or chapter of Winchester. On January 4th, 1402-3, he exercised his privilege, and deputed Dr. Nicholas Wykeham and Dr. John Elmer to act for him. He had been gradually sinking since May 1401; he had found it necessary to invite the assistance of some bishop, not unfrequently of Thomas Merks, the deprived Bishop of Carlisle, at the time of holding ordinations of the clergy. His removals from one palace to another at length were restricted to a rare visit to Winchester. South Waltham became his permanent residence. Within the neighbouring priory of Southwyk, his father, his mother, and his sister, lay asleep: he was making ready in hope to join them in the company of the elect.

In 1369, the king permitted Wykeham to assign the Prior of Southwyk the manors of Bourhunte, Herbend, and Herberlynd, with all their lands and manors appertaining, on condition of finding one armed soldier for fifteen days, to serve in Porchester Castle (*Abbrev. Ro. Orig.*, xxxix, vol. ii, page 305). In St. Mary's, Southwyk, a priory of Austin Canons, Wykeham founded five canonries and chantries. There is an acknowledgment, dated April 8th, 1407, by prior Thomas, to Thomas Ayleward, Wykeham's executor, of 50*l.*, in part payment of one hundred

marks, devised by the founder for the works in the church, and especially for the roof over the vault wherein his parents lay.—*Archæol. Journal*, vol. iii, p. 221.

The eyes of the aged prelate,—so we are told,—always filled with tears as he sang the prayer of *Requiem:* the memories of the beloved dead mingling with the sense of man's unworthiness to be the anointed servant of the Lord.

It was to mark his regard for the venerable prelate, unable to bear the fatigues of a long journey, we may well believe, that King Henry celebrated his nuptials on January 7th, 1403, with Queen Joan, before the high altar of Winchester. Magnificent, indeed, must its long-drawn aisles have shone; the jewelled shrines, statues of gold and silver, and chiselled stone glowing in the light of a hundred torches, as the royal pair passed down in the train of mitred prelates, nobles, and knights, before the triumphant peals of the organs and instruments of music.

The next great ceremonial that filled nave and choir with clustering crowds, was the last obsequies of Wykeham.

Before the summer of 1383, he had founded a chantry in the church of Winchester.[1] On August 16th, 1404, the prior and convent, having received from him 200*l.* to maintain a chaplain at a salary of twenty marks a-year, signed a declaration to abide

[1] He likewise founded an annual obit in St. George's Chapel at Windsor, on May 29th, 1402; the officiating chaplain to receive twenty marks by the year.

by the regulations which he made for the celebration of three masses daily, and anthems and prayers for the dead to be sung every night at his tomb.

He signed his will on July 4th, 1403, and a codicil on January 10th, 1404: these contain nearly two hundred and thirty separate bequests, to the value of about 7000*l.*, attesting his piety, gratitude, affection, and benevolence.[1]

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[1] His will is an imperishable monument of his care for the diocese over which he had presided during thirty-six years; his religious temper, goodness of heart, singular exactitude, and consideration for those who were entrusted with its fulfilment. It thus opens:—"In nomine et honore Summæ ac Individuæ Trinitatis, Patris, et Filii, et Spiritus Sancti. Amen. Quià omne quod fit in tempore, in tempore corrumpetur, et quodlibet mortale vivens paulatim dilabetur ac deficit, donec veniat ad ultimum defectum, qui est mors: et nescio quamdiù subsistet, et quandò tollet me Factor meus, eò quòd cunctis diebus nunc milito expecto donec veniat immutatio mea; hâc meditatione gravi et continuâ sollicitus et pulsatus, ego, Wilhelmus Wykeham, Altissimo permittente, humilis minister ecclesiæ cathedralis Winton, licet indignus; non ponens spem meam in præsentis vitæ brevitate, quæ est vapor ad modicum parens, et subitò transiens: sciens me de hâc valle miseriæ necessariò recessurum, sed diem et horam exitûs mei ignorans, ac cupiens mea novissima prævidere priusquàm vadam ad Eum, Qui me misit; ad honorem Plasmatoris mei et Domini Jesu Christi, Filii Dei, et pro salute animæ meæ, et pro remissione omnium peccatorum et delictorum meorum, testamentum meum, sive ultimam voluntatem meam, sanâ mente et puro corde, condo, ordino, et facio in hunc modum.

"Imprimis: lego et recommendo animam meam Omnipotenti Deo, Plasmatori et Salvatori meo, Qui eam creavit ex nihilo; humillimo corde Ipsius clementiam deprecans, et requirens, ut eam per debitum magnæ misericordiæ Suæ, in societate electorum Suorum collocare dignetur.

"Item: lego corpus meum, cùm ab hâc luce migravero, tradendum ecclesiasticæ sepulturæ in medio cujusdam capellæ in navi dictæ ecclesiæ ex parte australi ejusdem per me de novo constructæ."

Out of those goods "which the mercy of the Saviour had bestowed upon him", he desired that when "the expenses of his burial services to the honour and glory of God" had been paid, all his debts should be discharged in full "without let or hindrance, controversy or delay"; and he "laid it on the consciences of his executors to carry out his bequests, as they would have to give account before the most high Judge, his

It was to the only Saviour that his dying gaze was directed, to Him Who had lifted him from low estate to sit among princes, and suffered him to enjoy the inestimable blessings of unimpaired faculties up to that period. Until within four days of his decease, his stewards and clergy were admitted to the upper chamber, where he lay. No enemy survived; he had forgiven or been reconciled to all who had done him wrong. His nearest friends and kinsfolk stood around

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Lord Jesus Christ": desiring them to pay to all decayed and needy persons, heretofore his tenants, living at the place of his death, and in all places through which his body should be carried to the grave, 4*d.* each; to all who asked alms, 2*d.*, or at the least, 1*d.*; and to every one seeking a bounty on the day of his burial, for the love of God and his soul's health, 4*d.*; and between the poor prisoners in Newgate, the Marshalsea, Wolvesey, Oxford, Guildford, and Old and New Sarum, 200*l.* He requires his executors to see that the rebuilding of the nave of the cathedral be carried on and completed between the north and south aisles, from the west door of the choir to the west end; and to expend, if necessary, 2,500 marks upon the works, which were to be continued under the care of William Winford; Simon Membury (*treasurer of Wolvesey, to whom he bequeathed* 10*l.*), then paymaster and surveyor; and the comptroller, John Wayte, a monk of St. Swithin's; the prior and convent finding scaffolding, sand, and lime, and permitting the old materials of the walls and windows, if found serviceable, to be used; he gave besides 500 marks to be expended on glazing the south aisle (*then nearly complete*), and the residue of which was to be devoted to similar purposes in the north aisle (*which he had begun*). To the church he left a new suit of vestments of crimson cloth, striped and embroidered with golden lions; thirty copes, with orfreys (embroidered edgings), of the same material, wrought with the history of Jesse; a monstrance of beril (*an opaque porcelain of a sea-green colour, like the precious stone the beril*) for the host; and a golden cross, with reliques of the "tree of the Lord"; to the prior, a silver-gilt cup and cover, and a silver-gilt ewer, valued at 20*l.*; to each monk in priest's orders, 5 marks; and to each of the rest, 40*s.*: to the king, one pair of basons silver-gilt, with double roses graven on the rim; and forgives him a debt of 500*l.* (*for on July* 1, 1402, *the king issued letters empowering Wykeham to sell certain crown-jewels, which he had received in pledge for a loan of* 400*l.*, *unless the money was repaid at Christmas.* (Rymer, iv, P. 1, p. 31.) *The executors petitioned the council for the payment of* 350*l. over and above these* 500*l.*, *and for* 1000*l. due*

his bed; and one constantly read words of heavenly comfort, and prayers of good hope; with lifted hand he implored the mercy of his God, that he might pass from death to life, from bondage to freedom, from exile to home, into the presence of his merciful Redeemer.

On Saturday, September 27th, 1404, at eight o'clock in the morning, there was a still hush in that chamber; the features of the dying prelate had grown

from Richard II [MS. Ayscough, 4597, No. CLXVI]. The king, on Dec. 14, 1418, acquitted the executors from any penalties or annoyance to be incurred on account of the escape of the prisoners mentioned page 68 [Ibid., No. XCIX]: he left to the primate, Thomas Arundel, a gold ring, set with a ruby, a gold chain with beads, engraved "I.H.S. est amor meus", and an alms-dish; to his successor in the see (*Cardinal Beaufort*) his best Pontifical, Missal, and Breviary, adorned with nine baleys and a hundred and forty-one pearls, his best episcopal ring of gold set with a sapphire, surrounded with four baleys (a fine kind of carbuncle), and his best chalice of gold, having on its foot mosaic-work, with the picture of the Passion. To Robert de Braybrooke, bishop of London (*he died, however, before the founder, on Aug.* 27, 1404), his state bed at Wolvesey, and a set of crimson tapestry belonging to it; to New College, his mitre, pastoral staff, dalmatics, and sandals; to the warden of either of his colleges, 10 marks, a cup silver-gilt with a cover, and an ewer silver-gilt, worth 20 marks, for the perpetual use of the wardens and their successors; to every fellow in priest's orders at either of his colleges, 26*s.* 8*d.*; to the other fellows, being laymen, in New College, 20*s.*; to each fellow in minor orders, 16*s.* 8*d.*; and to every scholar in either of his colleges, 13*s.* 4*d.*; to every conduct-chaplain officiating in either of his colleges during two years after his death, 20*s.*; and for distribution among the several clerks, choristers, and servants, in either of his colleges, 10*l.* To the college of Winton his plain mitre with gold fringes; his Bible which he had commonly used; and the following books, the *Catholicon*, *Rationale Divinorum*, *Horarium Bartholomæi*, *Vita Sancti Thomæ*, and *Pars Oculi*; to the head-master, Thomas Romsey, 100*s.*; and to the "Hostiarius", 20*s.* He ordains the celebration of a daily mass from the time of his death to the day of his interment, and for forty days next after, before the societies of both his colleges, in their respective chapels, to be sung with note, and a solemn mass of Requiem. He bequeathed to the cathedral of Sarum 20*l.*, for the celebration of a commemoration and trental; to the abbot of Hyde, a silver-gilt cup; and to each member of his convent

more heavenly, the brow serene, the lips scarce moved, the drooping hand and gently closing eye gave the sign that his ending was peace: the watchers looked again—a smile yet lingered on the features swathed in deep tranquillity: the moment which bears the soul of the pardoned into the everlasting arms can admit of no sorrowing tear.

From Waltham to Winchester the funeral procession passed through ranks of people, almsmen,

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in priest's orders, 40*s.*; and to every other monk, 20*s.*; to the abbot and convent of Waverley, 10*l.*; to the prior and convent of Taunton, 100 marks; to the abbot of Tichfield, a suit of vestments and a chalice; to the abbesses of St. Mary's Winton, and Romsey, each 5 marks; and to each of their nuns, 13*s.* 4*d.* For the repairs of the minster and cloisters of Romsey he gave 40*l.*, which were due to him; and to the parish church, 20 marks; and to Felicia Ays, his cousin, a sister of that house, afterwards abbess, 100*s.*

To the abbess and convent of Wherwell, and to the prior and convent of St. Denys, Southampton, each 20 marks; to the prior and convent of Witney, 10*l.*; to the prior and convent of Taurygge, 100*s.*; to the fraternity of brethren and sisters and bedesmen, of St. Thomas's Hospital, Southwark, and the four houses of mendicant friars at Winton, each 10 marks; to the hospital of St. Cross, a suit of vestments, a chalice, and a pair of basins blazoned with a mill-rind; to the hospital of St. Nicholas, Portsmouth, and to the church of St. Mary, Southampton, each a suit of vestments and a chalice; to the college of St. Elizabeth, Winton, a pair of basins with an image of St. Martin on horseback, and two silver cruets for the high altar; to the hospital of St. Mary Magdalen, Winton, 100*s.*; to the Sustern Spytal at Winchester, 40*s.*; to each of the churches of Hameldon and East Meon, a breviary and chalice; to the churches of Witney, Farnham, Chiriton, Havont, and Burghclere, each a suit of vestments, a cope, and chalice; to the churches of Fallegh, Crawley, Alverstoke, South Waltham, and Drokenesford, each a cope and a chalice. Among his kinsfolk, he left to Alice Perot, to John Wykeham, rector of Crowndale, to Edith Ryngbourne, to Agnes Wodelock, to Joan Mavyell, to Edith Croyser, to Lady Agnes Sandes, each 100*l.*; to Thomas Warenner he forgave a debt of 100 marks; to his sons Thomas and Reginald, to William Ryngebourne, to John Benet of Botley, to Ellen Wykeham, and to William Savage, rector of Overton, and to John Keton, precentor of Southampton, each 20*l.*; to John Wykeham, rector of Biriton, to incept in divinity, 50*l.*; to Selote Purbyk, 10*l.*; to William

and tenants, weeping for their benefactor. In the colleges at Oxford and Winchester there were sad hearts, as when men mourn for a father.

The chantry in the south aisle of the cathedral is formed between two piers of the nave: in length it is divided into three bays—the middlemost composed of three compartments—the side-bays of but two: five niches are over the head of the effigy—ten above the ancient altar: part of the credence table yet

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Hengford, and to the chief justices, the illustrious Sir William Gascoigne of the King's Bench, and to Sir William Thirning of the Common Pleas, each one gold ring set with a diamond, or a reliquary of the value of 100*s.*; to Robert Faryngton, a psalter and set of prayers; to John Uvedale, and to Henry Popham, each a silver cup or jewel to the value of 10 marks; to John Chamflour, Nicholas Bray, and Stephen Cave, each a cup or jewel to the value of 5*l.* To his executors, Robert, bishop of London, Nicholas Wykeham, archdeacon of Wilts, John Elmere, official general of Winton, John de Campeden, archdeacon of Surrey, Thomas Chelrey, seneschal of the episcopal lands, Sir Thomas Wykeham, his heir and great-nephew, and Thomas Aylward, rector of Havont, he bequeathed 1000*l.*, to be divided equally amongst them; and to each, one silver vase worth 50*l.* His heir, Sir Thomas Wykeham, the son of William Perot and Alice Champneys, high sheriff of Berks (1 & 5 Hen. V, and 5 & 9 Hen. VI), received manors and lands, producing an income of 600 marks by the year; besides 100*l.*, which he had lent to New College for twenty years, to defend the title of the society. His will was signed in presence of William Norton, Thomas Lavington, William Butillere, John Knight, and William Doune, clerk in the diocese of Exeter and notary public—the two former received a silver vase worth 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; Butillere and Knight, each 20*l.* and a chalice; and the scribe of his will, 5*l.* The will was proved before Thomas Arundel, the primate, at Coventry, on October 9th, 1404. He desired John Maydenheth, his vicar, and the prior of Winchester, to certify him of its execution before St. Andrew's Day next ensuing. The value of legacies in the codicil amounts to about 1000*l.*, which was divided amongst his kinsfolk, friends, and aged or faithful servants. He had paid them during his life-time.

To Mr. Thomas J. Hardy, assistant secretary at Lambeth, I am indebted for access to the *Register* of Archbishop Arundel, P. 1, f. 215-6, in which is contained the will of Wykeham. An imperfect copy will be found in Cotton MS. Titus, A. xxxiv. There is another at Winchester.

remains. The offerings of Wykehamists, we regret to add, are needed to complete the restoration of the ancient colouring.

Beneath the spot where the schoolboy prayed, the honoured prelate sleeps. Upon a raised tomb of alabaster, beneath the lofty vaulting of a chapel rich in carved work, is laid the figure of a peaceful slumberer, in his holy robes, the mitre on his head, the staff by his side, his face turned heavenward, and his hands joined in prayer across the bosom concealed by purple folds. The lines of thought, the lineaments of high resolve and noblest courage, are imprinted on the pale countenance; good angels watch around

the head; at the feet are seated children, in the dress of his students, with loving faces praising their benefactor.

He yielded his soul to God, and his memory to his country. His fame and institutions are our inheritance. Let us remember to appreciate their value. "Quicquid ex eo amavimus, quicquid mirati sumus, manet mansurumque est in animis hominum, in æternitate temporum, famâ rerum."—Tacitus, *Agricola*, c. xlvi.

The inscription is most unworthy of the founder; unlike his spirit of humility, calling himself "humilis minister Ecclesiæ Winton. licet indignus".

Wilhelmus dictus Wykeham jacet hic nece victus,
Istius Ecclesiæ præsul, reparavit eamque,
Largus erat dapifer, probat hoc cum divite pauper,
Consiliis pariter regni fuerat benè dexter.
Hunc docet esse pium fundatio Collegiorum,
Oxoniæ primum stat, Wintoniæque secundum;
Jugiter oretis, tumulum quicunque videtis,
Pro tantis meritis ut sit sibi vita perennis.

The tomb was repaired in 1664:

Sol. M^ro. Bird pro reparando monumento Fundatoris, 11 : 7 : 8. M^ro. Hawkins pingenti et deauranti monumentum Fundatoris, 6 : 13 : 8. Fabro ferrario conficienti ferream les Hearse pro statua Fundatoris, 0 : 17 : 6. Conficienti novam seruram cum clave et duplici vecte ad Capellam monumenti, 0 : 17 : 0. Pro 12 ulnis canabi pro tegumento ad statuam Fundatoris, ad xx*d.* per ulnam et pro conficiendo eodem, 1 : 1 : 10. Pro xxxiiij tridentibus accuminatis ferreis et pro le spikes, 2*s.*: 3 : 8 : 0. George et operario per iij dies et dimid. faciendo foramina et cum plumbo figenti le spickes circa summitates tumuli Fundatoris, 0 : 9 : 4.

Above and beneath the portrait in the possession of the warden of New College are these lines:

Qui condis dextrâ, condis collegia lævâ;
Nemo tuarum unam vicit utraque manu.

Hunccine tam cultas tibi qui sacraverit sedes,
Extincto pateris nomine, musa, mori?
Musa, perire veta; vetuit te, musa, perire
Wykehamus, et quàmvis ipse sepultus alit.

Thither, indeed, do his thoughtful sons still make their pilgrimage, and implore God, Who is to be praised as well for the dead as for them that be alive, to raise up in His church like-minded bishops such as Wykeham; and to grant that all they, who, by his benefits, are being now brought up to godliness and the studies of good learning, may use those blessings to His honour, and may, with His elect, be brought to the immortal glory of His resurrection.

Still, in the grateful hearts of his sons is Wykeham's best tomb; his colleges, his best memorial. Still, with humble hope and heartfelt gratitude, while those walls remain, with pealing organ and voices of joy shall be sung—

The righteous shall be had in everlasting remembrance;
The souls of the just are in the hand of God.

The wise old man is gone!
His honoured head lies low,
And his thoughts of power are done,
And his voice's manly flow;
And the pen that, for truth, like a sword was drawn,
Is still and soulless now.

The brave old man is gone!
With his armour on he fell;
Nor a groan, nor a sigh was drawn,
When his spirit fled to tell;
For mortal sufferings keen and long
Had no power his heart to quell.

The good old man is gone!
He is gone to his saintly rest,
Where no sorrow can be known,
And no trouble can molest,
For his crown of life is won,
And the dead in the Lord are blest.

DOANE.

THE CHRONICLE

OF

ST. MARY WINTON COLLEGE AND COMMONERS,

NEAR WINCHESTER.

ST. MARY WINTON COLLEGE,

ETC.

As he returned from Winchester College, Sir H. Wotton said to a friend, "My now being in that school, and seeing that very place where I sat when I was a boy, occasioned me to remember those very thoughts of my youth which then possessed me: sweet thoughts, indeed, that promised my growing years numerous pleasures without mixture of cares; and those to be enjoyed when time, which I therefore thought slowpaced, had changed my youth into manhood. I saw there a succession of boys using the same recreations, and questionless possessed with the same thoughts that then possessed me. Thus one generation succeeds another, both in their lives, recreations, hopes, fears, and death."—*Izaak Walton.*

In war, in theology, in science, the fourteenth was a century of conflict. It was the theatre whereon Robert Bruce and William Tell played their high parts at Kuznach and Bannockburn; the days of the Edwards, Du Guesclin, and the Black Prince. Wars had lasted through weary years, and the hard-fought fields of France been strewn with the flower of the soldiers of England. It was the era of the disputes between the Guelph and the Ghibelline for the crown of the empire; of the internal discords of the Italian republics; of the guilty intrigues of Naples; of anarchy and turbulence in Spain and Portugal.

The Ottoman power was growing formidable, and menacing the frontier of Christendom. Tamerlane swept with his hordes the fertile plains of India. The crescent of the false prophet yet glittered above

the desecrated churches of Andalusia, Murcia, and Granada. The princes of Lithuania still lay in the darkness of heathendom. The fountains of anarchy and distress were broken up in this night of the nations. The enormous power of the popes, that had waged no unequal contest with king and Cæsar, was ready to be rent from their enfeebled hands, while Europe should behold with amazement the scandal of two pontiffs, rival claimants of the heritage of St. Peter's chair, fulminating mutual anathemas from the altars of Rome and Avignon, and dividing western Christendom into one broad battle-field of Urbanite and Clementine. Between patriarch and pope, it was a time alternately of furious debate and fruitless negotiation. The lust for gold of the tyrant Philip le Bel had cut off to a man, with the most cruel torments, the whole maligned Order of the Knights Templars, and not a hand was raised to interpose between that judicial massacre and its victims. The familiar of the Inquisition was striking in the gloom of the dungeon, and binding to the stake, in the open day, the fanatical Béguine, the Mystic of the Free Spirit, the Flagellant, and the Dancer. It was a daily sight to see the mendicant orders quarrelling with the monk and secular clergy; Franciscan with Dominican; and, in foreign countries, the exasperated combatants consigning the defeated to the fire. Palamas was rending the eastern Church in his controversy with Barlaam and the Quietists. The knowledge of Holy Scripture and the study of the fathers were almost lost. Ignorance was in the village, and sloth in the city.

The exaggerated claims of the papal sec, and its

unseemly schism in 1378, produced confusion in all the relations of public and private life; the Church had been enfeebled and convulsed by its conflict with the secular power. Scholastic and philosophical divines frittered away religion into fine terms of the metaphysician, and arrayed the disciples of Duns Scotus and Occam one against the other; polemical sects wrangled over the dreamings of Aquinas and the pages of Aristotle (introduced by the mendicant friars, burlesqued in Arabic, and retranslated into Latin), and read by turns the Grecian sage, and the philosophic schoolman. The fire yet smouldered and burned in secret, which was kindled in the next century. That momentous revolution had not yet burst forth, which formally severed the western Church. Inwardly the spirit of change was working, and even outwardly immediate danger seemed to the watchful and intelligent eye to threaten its unity. It was a critical age in the annals of mankind. The tide of opposition to the papal power had begun to rise, and from this time to roll onward with increasing force. The real abuses in the Church were about to be uncloaked by rude hands before the eyes of men. The voices of the heralds of the Reformation were sounding in Bohemia, and even in England; and while friar and monk were engaged in jealous quarrels, the powerful party of Wickliffe and his Lollards, bearing an invincible hatred to the Church, was gaining strength.

The century opened while science and philosophy were still in their childhood, yet it can boast of Dante Alighieri, the poet of the unseen world; of

Petrarch, singing of Laura and worshipping Rienzi; of Boccaccio, the graceful but licentious author of the *Decameron;* Froissart; Hafiz, of Persia; and, besides lesser names, our own Knighton, Chaucer, the morning-star of English song, and the moral Gower. The three first were the foremost in the restoration of the old eloquence of the Roman, and the pioneers of modern learning; when men were still pleased with the visionary and star-gazer, the speculations of the alchemist, and the maze of subtleties invented in the cloister. The intricacies of the canon law formed the prominent study, as the sure road to preferment in Church and State. Arabic works on geometry and physics were a late introduction into England. The study of Hebrew was promoted by Clement V: a simple monk of Calabria, Barlaam, had just begun his noble work of reviving a taste for Grecian literature and the language of Homer. Natural philosophy and science were at a low ebb. Mathematics could boast only the name of Bradwardine. Geography was so little known, that the English ambassador is said to have hurried homewards from Rome, on hearing that the Pope had bestowed the Fortunate islands upon the king of Spain; his patriotism leading him to believe that such a title could be applied to his native country alone. Medicine, scientific and practical, had been neglected; civil law little cared for: theoretic physics had usurped the place of the first, canon law that of the latter; so that the students of law and medicine repaired to the great cities, where they could live in the neighbourhood of the courts and hospitals. Arts were taught after a worn-out tradition, and thus gra-

dually the layman left the universities, which thus became the schools of ecclesiastics only.

There was yet a brief pause, before the enthusiasm for classical models, produced by the study of the learned languages, created a new era in history, intoxicated statesman and politician studying in the school of Greek and Roman diplomacy, and influenced letters and the fine arts, introducing the Pagan element into the productions of poet, painter, sculptor, and architect. The darkness had begun to lighten and disperse. The stormy period of wars passed away during a stagnation of the national mind. But the enthusiasm of the Crusades was departed, to give place to the enthusiasm of study. There was a wakening among the people, a perceptible advance towards a state of greater refinement. Citizens had grown influential in the town: the merchant had acquired weight in the community. The discipline of the feudal times had been relaxed. The emancipation of the serfs drew near. Men had begun to sicken of the barren intellectual gratification yielded by the dead forms, the mechanical exercises, the meagre formalisms of abstract sciences: the days of the reign of empiricism and astrology were numbered: men pined for the graces of the imagination, and an accession of positive and new knowledge: they longed to be free from the jargon of metaphysical disputation. French was still the language of the noble and the lawyer; Latin, of the learned and the chroniclers. At this propitious moment the writings of Chaucer recommended the cultivation of the native tongue, and contributed to put to

flight the Norman badge of servitude, which had been retained in the palace of the king and in the courts of justice since the conquest. The laws had been amended; judges and pleaders appeared learned men: and jurisprudence in Edward's reign "seemed", says Sir Matthew Hale, "to be near its meridian."

The dawn of a golden age began for the universities at this period, and saw students, with an ardour hitherto unknown, crowding their halls. In Italy ten universities were founded in this century: Rome and Fermo, 1303; Perugia, 1307; Treviso, 1320; Pisa, 1339; Florence, 1348; Sienna, 1357; Pavia, 1361; Lucca, 1369; Ferrara, 1391; Geneva, 1365; and Palermo, in 1394. In Oxford three colleges were founded: Exeter, 1315; Oriel, 1324; Queen's, 1340. In Cambridge: Clare Hall, 1326; Pembroke Hall, 1347; Trinity Hall, 1350; Gonvil Hall, 1348; and Corpus Christi College, 1351. In France: Orleans, 1305; Perpignan, 1340; Anjou, 1349; and Angers, 1364. In Spain: Valladolid, 1346; Huesca, 1354. In Portugal: Coimbra, 1391. In Germany: Prague, 1348; Vienna, 1365; Heidelberg, 1387; Cologne, 1388; Erfurt, 1392. The earliest colleges in the English universities date only from the preceding century. Hostels were built for their own students by the Dominicans and Franciscan friars, owing to their jealousy of the monastic and secular clergy. Most of the cathedrals had a school attached to them, the course of study in which was necessarily restricted; and in consequence the instruction received at the university was generally of an elementary cast, including the trivium, viz., grammar, logic and rhetoric,

and the quadrivium, viz., arithmetic, geometry, astronomy, and music. The student who compassed the last division was hailed as a prodigy of learning. To the university of Paris may be traced the earliest establishment of faculties of Theology, Physic, and Law. Bologna, in 1362, following the model of Paris, was permitted to have a school of divinity, as a special favour of the Pope. At this period also, we must remember that instruction could only be communicated orally to classes, owing to the lack of manuscripts and books. By a constitution of Clement V, in 1311, professors of Greek, Hebrew, Arabic, and Chaldaic, were established at Oxford.

The internal state of the university of Oxford presents a melancholy spectacle. The wars had induced many students to exchange the scholar's gown for the soldier's mail; and five fearful plagues had scattered the rest away from the seat of learning. After the terrible black death of 1349, not one-third of their number returned; in 1387 there were not six thousand students resident; in the early part of the century there had been thirty thousand. The clergy had likewise suffered: the parish churches were falling into decay, and the statues of their founders lay nameless among the ruins of their works: illiterate widowed laymen, hastily advanced to the priesthood, celebrated the divine offices in a language which they could hardly read. Oxford was still destitute of good Latin scholars, or of an efficient library; until the munificent Richard of Bury bequeathed his collection for the especial use of the scholars. The violent and barbarous feuds between Welchman and

Southron, representing the Nominalist or Occam party, and the Northerns, the Realists or Scotist sect; the perpetual disputes between the academicians and friars; and the quarrels—not always bloodless—of the gown and the townsmen, had wrought a decay in intellectual energy. By 9 Hen. V, § 8, several students were banished from the university by statute, for poaching at night in the neighbouring parks. Degrees were offered for sale, and exhibitions kept back from the poor scholars, who obtained licences under the chancellor's seal, permitting them "to beg with scrip and wallet, singing 'Salve Regina' at rich men's doors." Even in 1448 the lying of many scholars in one room was said to breed a pestilence.

There was one man who perceived the want of his country, and foresaw the fatal effects of the degeneracy in the discipline of religious bodies, and the violent commotions that would inevitably ensue: a man of real sanctity, the humblest piety, and gifted with the highest and most original powers of mind. Wykeham had rendered and would continue to render great political services to the common weal, occupied an eminent rank in the state, and possessed a splendid revenue—power—wealth—station, the most corrupting of all human temptations: his power, wealth, and station he determined to bestow in a manner most conducive to the welfare of his country. With a generous unblinded mind, he perceived the abuses and scandals existing in the Church, and while he reprehended the shame he designed a remedy. He was not falsely secure. In the expression of his feelings, as shown in his statutes, we know not which to

admire most, the clear, masterly mind, the philosophic spirit, the minute precision and attention given to the least matters, or the sweet, modest, simplicity of language displayed by Wykeham. Full of love for the truth, vigorous and bold in his designs, rich in charity, he was the real man for that epoch, he acted as though he had received a call to effect those reforms and institute that model of education which were imperatively necessary in religious foundations. This extraordinary prelate must ever hold a conspicuous place in the history of his country; and his name continue fresh as long as the colleges of Winton and Oxford—the magnificent records of his munificence, grandeur of mind, and devotion—shall meet the traveller's eye, or their memorial survive in those institutions which owed their existence to him.

Wykeham was in the prime of his powers; full of hope, he would not shrink from the onerous labours that lay before him. His learning, his zeal, his simplicity of purpose, eminently qualified him for the task. Wykeham was no man's shadow, his plan was as original as it was extensive in form and magnificent. His was one great and comprehensive design, to lead the scholar from the first elements and alphabet of knowledge, to the highest learning in the sciences and polite letters. His ample means and large mind were devoted to the reform of education. It was no wonder that men gave the name of *New* College to his foundation in Oxford; halls, mere houses for the reception of students, abounded in the university; Walter de Merton had sketched the dim outline of a larger prospect, but it remained for the master-

hand of Wykeham to lay the foundation of a better system, and give the substance: to exhibit students living under the immediate control and discipline of tutors, and lodged in the chambers of a single college. Wykeham confirmed and established the collegiate system, his sagacity caught the spirit of the times and discerned their necessities: with a magnificence unsurpassed by royalty itself, he gave the model and example after which subsequent founders framed their institutions. He himself had been dependent on his personal exertions for his maintenance. Led by the steadfastness and zeal that urge men to the service appointed of God, his predominant idea was to furnish a perpetual patronage of poor scholars, whereby they might overcome the barriers set up by fortune or low estate; and the result has been the highest and loftiest reward earth can offer, the gratitude and affectionate esteem of successive generations. This he determined to do by way of assistance, but not, it appears, by the provision of a complete maintenance independent of the aid of their friends for their support. Wykeham determined to consecrate his wealth to the honour of God, who had made him great. His first thought was to raise up a college to produce men capable of promoting the public good, and stamped with a character which would distinguish them among the scholars and gentlemen of Europe.

In the course of his visitations of the hospitals and monasteries he studied the rules of sacred orders, and the statutes of the religious; and he discovered that the will of the pious founders was neglected, their

intentions ill-observed. In weariness of spirit he resolved to provide a more liberal education, raise the standard of knowledge far above the imperfect teaching offered by the monasteries, and distribute his wealth with his own hands among the poor and deserving. Grave anxieties and fear of abuse of his bounty suggested themselves: difficulties multiplied a hundredfold. He cast himself upon his knees, implored the aid of heaven, and invoked the illumination of the Holy Spirit to guide him in his uncertainties. He designed such a foundation as would serve to the honour of God and the increase of true religion, the maintenance of the Christian faith, and the encouragement of the studies of good learning and the liberal arts. He determined upon establishing his design in his life-time, and set in action the great work which he had at heart; he pondered and reckoned its cost, after mature deliberation and prudent choice. He would see somewhat of the beneficial result himself.

Wykeham could not have made a wiser selection, among all the cities of his native country. As the site of his institution, he chose the ancient capital of the Briton, the Saxon, the Norman, a soil rife with historic memories, beyond all others rich in scenes of antique beauty, and summoning up a hundred recollections of events in our national history to stimulate and interest the susceptible heart of boyhood. The presence of a court would give a peculiar polish and softening to the manners, during a time of war and armed men. We shall find him recommending the "curialis modus" to his scholars. Treading in the

footsteps of the wise and great, the mind would insensibly catch a noble colour and cast. The monuments of piety and antiquity are ever before the youthful scholar's eyes. The venerable beauty and sacred quietude of the minster, must needs sink deeply down into his soul.

Nobly thus did he fulfil his promise which he had made before he received the mitre, if we may believe the traditionary story, that, being calumniated to the king, on his nomination to the bishopric, as one unfit from lack of learning for that high office, he replied: "Sire, I am unworthy; but wherein I am wanting myself, that will I supply by a brood of more scholars than all the prelates of England ever showed." Wood's *Hist. of Oxford.* iii, p. 174. Parker's *Antiq. in Vitâ S. Sudbury*, p. 257. Lond.: 1743.

But when gracious Edward slept, and Richard wore the crown,
Forth came good William Wykeham, and meekly knelt him down;
Then out spake young King Richard: "What boon can Wykeham ask,
Which can surpass his worth, or our bounty overtask?
For art thou not our chancellor? and where in all the realm
Is a wiser man or better, to guide the labouring helm?
And thou knowest the holy lore, and the mason's cunning skill;
So speak the word, good Wykeham, for thou shalt have thy will."

"I ask not wealth nor honour," the bishop lowly said,
"Too much of both thy grandsire's hand heaped on a poor priest's head:
This world it is a weary load, it presses down my soul:
Fain would I pay my vows, and to heaven restore the whole.
Grant me that two fair colleges, beneath thy charters sure,
At Oxford and at Winchester, for ever may endure,
Which Wykeham's hands shall raise upon the grassy sod,
In the name of Blessed Mary, and for the love of God."

The king he sealed the charters, and Wykeham traced the plan,
And God, Who gave him wisdom, prospered the lowly man;
So two fair colleges arose,—one in calm Oxford's glade,
And one where Itchen sparkles beneath the plane-tree shade.

ROUNDELL PALMER, *Anniv. Ballad*, 1843.

In the midst of a pleasant valley, sheltered by the heights of St. Giles', St. Catherine's, and the range of hills which is now known as Oliver's Battery, is situated the ancient city of Winchester; its chief streets being built on either side of a gentle declivity, sloping to the south-east: towards the sea coast, distant only twelve miles, the clear streams of the Itchen, rich in trout and river-fish, divide its fertile water-meads; sea-birds, at times, are seen hovering over the breezy downs, which stretch away beyond the hills.

Just outside the King's Gate and the minster walls of St. Swithin's, stood a decayed grammar-school, built upon the ruins of a Roman temple of Apollo, and perpetuated on this site from the ninth century. The sons of kings had studied within its walls, Ethelwolph, Ethelward, Ethelwold, and the immortal Alfred himself. In the twelfth century, Bishop de Blois had made provision in the Hospital of St. Cross for thirteen poor scholars from the cathedral school to have their dinner daily in the "hundred mennes-hall." Wykeham's early associations were linked with its time-worn buildings, and he determined to found there a school which should, if God permitted, endure for ages, to His honour, and England's welfare. His first step was to purchase certain lands from the prior and convent of St. Swithin's; a messuage attached to Dumer's Mede, containing an acre and a half; and Otterbourne Mede, three acres in extent, lying between the Sustern Spital and the gardens and closes of Kingsgate-street on the west, abutting on the gardens and closes of the Carmelite friars on the

south, and to the east on a house named Caritè, belonging to the cathedral, and on a pathway leading to the conventual manor De la Barton, and on the north upon the king's highway. Two separate grants were then obtained from the crown, dated 1392, to enclose a waste piece of ground, two hundred feet in length and twelve feet in width, lying by the road side, which now forms the present front of the college; and another small plot, containing one rod of ground, hitherto belonging to the Sustern Spital. The land, however, was fully his own in 1386. The two quadrangles and the adjacent buildings cover a space of about two hundred and sixty feet by three hundred feet. Old commoners will remember the remains of the Sustern Spital, in the flint walls and deeply embayed windows of Lower Conduit Gallery: we could wish that the old relics had been preserved, and made the model for the new buildings; it was a hospital of sisters attached to the cathedral, and we find that the founder in his will bequeathed a certain sum to it.

The original charter of foundation runs in this form:—

> Rex omnibus ad quos, etc., salutem. Sciatis, quòd gratiâ nostrâ speciali, et ad supplicationem venerabilis in Christo patris Willielmi Wykcham, Episcopi Wintoniensis, concessimus et licentiam dedimus, pro nobis et hæredibus nostris, quantum in nobis est, dilectis nobis in Christo, priori et conventui S. Swythuni, Wynton, quòd ipsi unum messuagium, unam acram terræ et dimidiam, et tres acras prati cum pertinentiis in sokâ Winton et juxta civitatem Wintoniæ; et Thomæ Tanner, de sokâ Winton, quòd ipse unum messuagium cum pertinentiis in sokâ prædictâ, quæ de præfato episcopo, ut de episcopatu suo Winton tenentur, ut dicitur, dare

possint et concedere præfato episcopo: habenda et tenenda eidem episcopo et successoribus suis, de nobis et hæredibus nostris, per servicia indè debita et consueta imperpetuum; et quòd dictus episcopus habitâ indè plenâ et pacificâ seisinâ, quoddam Collegium, sive quandam domum vel aulam ad honorem et gloriam Dei, ac gloriosæ Virginis Mariæ, Matris Ejus, et augmentationem divini servicii, tàm in dictis messuagiis, terrâ et prato cum pertinentiis, et super eâ, quàm in aliis tribus messuagiis cum pertinentiis in dictâ sokâ, juxta dictam civitatem Winton, et super eâ: quæ quidem alia tria messuagia cum pertinentiis dictus episcopus jam tenet, ut parcellam temporalium episcopatus sui Winton fundare, eidemque Collegio, domui, sive aulæ quoddam certum nomen imponere et tribuere; et ibidem quendam Custodem, et numerum LXX pauperum Scolarium, studentium in grammaticâ, juxta voluntatem præfati episcopi, et ordinationem suam in hâc parte faciendam, ordinare et stabilire; et tàm dicta messuagia, unam acram terræ et dimidiam, et tres acras terræ sic adquirenda, cum pertinentiis, quàm dicta alia tria messuagia, cum pertinentiis, quæ prædictus episcopus jam tenet, dare possit et assignare præfatis, Custodi et scolaribus, habenda et tenenda sibi et successoribus suis, pro morâ et inhabitatione eorundem, de præfato episcopo et ejus successoribus in liberam, puram, et perpetuam elemosynam imperpetuum. Et præfatis Custodi et scolaribus, quòd ipsi omnia prædicta messuagia, terram et pratum, cum pertinentiis, de prædicto episcopo recipere et tenere possint dictis Custodi et scolaribus et eorum successoribus imperpetuum, sicut prædictum est, tenore præsentium similiter licentiam dedimus specialem, statuto de terris et tenementis ad manum mortuam non ponendis edito; seu eò quòd tria messuagia, una acra terræ et dimidium, et tres acræ prati sic adquirenda de dicto episcopatu tenentur; seu eò quòd alia tria messuagia cum pertinentiis sint parcella temporalium episcopatus prædicti, qui quidem episcopatus de nostro patronatu,

et fundatione progenitorum nostrorum quondam regum Angliæ existit, non obstantibus, etc. In cujus, etc. T. Rege apud West. vi° die Oct.—Pat. 6 Ric. II, P. i, m. 9.

Wykeham's anxieties about his institutions he has himself touchingly described in the preface to his statutes:—

Rubric. 68. Porrò nostris temporibus diligenter inspeximus antiquorum patrum traditiones et sanctorum regulas varias approbatas, necnon traditionum et regularum ipsarum multiplices professores, sed quod displicenter referimus, nullicubì nunc ut olim juxta mentem Fundatorum regulas, ordinationes, aut statuta à suis professoribus invenimus observata, unde multipliciter concutimur et turbamur videntes firmam regularum et statutorum diversorum compaginem nimis errore concussam, et quomodo clarum diei lumen irruens densæ noctis obscuritas undique obfuscavit, super quo mente perspicuâ intimè advertentes quod melius foret, nobis bona nostra temporalia propriis manibus pauperibus erogare, quàm usibus imprudentium sæculo durante eadem appropriare, aut quomodolibet stabilire, percipientes dilucidè animarum pericula maxima ex regulæ suæ ordinationum et statutorum hujusmodi violatione pluribus imminere. In his tamen sic diutiùs vacillantes, sed auxilium Divinum in agendis devotissimè invocantes, ad relevationem pauperum scholarium clericorum in scholis degentium oculos nostræ mentis interiores inflexibiliter configimus, sub spe firmâ quòd viri literati ac variis imbuti scientiis Deum habentes præ oculis, ac Ejus voluntatem in regulis, ordinationibus, et statutis observandis lucidiùs præ aliis intuentes, regulas, ordinationes, et statuta illis tradita strictiùs observabunt, quorum subsidio et relevamini compassionis humeros supponentes finaliter determinavimus, nosque parati sumus ad hæc opem et operam impendere juxta posse. Ne igitur (quod absit), in nostris ordinationibus et

statutis, sic et in aliis quampluribus jàm vidimus accidere de transactis dolus vel fraus fiat in futuro, ordinamus et statuimus sub pœnâ anathematis et indignationis Omnipotentis Dei, nè quis Scholarium aut Sociorum dicti nostri Collegii cujuscunque gradûs, conditionis, statûs, scientiæ, facultatis, aut officii extiterit, pro suâ voluntate, voluptate, odio, seu aliâ causâ vel occasione quâcunque ordinationum et statutorum nostrorum quicquam de sensu nostræ intentionis, ut præmittitur, alienâ interpretationê excitante sinistrâ, aut quocunque suadente colore, arte vel ingenio, occasione datâ, procuratâ, aut etiam exquisitâ, affirmet, construat, aut defendat, aut quovis alio modo per se vel per alium quemcunque aliter quàm nostræ intentionis existit, construi, interpretari, seu etiam affirmari quâcunque ex causâ procuret.

The plan of the future college was already faintly sketched out in the founder's mind; the poor scholars, the informator, and assistant hostiarius. At Merewell manor, in his panelled morning chamber, on September 1st, 1373, sat the good bishop; behind his chair stood John de Campeden, canon of the church of Southwell, sometime the faithful master of St. Cross, and John of Buckingham, canon of York, and hereafter bishop of Lincoln; before him, and at the other end of the old oak-table, were parchment rolls; and Master John de Herton, taught by the two apostolic notaries public at his side, was signing his hand at the foot of the quaintly-written page; and anon he came and put his right hand within the right hand of the prelate, and made promise that from the next feast of St. Michael the Archangel, he would instruct and teach in grammar such poor scholars as the bishop should send to him, during the space of ten years, except when he should be sick, and while he should

once in that time visit the court of the holy see, and then he should supply one sufficient and able for the place in his stead, over and above the grammar master, whom the bishop would find to aid him in his labours and the school.

Lodgings were provided for the scholars in St. John Baptist's parish on the hill. In 1382, the first warden, Thomas de Cranlegh, was appointed by the charter of foundation, which is dated October 20th: the pope's bull of licence was issued June 1st, 1378. On March 26th, 1387, at nine o'clock in the morning, the first stone of the college was laid; during six years slowly rose the walls, till at length all was made ready. On March 28th, 1393, the good people of Winchester were early abroad,—monk and friar, citizen and soldier, man, woman, and child, thronging the narrow streets, and gazing upon the new college, its white walls glittering in the clear sunny air, until was seen descending from St. Giles's Hill a little procession, singing its hymns of joy, and entered and called its own, those sheltering precincts, in which was to be preserved a consecrated order of collegiate life, wherein, during four centuries and a half, have been heard the daily sacrifice of prayer, the ever-renewing lauds of morning and eventide, and the quiet chimes, inspiring calm still thoughts of heaven, telling through the night and all day long, of things unseen, that are for ever. The courts filled with clustering crowds that day, and as the sound of the swelling organ streamed out, and the voices of the choristers and priests were lifted up, and the holy music rose louder and louder, the multitude bowed the head and

BIRDS EYE VIEW OF WINCHESTER COLLEGE, AFTER LOGAN

knelt along the pavement, and invoked the descending blessing of God, adoring and praising Him; as with one tongue and one heart they made supplication, that what they beheld visibly in the material building, might be accomplished in the soul; and that they who should study and pray therein might be raised up a spiritual temple unto God.[1]

On December 20th, 1394, the first appointed fellows, five in number, were inducted. On Saturday, St. Kenelm's Day, 1394, the chapel was consecrated.

> 1394. Expens. Suffraganei D^ni^. Epī Wynton [Simonis Epī de Achonry in Hibernià] existentis in Coll. cum familiâ et equis commorant. per v. dies tempore consecrationis capellæ et cemeterii et claustri collegii, et pro expensis aliorum extraneorum supervenientium per vices, et pro die principali confectionis specialiter invitatis unà cum donis diversis de familiâ pred. Suff., xlix*s*. v*d*.

Who could venture to describe the tumult of feelings, too big for utterance, which must have thrilled the aged founder's heart, as he knelt first before the altar, and knew that this was the crowning act of a long and eventful life,—how he must have trembled with joy and emotion as he rose up and saw that men had come to sympathize with and do him honour; until every other earthly feeling died away, except

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[1] Primi lapidis positio fuerat facta xxvj° die Marcii horâ tertiâ antemeridiem regni vero regis Richardi 2 anno xj°, et consecrationis patris anno xx°, ætatis vero suæ anno 68, demū istius Collegii ædificiis necessariis sic constructis in spacio vj annorū, videlicet, post primi lapidis positionem, custodis sociorū scholariū cæterorūque omniū prædictorū ingressus primus ad inibi inhabitandū fuit horâ tertiâ ante meridiē xxviij° die mensis Marcii anno domini 1393 anno regni regis Richardi 2i 17°, ætatis dicti patris anno 74°, et consecrationis suæ anno 26°, cū cruce erectâ præcedente solemni cantū processionaliter gradiendo.—MS. Hist.

adoration and gratitude, as he intoned the prayer of dedication, and at its close went up to heaven's gates the sublime anthem, "Lift up your heads ye everlasting doors, and the King of Glory shall come in! —Alleluia!"

Wykeham thus declares his intention in founding his school:—

> Cupimus, ut in ipso Collegio nostro prope Winton dulcis ac suavis doctrinæ ipsius primitivæ scientiæ potus reperiatur lacteus, quo tenera ipsorum nutriatur infantia, quatenus ejusdem scientiæ primitivæ mellis rore dulciter degustato virescat, et progressu placido exercitii solliciti florere cogatur, ac demum coruscantibus radiis, et inflammatis caloribus profectionis studii grammaticalis ad concipiendum facilius solidum cibum, quo robusta perfectiorum juventus virtutum suscipiat incrementa, reddatur promptior, necnon ad veram cognitionem mysterii Scripturarum studiosè provecta, in Ecclesiâ Sanctâ Dei fructus producat fertiles et maturos.

He calls Winchester—

> "Principium et origo collegii nostri Oxoniæ prædicti, velut hortus irriguus, ac vinea pubescens in gemmas ipsum collegium nostrum Oxoniæ fructiferâ prole fœcundet, flores et fructus mellifluos in vineâ Domini Sabaoth, per Ipsius gratiam allaturum."

Thus he enjoins the principal study of the school:—

> Grammatica, quæ prima de Artibus seu scientiis liberalibus reputatur, fundamentum, janua, et origo omnium aliarum liberalium artium et scientiarum existit, quòdque sine eâ cæteræ artes seu scientiæ perfectè sciri non possunt, nec ad earum veram cognitionem et perfectionem quisquam poterit pervenire.

This was the golden rule of behaviour which he set before his young students:—

Statuimus et volumus quòd scholares universi, cujuscunque gradus, status, vel conditionis existant, se invicem diligant mutuâ et debitâ caritate, ac tam in gubernationis ac regiminis rectitudine, quàm victualium atque bonæ doctrinæ mutuæque vicissitudinis exhibitione liberâ, cæterisque omnibus pertinentibus ad eosdem, absque partialitate quâcunque se indifferenter exhibeant, et ostendant, et secundùm quod decet æqualiter et amicabiliter in omnibus se pertractent. Inhibentes insuper scolaribus ne quisquam ipsorum personarum quomodolibet sit acceptor; nec contra caritatis et fraternitatis amorem gravamina vel molestias inferat quovis modo. *Rubr.* § XLIV.

In 1385 letters patent were granted for the purchase of the manors of Meon-Stoke, Hants; Elyng, and Windsor; and Combe Bassett, Wilts (8 Rich. II, P. II, m. 4); in 1391, for the manors of Alton and Shaw, Wilts, and Wheton, Bucks (14 Rich. II, P. II, m. 1, et m. 10, 11, 12, confirmed by 15 Rich. II, P. II, m. 9); for the manor of Hamel-in-the-Rise (belonging to the Alien Priory of St Andrew, a cell of the French abbey of Tirone); Harmondsworth (belonging to the abbey of the Holy Trinity at Rouen), the priory of Blithe, and some others (Ibid. P. II, m. 1, et 10 et 11 et 32); for tenements in Meon-Stoke, Ropley, Sutton, Biketon, Drayton, Wynhale, Medestead, and New Alresford (15 Rich. II, P. II, m. 9 et 11).

In the thirteenth year of his reign, on June 16, by a brief of the privy seal, King Richard II gave leave to the college to purchase churches, priories, and their houses throughout England, to the value of 200 marks (MS. Ayscough, 4593, No. CCVII, CCIX). In 2 Henry V, therefore, John Morys, warden of St. Mary's, obtained the surrender of the priory of

Andover from Nicholas Guyn, prior of the order of St. Benedict, with consent of the abbot and convent of the abbey of St. Florence, at Salmur, in Anjou.

Two cells of the Cistercian abbey of the Holy Trinity at Tirone, in France, were granted to the college: St. Cross in the Isle of Wight, and the priory of Andewell, between Basingstoke and Hartford-bridge. An autograph letter of the founder, addressed to the judge of the Marshalsea Court, either the steward of the household or earl marshal, is preserved at Winchester, relating to the manor of Andewell.

> " Tres chere and tresfiable amy, vous plese savoir coment nadgairs, p lettres patentes de licence nre Seigneur le Roy de date le x jour d Appril lan de son regne xiiij, nous purchasasmes as Gardein et Escolers de nre college de Wyncestre le manoir de Andewell, autrement dit le Priorie de Andewell et toutz les terres, tenementz, possessions, rentes, et services au dit manoir ou priorie appurtenantz avec lavouseon de chapelle de Andewell, lors estrantz en mayn nre seigneur le roy à cause de la guerre entre lui et son adversair de France, le quelle manoir ou priorie estoit mys a firme alors p le Haut Tresorer nre seigneur le roy a Thomas Thorp p norry de garde de dit priorie le Andewell Aliene pour x livres p an : Et plus labbe et covent de seint Trinite de Tirone p virtue de dite license granteront as Gardien et Escolers de nre dit College, et a leur successours, le dit manoir et priorie a avoir a euz a toutz jours, de date primer jour de Septembre lan nre seigneur le roy xvme. Et sour ceo nre seigneur le roy susdit en son eschequer fist descharger le dit Thomas de la firme des ditz x livres p brief de chancellerie de date primer jour d'Octobre lan nre seigneur le roy susdit xvme, et nous p habundant donasmes a dit Thomas sour son dit descharge xx li esterlinges p les mayns Johan de

Campeden[1] nre clerc, come plus plienment piest p̄ son escript eut faite. Et ore meint contreesteant le dit brief et la descharge de dit Thomas de record et choses, et paiement susdit le dit Thomas pursuit une Johan Meferlyn, devant vous en la Mareschalcie nre seigneur le roy, demandant de lui certeine some dargent pour le temps q̄ le dit Thomas estoit descharges de record de la dite firme, p̄ brief nr̄e seigneur le roy, quelle brief le dit Thomas ad devers lui: Si vous prions, tres chere amy si especialment de cuer come plus poovis que vous plese respiter et mettre en delay le plee, que peut devant vous entre les avant ditz Thomas et Johan, tanque nous vous purrons envoier le record, ceo gest fait en leschequer nr̄e dit seigneur le roy en eide et descharge de dit Johan et de nr̄e dit college: Toute la quelle matters, treschere amy p̄ra [serra] allege devant vous en plee, et mys en piggement de la Court: Et vous prions, tres chere amy, que vous plese tant faire en ceste matters, que le dit Johan ne soit torcenousement subduz ne surpris p̄ subtilite peair maintenance ne comme de son adversaire eviz que pleinz droit lui soit gracieusement faite: Et vous plese adjouster firme joy et credence a ceo, que nr̄e bien ame Richard Prewes portour dicestes dirra et priera et dep̄ nous celle p̄tie; Pour la quelle chose, tres chere amy, nous vous voillons tres bon gre savoir et espaciallment estre tenuz: Et le Seinte Esprit, tres chere amy, vous voille toutz jours garder et vous encresce en honours. Escript a nr̄e manoir de Essher le xv jour de Maii.

Levesque de Wyncestre."

A royal charter of great importance to the college was granted by Richard II in 1396.

[1] John de Campeden was rector of Menheniot, and of Cheryton, Hants, of Farnham, and of St. Botolph's, Middlesex, May 2nd, 19 Rich. II; master of St. Cross, Nov. 20th, 1382; a canon of Southwell and Bromyard, 45 Edw. III (MS. Harl. 6960, f. 27). He was the founder's chief executor. His monumental brass may be still seen within the screen of the hospital-church of St. Cross.

Ricardus, Dei gratiâ Rex Angliæ, et Franciæ, et Dominus Hiberniæ, Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, Abbatis, Prioribus, Ducibus, Comitibus, Baronibus, Justiciariis, Vice-Comitibus, Præpositis, Ministris, et omnibus Ballivis, et fidelibus suis, salutem.

Sciatis, quòd cum venerabilis in Christo pater, Willelmus de Wykeham, Episcopus Winton, caritatis et devotionis fervore succensus, quoddam Collegium unius Custodis et lxx scholarium Grammaticam addiscentium in Soka Wynton juxta Wynton, Seinte Marie College of Winchestre, vulgariter nuncupatum, nostro mediante licenciâ de novo jam fundaverit; et Collegium illud pro sustentatione custodis et scolarium loci illius et x capellanorum perpetuorum, iii capellanorum conductitiorum triumque clericorum ibidem ac supportatione omnium eidem incumbentium, quibusdam possessionibus spiritualibus et temporalibus dotaverit; eisdemque custodi scholaribusque et capellanis, et successoribus suis ac collegio predicto, terras, tenementa et possessiones ampliora dare, concedere, et assignare, regiâ licentiâ obtentâ disposuerit, Domino concedente:

Nos ad fructum multiplicem, quem personæ literarum studiis insistentes in augmentum Divini Cultus et Fidei Catholicæ ad utilitatem reipublicæ, quàm privatæ multipliciter producere dignoscuntur, oculos nostræ mentis, prout decet, regiam magnificentiam piè dirigentes; cupientesque laudabile propositum ipsius episcopi in hâc parte ex favore regis feliciter promovere; et ut operis tam perfecti meritis participemur et præmiis, ex mero motu nostro, ad laudem Dei et gloriossissimæ Virginis Mariæ Matris Ejus, in cujus honore collegium predictum fundatur, de gratiâ nostrâ speciali ac ob affectionem personæ ipsius episcopi, qui obsequia fructuosa nobis et regno nostro, à longo tempore, non absque sumptuosis et indefessis laboribus et sui corporis maximo detrimento, vehementi diligentiâ solerter et fideliter impendit;

Volentes collegium predictum ad utilitatem et de-

corem ejusdem, ac tranquillitatem et quietem custodis scolarium ac capellanorum ejusdem loci et successorum suorum opportunis fulciri præsidiis, ac libertatibus, ac immunitatibus communiri:

Concessimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris et hâc Cartâ nostrâ confirmavimus custodi, scholaribus, et capellanis predicti collegii, vocati S. Marie College of Wynchestre juxta Winton, quòd ipsi et eorum successores et omnes homines tenentes sui in perpetuum quieti sint de theolonio, pavagio, pontagio, caragio, muragio, passagio, lastagio, stallagio, taillagio, picagio, terragio, scotto et geldo, hidagio, scutagio, et de operationibus castrorum, parcorum, et poncium, clausuris, facturis, reparationibus, et emendationibus, domuum regalium edificatione, necnon de sectis comitatuum, hundredorum, et wapentachiorum, et de omnimodis auxiliis regum et vicecomitum et ballivorum suorum; et de visu franciplegii, ac de murdro, ac de communi misericordiâ, quando contigerit comitatui, coram nobis vel aliquibus justitiariiis nostris vel heredum nostrorum de Banco vel itinerantibus in misericordiam nostram incidere, ac de omni aliâ consuetudine per totum regnum et potestatem nostram. Concessimus etiam pro nobis et hæredibus nostris prefatis custodi, etc., etc., quòd ipsi sint quieti in perpetuum de omnibus et omnimodis auxiliis regum ac vice-comitum subsidiis, contributionibus, quotis et tallagiis, quæ ab ipsis ratione terrarum tenementorum et reddituum ac bonorum aut catallorum suorum quæ nunc habent, et ex nunc sunt habituri, per nos et hæredes nostros aut ballivos seu ministros nostros vel hæredum nostrorum quoscumque, ad opus nostrum vel nostrorum hæredum imponi aut exigi deberent, seu poterint in futurum. Et quòd quandocunque Clerus regni nostri Angliæ, aut Cantuarensis Provinciæ vel Eboracensis provinciæ per se decimam et subsidium, seu aliam quotam de bonis suis spiritualibus, ecclesiasticis: vel communitates comitatuum regni nostri, aut cives seu Burgenses civitatum et Burgorum dictorum comitatuum

ipsius regni decimam, quintam decimam, subsidium, seu aliam quotam quamcunque de bonis suis temporalibus seu mobilibus, aut de terris, tenementis seu redditibus suis, nobis vel hæredibus nostris concesserint; seu nos vel hæredes nostri Dominica nostra per Angliam fecerimus talliari, aut Dominus summus Pontifex, qui pro tempore fuerit, decimam, subsidium aut impositionem seu quotam aliam clero regni predicti, aut Cantuarensis, aut Eboracensis Provinciarum predictarum imposuerit, vel fecerit; et eam vel aliquam partem ejusdem nobis vel hæredibus nostris concesserit; terræ, tenementa, redditus, et bona et catalla ipsorum custodis, scolarium, et capellanorum, et successorum suorum quæcunque ad opus nostrum vel hæredum nostrorum non taxentur, nec aliquod de decimis, quintis decimis, subsidiis, impositionibus aut aliis quotis seu tallagiis predictis quoquomodo ad opus nostrum vel hæredum nostrorum levetur. Nec iidem custos, scolares et capellani vel eorum successores in terris, tenementis, redditibus, possessionibus, seu bonis suis predictis his occasionibus distringuantur, molestentur in aliquo, seu graventur; sed de decimis, quintis decimis, subsidiis, impositionibus, et aliis quotis et tallagiis hujusmodi in perpetuum sint quieti. Concessimus, insuper, pro nobis et hæredibus nostris et hâc cartâ nostrâ confirmavimus prefatis custodi, scolaribus, et capellanis, quòd ipsi et successores sui in perpetuum habeant et teneant collegium predictum et omnes domos et ædificia quæ ibidem jam habent, et ex nunc ipsos habere continget, libera et quieta de liberatione tàm Seneschallorum, Mareschallorum, et aliorum Ministrorum nostrorum et hæredum nostrorum, quàm Mareschallorum, Emptorum, provisorum et ministrorum magnatum regni nostri et aliorum quorumcunque, ita quòd Seneschalli Mareschalli et alii ministri nostri vel hæredum nostrorum, seu magnatum seu aliorum predictorum quorumcunque in iisdem alicubi liberationem aliquam ad opus, vel hæredum nostrorum, vel alicujus alterius non faciant quovismodo: Et quòd nullus

comes, baro, seu magnas dicti regni aut aliunde vel seneschalli, mareschalli, seu escaetores, vice-comites, coronatores, aut alii ballivi, seu ministri nostri vel hæredum nostrorum seu ballivi et ministri eorundem escaetorum, vice-comitum et coronatorum, aut aliorum quorumcunque, seu quivis alius cujuscunque status vel conditionis fuerit, colore aliquo in eisdem hospitentur vel morentur; et ne bona et catalla collegii predicti, quæ custos, scolares, et capellani loci illius jam habent, vel ipsi aut successores sui sunt de cætero habituri, per provisores, emptores, seu captores victualium, aut aliarum rerum pro hospitio nostro vel hæredum nostrorum, seu aliorum quorumcunque, capiantur vel dissipentur. Dictum collegium ac custodem et scolares et capellanos ejusdem loci, qui pro tempore fuerint: necnon terras, tenementa, redditus, et possessiones eisdem collegio, custodi scolaribus ac capellanis jam collata, et ex nunc eisdem vel successoribus suis inferenda, danda et assignanda: ac bona et catalla collegii illius ubicunque existentia in nostram protectionem suscepimus specialem: volentes et concedentes pro nobis et hæredibus nostris quòd de bladis, fenis, equis, carrectis, carriagiis, victualibus, aut aliis bonis, catallis, seu rebus ipsius collegii aut predictorum custodis, scolarium, capellanorum, vel successorum, seu hujusmodi servientium vel ministrorum suorum, ad opus nostrum vel hæredum nostrorum, aut aliorum quorumcunque contra voluntatem eorundem custodis, scolarium, et capellanorum seu successorum vel hujusmodi servientium, vel ministrorum suorum per provisores, emptores, vel captores hujusmodi, aut alios ballivos, seu ministros nostros vel hæredum nostrorum quoscunque aut cujuscunque alterius, quicquam minimè capiatur, abducatur, vel aliqualiter asportetur.

Et insuper concessimus pro nobis et hæredibus nostris prefatis custodi, scolaribus et capellanis, quòd ipsi seu successores sui, ad pensionem, corrodium, seu sustentationem aliquam alicui de domo suâ predictâ, aut aliis terris, tenementis, redditibus, possessionibus seu rebus

suis ad rogatus vel mandata nostra vel hæredum nostrorum percipiendis, concedendis, ministrandis, seu inveniendis, nullatenùs teneantur, nec ad hoc quomodolibet compellantur: sed de possessionibus, corrodiis, et sustentationibus, ac aliis oneribus hujusmodi in perpetuum sint quieti. Quare volumus et firmiter præcipimus pro nobis et hæredibus nostris quòd predicti custos, scolares, et capellani omnes et singulas libertates, et quietantias supradictas habeant et teneant sibi et successoribus suis, et eis plenè, liberè, et pacificè gaudeant et utantur in perpetuum, sicut predictum est. His testibus venerabilibus Patribus, W. Cantuar. totius Angliæ Primati, Th. Ebor. Angliæ Primati, Cancellario nostro; Archiepiscopis; R. London, R. Cicestr., G. Wygorn., E. Exon., custode privati Sigilli nostri; Episcopis; Edm. Duce Ebor., avunculi nostri, Edw. Rutland, Joh. de Holland, Huntingdon, fratre nostro, Thomâ de Moubray, Notyngham et Mareschallo Angliæ, Comitibus, Thomâ de Percy Senescallo Hospitii nostri et aliis.

Dat. per manum nostram apud Westmonasterium 28 Sept. A°. regni nostri. 19mo.

This charter was confirmed by 1 Edw. IV, P. 7, m. 31, the ratification is printed in Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vol. vi, p. 1381.

Richard II likewise granted letters patent "pro ten' in Cestreton in Com. Cantab." (18 Ric. II, n. 8). "Pro m. de Deryngton in Com. Wilts, et mediet' m. de Fernhall in Com. South" (22 Ric. II, P. II, m. 14, confirmed by several acts of Hen. IV, 1 P. I, n. 11: 2 n. 28: 3 P. II, m. 7, 8: 4 P. II, m. 15).

The college likewise received exemption from the restrictions of the canon law, with the privilege of celebrating sacraments in the college chapel, erecting a belfry, and presenting its members for ordination to any bishop.

The number of the members of the society was fixed, after the fashion of the day, symbolically, as we find Dean Colet many years after limiting the boys of St. Paul's school to one hundred and fifty-three, in allusion to the miraculous draught of fishes. Harpsfield, in the sixteenth century, first hinted at the design, and Dr. Milner has ingeniously developed that author's intimation, imagining that the warden and fellows represented the college of Apostles, the traitor Judas being excluded; the two masters and seventy scholars referred to the seventy-two disciples according to the *Vulgate;* the three chaplains and three clerks alluded to the six faithful deacons, Nicolas having become an apostate; and the sixteen choristers represented the four greater and twelve lesser prophets.

The following are Wykeham's own words.

> Rubrica I. Inprimis statuimus, ordinamus, et volumus dictum nostrum collegium prope civitatem Wintoniæ in et de numero unius custodis, qui omnibus ejusdem collegii personis, possessionibus, rebus et bonis ipsius secundùm ordinationes et statuta nostra infrà scripta præmineat atque præsit: lxxque pauperum et indigentium scholarium grammaticali scientiæ intendere debentium: x Presbyterorum Sociorum perpetuorum; iii^{umque} Capellanorum, et iii^{um} Clericorum conductitiorum et remotivorum, ac xvi puerorum Choristarum, capellæ dicti collegii in divinis officiis servire debentium. Unius etiam Magistri Informatoris in grammaticâ, ac unius alterius instructoris sub eo, Hostiarii Scholarium vulgariter nuncupandi, circa informationem, instructionem, et eruditionem dictorum Scholarium assiduè et diligenter vacare et intendere debentium, conductitiorum, et remotivorum, semper subsistere debere, et Deo propitio, futuris temporibus permanere.

By Rubric xii, the head-master is required to be—

> In Grammaticâ sufficienter eruditus, habens docendi peritiam, vir bonæ famæ et conversationis, conductitius, ac etiam remotivus, per custodem et socios ipsius collegii ordinandus seu providendus, qui scholares dicti collegii in grammaticâ assiduè instruat, et informet ac eis diligenter intendat, ipsorumque vitam et mores attentiùs supervideat; et eos circa ipsorum doctrinam desides, negligentes, seu aliàs delinquentes, absque personarum acceptione, seu aliâ partialitate quâcunque corripiat et debitè puniat, et castiget.

The hostiarius was to be—

> Vir bonæ famæ et conversationis honestæ, qui prædicto Magistro præsenti in præmissis assistat, et in ejus absentiâ ipsius in prædictis omnibus vices suppleat et gerat.

Rubr. x. There was to be a sub-warden; a sacristan, to take charge of—

> Libros, cruces, calices, vestimenta, luminaria, et alia ornamenta quæcunque communi et quotidiano usui deputata; qui canendo cantanda repetere debeat et aliàs precentoris officium in choro capellæ gerere:

And (Rub. xi) two bursars, chosen from among the fellows, who, excepting the sub-warden, were by turns to take the office of seneschal of the hall, and week by week to take charge of the provision. The weekly commons were 12*d.* in years of plenty; the highest allowance was 16*d.*, in years when wheat was sold at 25*s.* by the bushel.

The dress (*liberatura*), which was not to be sold until five years after its issue, was to be without peaked-toed boots and knotted hoods (Rubrica xxvii). On the feast of the Nativity it was to be issued to

the warden, fellows, masters, chaplains, and scholars, "de unâ et eâdem sectâ toga talaris cum caputio, panni integri continentis ad minus xxiiij virgatas sufficienter aquati, siccati, et tonsi, pretium xxxiij solidorum et iiij denariorum non excedentis; neque de albo, vel nigro, aut russeto vel glauco colore existentis." The scholars were forbidden to wear "vestes stragulatas *(pied)*, variegatis, seu diversis coloribus, partitis, aut ordini clericali minimè congruentibus." Each fellow and head master were to receive yearly iiij*s.* and iiij*d.* "pro furrurâ robæ suæ". The warden received twelve yards (*virgatas*), the fellow and the head master eight yards, a chaplain six, the hostiarius five. Twelve yards of cloth in King Henry VII's reign were a viscount's allowance for a mourner's gown, eight yards for a baron, and six for an esquire.

The daily life and conduct were to be regulated after a high standard. It was a seminary of ecclesiastics, every member of the society after the age of sixteen was to receive the first tonsure: Wykeham desired to educate Christian gentlemen as well as learned scholars.

> Rubrica xix. Statuimus, ordinamus et volumus, etiam firmiter præcipimus custodi, omnibusque sociis, et scholaribus ac aliis quibuscunque personis dicti nostri collegii prope Wintoniam, præsentibus et futuris, et in visceribus Jesu Christi obsecramus etiam et rogamus, ac sub obtentu felicitatis vitæ præsentis pariter et eternæ, et sub obtestatione Divini judicii, ut in omnibus, et super omnia unitatem, et mutuam inter se charitatem, pacem, concordiam, ac dilectionem fraternam, ex quo inter socios quoddam genus fraternitatis esse dignoscitur, semper habeant, teneant in omnibus et observent, et pro eis nutriendis et fovendis anhelent

pro viribus, atque zelent, quòdque omnes et omnimodæ scurrilitates, verba invida, contumeliosa, et brigosa, contentiosa, rixosa, damnosa, susurria, jurgia, turpiloquia, derisiones atque alia verba nociva, tædiosa, scandalosa, et opprobriosa quæcunque, comparationesque generis ad genus, nobilitatis ad nobilitatem, vel ad ignobilitatem, necnon speciales et præcellentes prærogativæ, causâ commovendi malitiosè socios, in ore omnium, et personis singulorum cessent omnes ubique tam intra dictum collegium, quàm extra, in publico et privato.

On September 9, 1400, his commissioners received the oaths of the warden, fellows, chaplains, and scholars for the observance of the statutes.

(1400, Sept. 9.) In expensis Mri. Johis de Campeden, Robti Keton, Mri. Walti Ande existent' ibidem cum eorum familiâ et equis quorundam eorum per ij dies pro novis statutis legendis et promulgandis, necnon juramentis custodis sociorum scholarium et servientium ejusdem Collegii recipiendis, xxiiij*s*. x*d*.

The next entry of interest is in the year

1437. Paid for sealing royal charter granted to the college	1	2	4
Fee to a Master in Chancery for a copy of the king's Charter of Privileges granted to the college	2	0	0

To the end of Charles II's reign, with the exception of Queen Mary, all the English sovereigns confirmed the charter; as, for instance, in the year

1525. Office fees for confirmation of the charter in Parliament, time of Henry VIII	6	13	4

Henry IV issued letters granting permission to buy the manor of Shaw, county of Berks (a°. P. 1, m. 22). Alien priories being dissolved by 2 Henry V, Pat. 3,

m. 27, the priory of St. Mary's, Andover, a cell of the abbey of St. Florence, of Salmur, near Anjou, was given to the college; the grant was confirmed by King Edward IV in the first year of his reign (P. 7, m. 30.)

From the foundations of Wykeham, King Henry VI learned to take the example of his great works of Eton, and King's College, Cambridge. His uncle, Cardinal Beaufort, the visitor of the St. Mary Winton colleges, and his favoured statesman, Bishop Beckington, lord chancellor, a Wykehamist, predisposed his mind to acquaint himself with this noble model, a school connected with a college in the university, where the education of chosen students might be completed, and ample revenues be provided to assist them during their term of residence. This early tie between the two royal foundations was soon more strongly cemented. The first head-master, 1442, and the first actual warden, 1443, was William of Waynflete, who removed thither with five fellows and thirty-five scholars of St. Mary's, Winton. John Kett, canon of Windsor, 1439; William John Astone; William Dene, and William Profert or Proffitt, went as socii sacerdotes; and with them, John Clerc, D.D. (vice-provost, 1443; provost, July 31st, 1447,—Nov. 7th, 1447); Thomas Harlowe; Thomas Weston, warden of Deerhurst Priory, 1552; William Weye, fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, 1440; and John Boner. Among the scholars who left Winton, we find the names of John Payne, Joyce Mostard, Richard Roche, Robert Commerde, etc., the words "recessit ad Etonam", being added in the margin of the regis-

ter. A picture of our founder still hangs in the library of Eton College.

The third Wykehamical provost within thirty years was William Westbury, fellow of New College, and sometime head-master, the "Camillus of Eton", who preserved the foundation from dissolution and absorption into St. George's College in Windsor, according to a bull obtained from Pope Pius II, in 1463, by King Edward IV.

There was even a common grammar for Winchester and Eton in 1512.—Strype, *Life of Sir T. Smith*, ch. 1, p. 6.

Archbishop Parker alludes to the similarity of the mode of education, when he says, that in the colleges of Winton and Eton the scholars, "after they be once perfect in the rules of grammar and versifying, and well entered in the principles of the Greek tongue and of rhetoric, are sent to the universities."—Strype's *Parker*, vol. iii, App. B. II. (61.)

A record has been preserved of Henry's many visits. His first was on the occasion of his seeking the advice of Cardinal Beaufort, to release himself from the thraldom of the Duke of Gloucester, and to make peace with France.

> 1440. Primus adventus serenissimi principis, Henrici VI^{ti}, ad istud Collegium fuit penultimo die mensis Julii, viz. die Sabbati, anno ejusdem domini regis xix^{no} quo die interfuit primis vesperis, et in crastino missæ et secundis vesperis. Et obtulit, xiij*s*. iiij*d*.

In 1442 he was again received at Winton. His third visit was made at the very time when the Earl of Suffolk, as his proxy, was contracting the

marriage between him and the high-souled Margaret of Anjou. He confirmed the privileges of the college.

1444. Item, in festo S. Cecilie, Virginis, idem christianissimus rex Henricus VI interfuit in hoc collegio utrisque Vesperis atque Misse, in quâ præter oblacionem suam cotidianam obtulit c. nobilia ad ornamentum summi Altaris ibidem, contulitque notabilem auri summam scolaribus et choristis in eodem, viz. vi*li*. xiij*s*. iiij*d*. qui insuper ex abundanciâ affluentissime gratie sue privilegia, libertates, et franchesias ejusdem collegii confirmavit et ampliavit; quarè dignum est ut ejus in eodem perennis memoria jugiter habeatur. Et obtulit, xiij*s*. iiij*d*.

1445. Item idem christianissimus rex, anno regni ejusdem regis xxiiij°. interfuit die dominicâ, viz. in festo S. Cuthberti in mense Septembri, in hoc collegio utrisque Vesperis atque Misse, quo die ex gratiâ suâ dedit collegio optimam robam suam unâ exceptâ furratam, cum furrurâ de sables, ad Dei laudem et honorem Beatissime Marie, Virginis. Et obtulit, xiij*s*. iiij*d*.

1445. In dat. Rob^to^. Derby, clerico Prioris S^ti^. Swithini ludenti in organis in choro in presentia d^ni^. regis Hen. VI^ti^ venientis ad collegium xxj, et xxi Novembris, iij*s*. iiij*d*. Et in expensis circa familiam d^ni^. regis. V*s*. In ix lagenis dim. rubri vini empt. erga adventum domini regis, iiij*s*. ix*d*.

1446. Item, idem illustissimus princeps anno regni ejusdem regis xxv°. in festo S. Johannis de Beverlaco, viz. vii° die Maii contingente in dominicâ, interfuit utrisque vesperis atque Misse in hoc collegio, quo die similiter ex graciâ suâ dedit collegio vi*li*. xiij*s*. iiij*d*. et obtulit eodem tempore ad vices, xiij*s*. iiij*d*.

His next visit was on the occasion of the enthronization of his favourite, William of Waynflete.

1448. Item idem illustrissimus princeps, anno regni ejusdem regis xxvii°. in festo S. Wolstani, episcopi,

interfuit in hoc collegio utrisque vesperis die dominicâ, sed non Misse, quia exhibuit presenciam suam in ecclesiâ S. Swythuni in Missâ, propter intronizacionem reverendi patris et domini domini Wilhelmi Wayneflete, Episcopi Wynton, nuper magistri informatoris scolarium hujus collegii. In crastino verò in die lunæ, in festo SS. Fabiani et Sebastiani, Martyrum, idem metuendissimus dominus interfuit Altæ Misse predictorum Sanctorum in hoc collegio, quo die dedit huic collegio unum calicem de auro et x libras in auro pro uno pari fiolarum ordinandarum de eodem auro; et ultrà ex suâ magnâ graciâ dedit liij*s*. iiij*d*. pro unâ pietantiâ habendâ inter Socios et Scolares in festo Purificationis Beate Marie extunc proximo sequente. Et obtulit, xiij*s*. iiij*d*.

1449. The French king having invaded Normandy, a parliament was held at Winchester between June 16 and July 16, to devise measures for retaining the conquests of England in France; Henry VI resided during this month in Winchester.

We find Waynflete celebrating mass in the college chapel: at another time Archbishop Stafford, assisted by the bishops of Winton, Sarum, and Chichester: and again, Bishop Bekington entertaining the court and society at a splendid banquet.

Laborantibus circa pontem fixendum juxta domum S^te^. Elizabethe ingressu regis habendo tempore Parliamenti.

Et in iij truts presentat' d^no^. regi mense Junii, tempore Parliamenti, xxj*d*.

Et in datis Johi Chadilworth pro laboribus suis habitis eodem tempore in præsentiâ dni regis in ecclesiâ, iij*s*. iiij*d*.

Anno regni ejusdem regis Henrici VI xxvii^o^. viz., xvi die mensis Junii in Parliamento ejusdem regis tento hìc apud Winton. cum prorogatione dierum usque ad xvj^um^. diem mensis Julii inclusivè, interfuit idem excel-

lentissimus princeps in hoc collegio, in festo S. Albani, Martyris, die dominicâ contingente, utrisque Vesperis et Misse; et obtulit, xiii*s.* iiij*d.*

Item, aliâ vice eodem tempore in festo Johannis Baptistæ (Junii die xxiiij°) interfuit idem metuendissimus dominus rex in hoc collegio utrisque Vesperis et Misse, reverendo patre et domino domino Wilhelmo Waynflete, Episcopo Wynton totum officium illius diei devotissimè exequente. Et obtulit, vj*s.* viij*d.*

Item, aliâ vice eodem tempore in festo Apostolorum Petri et Pauli (Junii die xxix°) interfuit idem christianissimus rex in hoc collegio utrisque Vesperis et Matutinis die dominico, sed non Misse, quià exhibuit presenciam suam in ecclesiâ cathedralis S. Swythuni in Missâ propter diei solempnitatem ibidem, quià festum loci; reverendo patre magistro, Thomâ Bekyngton, Episco Bathon. et Wellens. totum officium illius diei in hoc collegio sollempniter exequente, et totum collegium ipso die lautissimè convivante.

Item, aliâ vice eodem tempore, in octavis Apostolorum Petri et Pauli, in dominicâ prædictus serenissimus rex interfuit in hoc collegio vesperis ipsius festi et Missæ; primis Vesperis verò et secundis Matutinis, et Missæ in festo Translacionis S. Thomæ Martyris in crastino contingente, consimiliter interfuit, totum officium illius diei venerabili patre episcopo Wynton exequente. Missam verò illius diei celebravit in hoc collegio, reverendissimus pater et dominus dominus Johannes Stratford Cantuariensis Archiepiscopus, totius Angliæ Primas Apostolicæ sedis Legatus, et tunc Angliæ Cancellarius, assistentibus eidem venerabilibus in Christo patribus Wilhelmo Wynton. Episcopo; Wilhelmo Askewe Saresburiense Episcopo, Adam Moleynes, Cicestrensi Episcopo, tunc custode privati sigilli domini regis, cum aliis notabilibus personis, viz. Clerico rotulorum, Clerico Parliamenti, et Clerico Hanaperii, et multis aliis; quo die idem pater Episcopus et metropolitanus dedit scolaribus pro refectione, xl*s.* Et obtulit, iij*s.* iiij*d.*

On July 8th the courtiers were entertained in the hall:—

> Pro i pipâ vini rubri empt. pro John. Fawkes Clerico Parliamenti et aliis de Societate d^ni. regis prandent' in aulâ viij die Julii tempore Parliamenti, viij *li.*
>
> Item, idem dominus noster rex aliâ vice in festo Reliquiarum, viz. xiij°. die Julii, interfuit in hoc collegio utrisque Vesperis matutinis et Missæ, reverendo patre domino episcopo Wynton officium illius diei exequente.
>
> Item, idem Christianissimus rex ultimo die Parliamenti, viz. xvj°. die mensis Julii, interfuit in hoc collegio Missæ B. Mariæ V.; et obtulit vj*s.* viij*d.* Post dictam vero Missam obtulit Deo, B. Mariæ, et summo altari unum tabernaculum auri.
>
> Item, aliâ vice idem dominus noster rex interfuit divinis officiis, viz. Vesperis, Processioni et Missæ, in hoc collegio, dominicâ in ramis Palmarum, eodem die Magistro Thomâ Chaundeler custode illius collegii post ix^am. coram eodem domino rege et populo sermonem faciente. Et obtulit xiij*s.* iij*d.*
>
> Item, idem dominus noster, rex christianissimus, ultimâ vice fuit in hoc collegio in festo Translacionis S. Swythuni in utrisque Vesperis ejusdem Sancti, sed non in Missâ, quia exhibuit præsenciam suam in ecclesiâ S. Swythuni. Et obtulit idem rex, xj*s.* viij*d.*

The following entry is made in a computus of the year:—

> 1449. King Henry VI gave 1 par pelvium de argento deaurat' cum armis Anglie et Francie in medio, in quarum circumferentiis sculpuntur versus—
>
> > Principis Henrici dedit aurum gratia sexti:
> > En formata suo munere vasa duo.
>
> Et ponderat' ixlb. viij, iij quatern. de pondere Troie, prec. p lb. cum facturâ lx*s.* Sum'. xxix lb. iij*s.* ix*d.*

In the seventeenth year of King Henry VI the

Bishop of Winchester procured for the college the Augustine college of the Holy Trinity and manor of Burton, in the Isle of Wight. (Pat. 11, m. 2.)

In the time of wardens Osulbury and Thurborn, and provosts Millyngton and Westbury, was drawn up the famous—

> Amicabilis Concordia inter Collegia Beatæ Mariæ Oxon. et Winton., et Collegia Regalia Cant. et Eton. Ad indubitabilem notitiam præsentium et indelebilem memoriam futurorum. Universis Christi fidelibus ad quos præsens scriptum indentatum pervenerit. Nicolaus Osulbury in sacrâ theologiâ baccalaureus, custos collegii Beatæ Mariæ Winton in Oxon., et ejusdem collegii socii et scholares, Lincolniensis; et Robertus Thurburn in sacrâ theologiâ baccalaureus, custos collegii Beatæ Mariæ Winton prope Winton et ipsius collegii socii et scholares, Wintoniensis, Diocesium: Willelmus Millington Sacræ Paginæ professor, præpositus collegii regalis Beatæ Mariæ et Sancti Nicholai Cantabrigiæ ejusdemque socii et scholares, Eliensis, Willelmus Wainfleet in sacrâ theologiâ baccalaureus præpositus Beatæ Mariæ de Etonâ, et ejusdem collegii socii et scholares, Lincolniensis Diœcesium; salutem et fidem indubiam his præsentibus adhibere.
>
> Ad internam considerationis nostræ aciem oculos reducentes, qualiter collegia omnia et singula supradicta, licet sint locis situata diversis, nihilominùs unius penè ejusdemque nominis vocabulo præsignantur, nec in fundatorum intentione nec operis fructu discrepare, dissimiliave esse videntur; quorum unus est finis, par consideratio, et idem effectus; expediens reverà fore censemus, et congruum honestati, atque ad universale commodum, robur pariter et munimen ipsorum Collegiorum omnium et cujuslibet eorundem perpetuis futuris temporibus iisdem vires non parvas afferre; ut eadem collegia quæ tum nomine tum intentione fine et effectu, tantâ uniformitate et tam vicinâ cognatione

congaudent, quoties opus fuerit mutuis se persequantur suffragiis, et favoribus sibi invicem subveniant opportunis: in hanc ergò sanitatem, salubrem, utilemque sententiam concorsque votum: nos custodes et socii ac scholares dictorum collegiorum B^te^ Mariæ Winton, nos item præpositi et socii ac scholares collegiorum regalium prædictorum, ultro et concorditer concurrentes, quasi multitudinis omnium nostrûm, ad hunc unum finem tendentium, sit fere cor unum et anima una, præsentis scripti sic ut præmittitur; Indentati patrocinio declaramus, fatemur, assentimus, promittimus, ac pro nobis et successoribus nostris in perpetuum nos et collegia prædicta firmiter obligamus, Quòd in actionibus, litibus, causis, et controversiis quibuscunque in curiis ac locis quibuscunque, coram quibuscunque judicibus ecclesiasticis vel secularibus, arbitris, arbitrationibus, aut aliis amicabilibus compositionibus per collegiorum dictorum custodes aut præpositos aut aliquem eorundem; seu contra eosdem custodes seu præpositos seu aliquem eorundem, occasione bonorum, possessionum aut jurium spiritualium aut temporalium seu rerum mobilium vel immobilium ad dicta collegia, vel ipsorum aliquod spectantium seu pertinentium, motis seu movendis in sanis consiliis auxiliis et favoribus opportunis, Nos et successores nostri quicunque pro tempore existentes, mutuis nos subventionibus ac patrociniis alterutrum præveniemus, et invicem assistentiam dabimus et juvamen; causis ipsorum collegiorum et personarum eorundem propriis duntaxat exceptis.

Salvo quod nos dicti custodes et cæteri qui de fundatione bonæ memoriæ domini Willelmi de Wykeham quondam Winton in præsenti existimus seu existunt, et successores nostri qui de eâdem præsertim fundatione in futurum existent, contra Wintoniensem Episcopum qui pro tempore fuerit aut ecclesiam Wintoniensem, prioremve aut capitulum ipsius ecclesiæ, in aliquâ causâ ipsam ecclesiam concernente, scienter non erimus neque erunt consilio auxilio vel favore.

Promittimus insuper nos custodes, prepositi, socii et scholares omnes et singuli collegiorum predictorum et ad hoc nos et successores nostros quoscunque efficaciter obligamus, quòd consilia favores, et auxilia hujusmodi sicut et prout et quoties opus fuerit, et super his seu ad ea congruè requisiti fuerimus, seu requisiti fuerint, alterutrum impendemus et impendent; ad quos nos invicem præsentis nostri consensûs et promissi vigore, ac in virtute juramenti per singulos nostrum dictis collegiis, seu eorum alius, singulariter præstiti vel præstandi, volumus arctiùs nos teneri; ut sic dicta collegia mutuâ gaudeant se defensione munita, quæ in nomine conformitas et annuente Deo mutuæ ac perpetuæ charitatis integritas conformiter decorabunt. Nolentes, quòd aliquis de Collegiis prædictis prætextu alicujus laboris, seu favoris impensi, in casibus hujusmodi, quicquam præter expensas rationabiles ac necessarias exigat quovis modo.

In quorum omnium testimonium atque fidem perpetuam tàm nos custodes socii et scholares collegiorum dictorum B^tæ^ Mariæ Winton in Oxonio et prope Winton, quàm nos præpositi ac socii et scholares collegiorum Regalium prædictorum, sigilla communia collegiorum dictorum, his indenturis apposuimus.

Dat. j^mo^. die Julii, A°. D^ni^. MCCCCXLIIII.

In 1447 the warden went to Eton to be present at Wainflete's consecration; and in the following year entertained the provosts of Eton and King's.

1447. In uno equo dato d^no^. Ep°. Wynton erga diem consecrationis sue. vj lb. xiij*s*. iiij*d*.

In expens. dni custodis et aliorum equitant. ad Eton ad consecrationem Wanflett in Epūm Wynton, etc. xviij*s*. v*d*. Dat' pueris Coll. Regal. de Eton eodem tempore, xiij*s*. iiij*d*.

1448. In exeund. dat. d^no^. regi tempore d^ni^ Wainflete installationis, ij edorum, ii phesauntz, xii pterychis [partridges] et xvii pull'. ix*s*. vij*d*.

In exeund. dat. d. Epo. Winton, tempore installa-

tionis sue 19 Jan^{ii}. x. agnell. ij. xij^{m} capon̄. et x copul. cuniculor, viii*s*.

In jentaculo dat. proposito collegiorum Eton et Cantabrig. et aliis venientibus cum eis de Coll. Eton et Cantabrig. prandent' in aulâ custodis unà cum expensis fact. circa d^{num}. Epum̄ Bathon. (M. D. Saye) pernoctantem et expectantem per iij dies et noctes in Coll. et alios venient' cum eis, in frumento, brasio (ale), et aliis victualibus et focalibus pro cameris eorundem, etc. iiij li. xiiij*s*.

In 1469 the college entertained the provost of Eton at breakfast.

Et in jentaculo dat' preposito de Eton et preposito Ste Elizabethe cum aliis cum eis venientibus xxi Martii, v*s*. i*d*.

In 1483, after the birth of Prince Arthur in Winchester Castle, King Henry VII visited the college.

In expens' factis circa diversos generosos in mense Januarii venientes cum rege ad collegium ad diversas refectiones in camerâ d^{ni}. custodis cum v*s*. pro carnibus bovinis emptis pro eorum jentaculis præter panem et cerevisiam xiij*s*. viij*d*.

In 1509, the warden and some of the fellows attended the coronation.

1509. In expensis d^{ni} custodis et aliorum sociorum equitant' Londonias mense Junii ad coronationem d^{ni} regis, li*s*. xj*d*.

In 1522, Henry VIII and the Emperor Charles V visited the college, on some day between June 22nd and July 1st. In the following year St. Mary's received a second royal visit.

Sol'. Joculatori dni regis xx*d*.

In expensis in adventu regis ut in 6 hogzedes cerevisiæ (ale) et in piscibus recentibus et in caponibus et

feasantis et gollis datis d^no^. regi et in aliis expensis eodem tempore, v*li.* ij*s.*

1527. In sol' pro i garnysshe discorum erga adventum dni regis et tempus visitationis, xxiij*s.* iiij*d.*

The revenues of the college, in 26 Henry VIII, are given in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, vol. ii, P. IV. Lond., 1814; but a fuller statement is made some years later in the following certificate.

To the Rt. Hon. Sir Edw. North, Chanc. of the Court of Augmentations.

The certificate of the whole inquisition and survey, had, made, and taken by Sir John Wellborne, Knt., Walter Hendley, Esq., Richard Worsley, Esq., Geo. Pawlet, Esq., Richard Pawlet, Esq., and John Harwood, commissioners to make a return of all colleges, etc., and stipendiary priests, etc., in the counties of Southampton and Berks.

The college of our Lady nigh Winton. The value of all the lands appertaining and belonging to the said college, dcccc.xlvij. vii. vii.

Whereof,

For annual fees, rents, resoluts, pensions, procurations, synodals by year, lxxxiiiixvi. vi. xi. q.

For the warden's stipend with his commons, vi. xviii. viii.

For lxx scholars and xvj choristers for their portions and commons, ccviii. iiii. viij.

For x fellows for their portion and commons, cliiij. vj. iiii.

For the portions of iii conducts, iij clerks, and the master of the song school, the master of the grammar school, the usher, and other officers belonging to the same college, and for their commons, cxxii. vii. x. ob.

For wages, liveries, for certain servants, in the said college, xxxii. xvii. iiij.

For the stipend of one chantry priest founded in the cathedral church of Sarum, vii. vi. viii.

For alms, viii. —. xx.

For divers expenses for the said college, as for the progress, servants, liveries, for progress, visitations of the bishop, for wax, wine, oil, and candles, xvi. xiiij. ij.

The tenth received of all the whole possessions of the said college, xxxiij. ij. iiij. ob.

DCCCV. II. VIII. ob.q.

Ornaments, plate, jewells, goods, chattels, merely appertaining unto the aforesaid college, as appeareth by the inventory thereof made to the said commissioners, not appraised.

And so remaineth xlii. iiii. x. d. q.
which is employed towards the reparations of the tenements and lands.

One Chantry.

John Foreman and Maud, his wife, to the intent to have a priest to sing in the chapel within the cloister of the said college, three times in the week, and so to serve and sing in the choir of the same college on the holidays. The value of the said chantry is in money numbered vi. xiii. iiij., which the priest hath and doth receive for his annual stipend.

MS. Roll, Augmentation Office, Certificate LI, No. 3.

The college, at the Reformation, received in exchange from the crown, St. Mary's church and convent of the Carmelite or White Friars, valued at 6*s.* 8*d.* a-year; but as they stood in the college mead they proved an important acquisition: also, 35 Hen. VIII, the house of the Dominicans, founded by Bishop Peter de Roche, to the north of the city: also the house of the Franciscan or Grey Friars near the east gate: also the house of the Augustines, opposite the church of St. Michael, and standing in the college mead. Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vi, pp. 1570; 1486; 1512: 1591. The exchange appears to have been a

cruel seizure of the original property of the foundation by this rapacious tyrant. In 1544 the college was deprived of the advowson of St. Leonard's Heston, and St. Mary's Hampton, St. Mary's Twickenham, and All Saints' Isleworth, which had been surrendered in 1391 by the prior of St. Valery in Picardy. Instead of several valuable manors, for instance that of Harmondsworth, the college received those of Moundsmore, Stubbington, Woodmancote, and others. July 12th. 35 Hen. VIII, P. 8.

For two years the college itself was in immediate danger of dissolution, owing to the arbitrary act of the godless despot Henry VIII, A.D. 1545, 37 Hen. VIII, § IV. Happily, however, this odious statute was repealed on the accession of King Edward VI, who confirmed the charter of privileges and immunities given by King Richard II; and while he took all chantries, as forfeited, into his own hands, declared: "That this act, or any article, clause, or matter contained in the same, shall not in any wise extend to any college, hostel, or hall, being within either of the universities of Oxford or Cambridge; (2) nor to any chantry founded within the colleges, hostels, or halls, being in the same universities; (3) nor to the free chapel of St. George the Martyr, situate in the castle of Windsor; (4) nor to the college called St. Marie's College, Winchester, beside Winchester, of the foundation of Bishop Wickham; (5) nor to the college of Eaton, etc. etc. *Statutes at Large*, 1 Edw. VI, § xix, vol. ii, p. 401. Ed. 1763.

One of the unhappy acts of irreverence, so prevalent in those disturbed times, must now be related.

Mr. William Ford was "usher under Mr. John White, schoolmaster at St. Mary Winton College. There were many golden images there in that church; the door whereof was directly over against the usher's chamber. One day Mr. Ford tied a long cord to the images, linking them all in one cord, and being in his chamber after midnight, he plucked the cord's end, and at one pull all the golden gods came down. It wakened all men with the rush; they were amazed at the terrible noise, and also dismayed at the grievous sight. The cord being plucked hard, and cut with a twitch, lay at the church door. At last they fell to searching; but Mr. Ford, most suspected, was found in his bed. This happened about the year 1535 or 1536.

"Mr. Ford afterwards had a dog's life among them; Mr. White, the schoolmaster, the fellows of the house, and the scholars crying out and railing at him, by supportation of their master. Violent men lay in wait for him many times; and one night going into the town, he must needs come home to the college by the town walls, the gates of Trinity College [near the middle and lower brook] being shut. This was espied; he was watched, and when he came to a blind dark corner, by King's-gate, there they laid on him with staves. He clapped his gown-collar, furred with fox-fur, round about his head and neck. They laid on him some strokes, but, by God's providence, the most part, in that great darkness, did light upon the ground. So they ran away and left Mr. Ford for dead. But he tumbled and rolled himself to the gates (for they made him past going), and then cried

for help, and people came in, who took him up and bare him to his lodging." This gloomy iconoclast narrowly escaped the sin of suicide: he died parson of Newbury. Strype's *Memorials*, iii, P. i, 174.

It must ever be a subject of regret that the ancient college of St. Elizabeth of Hungary, founded by Bishop John de Pontissarâ, or Sawbridge, in 1301, was destroyed: it was the first COMMONERS'. Part of the foundations may be seen in dry hot weather in St. Stephen's mead, where the boys used to leap in winter time.

Seal of St. Elizabeth's College.

The founder had thus made provision for the reception of commoners, and Martin says that full advantage was taken of the permission.—Lib. III, cap. ii, p. 107.

> Rubric xv. Permittimus tamen quòd filii nobilium et volentium personarum dicti collegii specialium amicorum usque ad numerum decennarium, intra idem collegium in grammaticâ instrui valeant, et etiam informari absque onere collegii supradicti.

The first notice of the expenses of a commoner occurs in—

> 1462. S. Eliz. Coll. Com. In recept' pro communis Willī. Norton scolarisantis infra novum collegium et existent' ad mensam in hospitio per xxxviij Septiman. xxxj*s*. viij*d*.

The next order extant was made by Archbishop Bancroft, as visitor, in 1607.

> 20. That forasmuch as the commoners ought not by the statute to be burdensome to the college, they shall every

one of them hereafter pay for their commons four shillings by the weeke, in the same manner that the former weekly summes for their commons were paid.

The distinction of commoners in and out of college, was preserved until 1747; in 1681, for instance, we find, according to the roll, two commoners "in college", three "in the warden's house", and the remainder "out of college".

Thomas Runcorne, A.B., 1518, afterwards canon of Winton, and last provost of St. Elizabeth's College, in St. Stephen's mead, before the castle gate of Wolvesey, surrendered it, then valued at 112*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.* by the year, into the king's hands; who granted it to Thomas Lord Wriothesley, afterwards Earl of Southampton: he sold it to Winchester College for 360*l.*, provided that the warden and fellows either made the church into a grammar school, wherein seventy boys were to be taught, or else pulled it down to the ground before Whitsuntide 1547. The college took the latter alternative. The lion's head in the warden's court, and the grotesque carvings inserted in the walls of "Meads", are remains of the ill-fated buildings. In 1540 an important act of royal favour was manifested towards Winchester. An act of parliament being made to raise 4*s.* in the pound of every spiritual man's promotion in the province of Canterbury, all colleges in the universities, and the colleges of Winton and Eton, were by special favour of the king declared exempt.—Wood's *History*, ii, P. 1, B. 1, p. 70.

The proceedings of the royal commissioners have been fortunately preserved; they afford some curious details of the customs of the period.

Papæ Rom.	Archiep. Cant.	A°. Christi,	Reg. Angliæ,
Paul. III, 13.	Tho. Cranmer, 15.	1547.	Edw. VI, 1.

Injunctions given to Winton College by Sir James Hales, kt., Francis Cave, Dr., and Simon Bridges, D.D., commissioners of King Edward VI, in his highness's visitation.—1 Edw. VI: "Ex reg. G. in Coll. Winton."

(1.) It is ordered and decreed by the king's said commissioners, that from henceforth the Bible shall be daily read in English distinctly and apertly in the midst of the hall, above the hearth, where the fire is made, both at dinner and supper.

(2.) Item: that as well all the scholars of the said college and foundation, as other coming to the said school, being able to buy the New Testament in English or Latin, shall provide for the same betwixt this and Christmas next coming, to the intent that they may every Sunday and other holy day exercise themselves wholie in reading thereof, setting apart all other exercises of prophane authors; and that the warden and schoolmaster,—or such as the warden in his absence shall appoint,—shall diligently from time to time examine them of their exercise in that behalf.

(3.) Item: that the warden, and in his absence such one as he shall appoint, shall from henceforth every Sunday and holy day, not being principall or octaves of principall, immediately after dinner read unto the scholars of this school some part of the Proverbs of Solomon, for the space of one hour; which book ended, he or his sufficient deputy shall begin the Book of Ecclesiastes; which also ended, they shall begin then the said Proverbs, and so continue; the said lecture to begin on this side Christmas next, viz., A°. Dñi 1547.

(4.) Item: that from henceforth the said scholars shall use no other Primer than that which is set forth by the king's authority: the Latin Primer for them that understand Latin, and the English Primer for them that

understand not Latin. And yet, notwithstanding, for him that understandeth the Latin, to use which of them he liketh best for his edification.

(5.) Item: the warden and schoolmaster in all lectures and lessons of profane authors, shall confute and repel by allegation of Scriptures, all such sentences and opinions as seem contrary to the Word of God and Christian religion.

(6.) Item: that every scholar of this foundation, and other coming to the said school, shall provide with all convenient expedition for Erasmus' Catechism, wherein the warden, or his sufficient deputy, every Sunday and holy day, shall read some part thereof, proving every article thereof by the Scripture, and exercise the scholars at such time therein.

(7.) Item: that all graces to be said or sung at meals, within the said college, and other prayers which the said scholars or children are bound to use, shall be henceforth sung or said evermore in English; they shall henceforth omit to sing or say "Stella Cœli", "Salve Regina!" and any such like untrue or superstitious anthem.

(8.) Item: as well every minister and ecclesiastical person in the college, as other laymen and servants, shall abstain from all manner of ribald words and filthy communication and other uncomely and light demeanour, lest the tender youth hearing and conceiving the same, may thereby be infected and provoked to vice.

(9.) Item: whereas four Bibles be appointed by the king's highness' injunctions, to lie in the quire and body of the church, it shall be lawful for the scholars to carry and occupy one of the said Bibles to and in the hall, and another of them in the school, so that they render them to the church and quire afterwards.

(10.) Item: that as well the said warden, as every fellow and conduct teaching the children, shall have for this and their pains one yearly stipend of the com-

mon goods of the college, taxed by the warden, with the assent of the most part of the fellows; and the schoolmaster and usher to have the old accustomed stipend of commensales, and the warden, fellow, or conduct, to require no part thereof.

(11.) Item: that no person in the said college have the correction of the grammarians, besides the warden, schoolmaster, usher, and such fellow or conduct as shall teach them in the warden's absence, and that there be no excessive correction, but that the same may be mitigated by the warden's direction.[1]

JAMES HALES.
FRANCIS CAVE.

In 1549, Sir Richard Morysin, the Earl of Warwick, Viscount Lisle, Sir William Paget, Sir William Petre, Bishops Holbeche and Hethe, held a visitation of Winchester College.

In February 1550, King Edward VI manifested his regard to the society by the gift of the manor of Aysshe, in Surrey, to the value of 77*l.* a-year, in lieu of the manor of Endeford, Wilts, and other lands, which had been granted to them by Henry VIII, on the consideration of certain property, and the payment of 670*l.*, but had been forfeited as they were in entail, and the heir was alive.— Strype, *Memorials*, vol. ii, P. 1, ch. xxxiv (283).

In the year 1553, there was a mighty stir without the college gates. Gay knights on caparisoned horses, pages, and attendants, nobles and courtiers, swept by on the evening of July 23rd; the standard of Spain floated from the towers of Wolvesey Castle; and the scholars peeping through the gates could

[1] See Wilkins's *Concilia Magnæ Britanniæ*, iv, p. 8; and Carlisle's *Endowed Grammar Schools*, ii, p. 456; Lond., 1818.

hear the sound of joyous music and the cheers of welcome, and see the gallant procession, as King Philip of Spain, with lowering brow and flickering eye, rode past, the accepted suitor of the feeble-minded Mary of England. With envious eyes they watched the warden and fellows, the chaplains and choristers, set forth on the morning of St. James's Day to the cathedral, to be present at the splendid marriage-ceremony of the royal pair. An evil bridal for England: but the loyal boys thought little of the Spanish intruder, when they beheld their queen enter the quadrangle, attended by a gallant train of lords and ladies, bishops and clergy. Her munificent gifts to the city had diffused general joy; and now she was come to visit her ancient school, and attend solemn service in St. Mary's Chapel. The head-master received forty shillings; the second-master half of that sum; and thirty were distributed among the prefects and senior scholars; such a guerdon as made their hearts leap with joy—sacred coin in their eyes, to be laid up as heirlooms for ever by their happy kinsfolk.

"To vew and mark what eligaunt verses in Latin of all kynde of sortes were affixed and set up on the cathedrall churche dores, and the postes of my lorde chaunceller's place, where the king and quene laye, by the skollers of Winchester Colledge, in prayse and commendacion of this most noble and rare mariage of Philip of Spayne and Mari of England, it shoulde quicken the spirits of al dull doltes to embrace good letters, and of the best learned to favour the good will of al painefull studentes. I purpose for to sende

the copy of some of theym to your lordship, God willing, hereafter."—So wrote John Elder, clerk, to the Rt. Rev. "Lord Robert Stuarde, Bishoppe of Cathenes."

The book, which was presented to the British Museum, consists of fifteen leaves, and is still preserved there. The title runs thus:—"Ad Philippum et Mariam reges semper augustos puerorum Collegii Wickamensis apud illustrem Wintoniam Carmen Nuptiale, 1554."

At the back of the title is a pedigree, showing the descent of Philip and Mary from the four children of John of Gaunt. The expenses of the copy are thus noticed in the *Computus*:—

1553. To Purdie writinge the versues dedicated . ij*s*.
To Seelye, for dileveringe the versues to the kings and quenes highnes . . xij*d*.

Around it, like a double collar, are written these lines, by John White, Bishop of Lincoln:—

Nubat ut Angla Anglo Regina, Maria Philippo,
Inque suum fontem Regia stirps redeat,
Noluit humani generis Dæmon vetus hostis,
Sed Deus Anglorum provida spes voluit.
Gallia terra ferax, et inhospita Scotia nollet,
[al. Nollet Scotus inops, timidusque ad prælia Gallus]—*Fox.*
Cæsar, et Italia, et Flandria tota volet.
Nollet Joannes Dudli, Northumbrius ursus,
Sed fidum regni concilium voluit.
Noluit ætatis nostræ Catalina Viattus,
Sed proceres, sed plebs, et pia turba volet.
Transfuga, si quis homo est, vel si quis apostata, nollet,
Cui fidei, et voti cura relicta, volet.
Nos quod proditio, nos quod volet hæresis, illud
Nolumus, at Dominus quod voluit, volumus.

[Nollet Graius Dux, et Cantia terra rebellans,
Nos, quoniam Dominus sic voluit, volumus.
Carior effectus repetet sua limina sanguis.
Cùm sit Philippo juncta Maria viro.]

A Chronicle of Queen Mary.
(Camden Soc. Pub. 1850, pp. 143, 172-174.)

A handsome entertainment was given at the royal visit; in the *Computus* occur the following entries:—

1553. For 16 tons of double beer when the king and queen came to the college, 16:4; cloves by the lb.. 0:5:4; mace, 0:16:0; cinnamon, 0:5:4; pepper, 0:2:6; currants, 0:0:5½.

Queen Mary and her consort made offerings in the chapel:—

A.D. 1553, 25 Julii.

The kinges almes, . . .	*xli* xvi*s*. viij*d*.
The quenes almes . . .	vj*li*. xiiij*s*. iiij*d*.
My lorde of Chychester . .	xx*s*.
Summa . .	xviij*li*. x*s*.

By letters patent, dated at Westminster, April 6th, 1560, Queen Elizabeth granted to the two universities, and the colleges of Winchester and Eton, the special privilege of using a Latin form of common prayer, for the improvement of their members in that language, when in all other cathedrals, churches, and chapels, the public use was directed to be held in the vulgar tongue.—Strype, *Annals*, vol. i, P. 1, ch. xviii (223).

In 1564, when the act for making Wednesday a fast day was made, the two universities and St. Mary's College were excepted, upon their petition. The archbishop was desired by the secretary of state to grant his dispensation:—"The queen's majesty, at

the humble suit of the Warden of Winchester, is pleased to dispense with the scholars there, in like sort as she hath for the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, touching the observation of Wednesday, made a fish-day by politic constitution. It may please your grace, according to her majesty's will, so to give out your dispensation for the said college. Your grace's humbly to command, WILLIAM CECIL."—Strype's *Parker*, vol. i, B. II, ch. XXV (177).

In 1570, Queen Elizabeth visited Winchester and the college. Orations and verses were recited before her by forty of the scholars. Of these compositions, most were in elegiacs;—one was in Sapphics and Adonics, by W. Phillips; the rest were in Greek, which we give entire. The learned Pits was one of the speakers. A faulty transcript of the whole is to be found among the Ashmolean manuscripts, at Oxford.

Τοῦ Γυλιελμοῦ Τωκέρου.

Καὶ διὰ τὸν κλισμὸν βασιληΐον ὀλβία ἐσσί,
Καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν προγόνων κύδεϊ ἐυπατρία,
Ἀγλαὰ μουσάων καὶ πότνια τίμια θείων,
Εὐνομία δὲ τρόπων πλεῖστον ἐπαίνον ἔχει.

Τοῦ Ανδρέα Μορτιμέρου.

Οὐδὲν τοῖς Θνητοῖς ὄντω πολυήρατόν ἐστι,
Οὕτινος ἀργαλέος μηδὲ πέφυκε κόρος.
Μὴ μόνον ἀρχομένοις τὰ ἄριστά σου ἥνδανε θυμῷ,
Ἀλλὰ τεᾶς ἀρετῆς πλησμονὴ οὐδεμία.

Τοῦ Ἐνρικου Φλόιδου.

Τῆς μὲν ἀληθείας διζήμενος ὤφελεν εἶναι,
Ὅστις δόξαν ἔχειν ἀθανάτου ποθέοι.
Σοὶ μὲν ἀμυνομένη τῆς πίστεος ἰσχυρὸν ὅπλον,
Οὐ ποριεῖ βιότου ἄφθιτα δῶρα θεός.

The only traditions connected with her visit are, that her minstrels were entertained by the college; and that, when she pleasantly asked one of the scholars whether he had ever endured the famous Winton birch, he warily made answer to his learned sovereign:

"Infandum, Regina, jubes renovare dolorem."—*Æn.* ii, 3.

Sir John Smith, in 1575, procured an act requiring that for the colleges in either university, and for those of Winchester and Eton, a third part of the rent upon their leases should be reserved in corn, paying at the rate of 6*s.* 8*d.* the quarter, or in malt, 5*s.* a-quarter.—Strype, *Life of Sir T. Smith*, ch. xv, p. 144. (18 Eliz., cap. vi.)

The queen, in 1581, desired the college to present Mr. Wilks, clerk of the council, to their vicarage of Downton. On March 13th, they admitted him, praying her majesty, however, not to permit such addresses in future to be made.—Strype, *Annals*, vol. iii, P. 1, ch. v (54).

Some letters of the period are to be found in the British Museum, both curious and characteristic of the times. They are addressed to Sir William Cecil, principal Secretary of state. In the first of those which we give, he is desired to use his good offices for the college at court; and in the second, to accept the office of steward.

> Oure humble dewtie remembred and doone unto your honoure: it may please ye same to be advertised that whereof late we receyved letters, not only from the queene's majestie, but also from your honoure in the

favoure of Mr. George Cobham, her graces trustie and well-beloved servant for the obteyninge of a leasse in reversion of sum one farme belonging to owre college, suche maner grawtes in reversion be repugnant unto ower statutes, accordinge as ye righte reverende in God our singular and very good lorde ye Busshoppe of Wynchester hathe in his lordshippe's letters not longe sythe in that behalfe sygnyfiede unto yor honour. We, therefore, beinge righte sorye that we may not lawfullie and wth safe consyence the rather at hire maiesties contēplatiō, to whom we owe all allegiāce and dewtie, gratyfie ye saide Mr. Cobham in ye manō and sorte of his sute, being not wthstanding very willīge and desyrous to shewe o'selves gratfull accordeing to dewtie unto hir maiestie, and ye rather at her graces request in some poynts to satisfie hir trustie and wellbeloved servāte, have in suche frendly wise dealte wth him yt as we truste he holdeth himself right well contented and satisfied. The mañer and forme thereof hisself hath promised unto us be mouth at the delivry of these o' lrs to declare unto y' honor:

The ꝑmissis cōsydired, or most humble requcst unto yor goodnesse is, that for ye tender zeale and love wee knowe yō honō to beare to learninge and vertue, and ye maynteynance of good orders and statutes tendinge to the furtherance of ye same, and for ye speciall trust wch we repose in yō honō, as havinge takē upō yō at or humble desiers, bēnge othēwise ovr burdened wth ye greate and weyghty affayres of this realme, ye care and tutel of or poor college towchenge the may'tenāce and the ꝑservacōn of the landes of the same, for ye wch y' goodnesse we, wth ō littell ones, must thinke ōselves (as we doe) most bownde unto yō honō; yō wilbe thus good and favorable unto us as to signefie to ye queenes maiestie, at your good leisure and oportunytie, as well ō proper and ready goodwill wth all dutifullnes in any hyr gracious requests, wch lawfully and wthoute breache of ō statutes and ordināces shall lye in us to grawnte, as

also to signifie to ye same hyr gracious goodness that all kynde of rev̄sions and such lyke grants ar exp̄ssly and directly agaynst the same. And in consyderac̄on of y^e^ ꝑmisses, if yō honō shall hereafter perceyve any such sutes to be moved unto hir maestee for ye like, to be a meane to staye the same, by such good ways as to yō honōs wisdō shall seame best; in w^h^ yō doinge, besides Godds rewarde, yō goodnesse shall binde us yō poor and humble orators to mak ō earnest and dayly prayer unto the mercifull Lord for the lōge cōtynuāce of yō good health, w^h^ all encreasse of felicity and honō. Frō Saynte Maryes Colledge, nighe Wintō, ye xvij^th^ of Novē, 1569.

Your most humble oratours, THO. STEMPE,
warden, and the whole felloshippe there.

The warden and fellowes of the New Colledg by Winchester, touching a lease sued for by Mr. Cobham; that it was contrary to their statutes to grant leases on reversion, a thing ye queen desired of y^m^ for one Mr. Cobham.—*Lansdowne MS.*, xi, 83,

Re ipsâ unusquisque nostrū apud se nuper expertus est, vir illustrissime, verū id esse quod Socrates in Platonis Phædro dixit, virtutis tantā existere pulchritudinē ut si corporeis ocules ea cerneretur, incredibiles sui amores in animis hominū posset excitare. Nā quū esset inter nos dudū consultatiō quædā ac deliberatio necessaria, de patrono rebus nostris et fundis ꝑficiendo, tuarūque singulariū virtutū mētio, ut fit, nō ingrata incidisset, ita ex admiratione quâdā pulchritudinis earū, omnes cōmoti sumus, ut ad tuæ amplitudinis patrociniū confugiētes, frustra aliū quenquam præter te quærendū putaremus. Neq; enī qui animi tui dotes tā ꝑclaras tāq; illustres, ad sapientiā, justiciā, moderationē, fidē, authoritatis quoq; nō parū momētu accedere videbamus, quia tu is esses, qui et ꝑpter hanc q; optime posses, et ꝑpter illa superiora libētissime nobis adesse velles, potuimus dubitare. Itaq; te unū consentiēbus omniū suffragiis nostrū patronū ac

(nisi nominis appellationē nimis humilem aversaris) ꝑcuratorē, seu, ut statuta nostra loquūtur, primariū terrarū seneschallū declaravimus, sūmis ꝑcibus id abs te cōtēdētes, ne supplices tuos clientes, ad tutelā tui nominis tanq̄ ad portū tutissimū fæliciter appelētes, velis aspernari: quò fiet, ut qui prudētissimo Cātabrigiensiū consilio eorū cancellarius designatus es, quiq; Wychamici apud Oxonienses collegii, cujus hæc nostra schola quasi nutricula quædā est, patronus jamdudū appellaris, nobis unà susceptis, in publicā studiosorū p'tectionē atq; salutē natus esse videare. Vale.—Wintoniæ è collegio nostro pridiè nonas Maias 1568. Tui nominis atq; honoris studiosissimi custos, socii et scholastici Wychamenses.—

To the Right Honorable S Wylliam Cecill, knyhte, Principall Secretarye to Her Maiestye.

(*Lansdowne MS.*, 10, No. 51.)

Right honorable o^r very good L.: As the cōmon estate of this college and every member thereof hath ben greatly bound to your ꝥp, for many frutes of your favor, since it plesed your ꝥp to receve the same into your care and protection under her ma^tie, soe noe cause hath ever fallen out in our memory of greater importance or more weyghty consequence then this, that now urgeth us to seeke your ꝥps favor, help, and assistance: For so it is, right honorable, that lately wee receved letters from her ma^tie, directed to the reverend father-in-God our yet warden, and us the fellowes of the College neere Winchester, for thelection of Mr. Henry Cotten to bee one of the fellowes of our house, if any roome were voyd, or otherwyse could shortly bee made voyd by resignation; but for as much as by the expresse othe wh^ch every one of us hath taken in our admissions into the college, none may resigne w^thout fower moneths premunition given before and unto the warden or subwarden of o^r college, unless hee will incur most manifest and wilfull ꝑiury: Notw^thstanding that there was one wch offered soe a resignation conditionall and recovable, yett

Your honors, in all humble dewtie, the fellowes of Winchester College,

GEORGE RYVES.	JOHN BOLES.
ANTHONY BEELEY.	ROBERT SMYTH.
THOMAS JEFFREY.	GUIDO DOBINS.
WYLLIĀ MATHYN.	GEORGE BLOUNT.
JOHN TILBERS.	

Endorsed, 20. Maii, 1596.

The fellowes of Winchester Colledge. Mr. Cotton.

The nature of their statutes is such y^t it would be manifest perjury in y^m to accept of such a warden as ye queen was sending y^m: desire him therfore earnestly to prevent it.

Dr. BILSŌ.

The Right Honorable o^r verie good Lord, the Lord Highe Treasurer of England.

(*Lansdowne MS., Burghley Papers*, 82, No. 35.)

The following letter will show the nature of those to which we have furnished the replies.—MS. 4077, Fitzherbert, Nov. 1605. (Chapter House, Westminster):—

To the warden and fellows of New Colledge, neere Winton, for the schoolm^{r}s place.

For as much as we are given to understand that the schoolmaster of the publique schoole in the colledge of Winchester, being provided of other good meanes of living is lik err it be long to give over that place: Although wee doubt not but whensoever it shalbe voyd, yo' would of yo^{r}self have care to see it well supplyd wth some other person very meete and sufficient to discharge that dutie; nevertheles, upon the humble suit that hath bin made unto us in the behalf of one Richard Fitzherbert, a master of arts in the universitie of Oxford, a fellow of New College, and one of the

> procto^rs^ of the said university at this present, and not w^th^out some proofe of his good merite and sufficiency that hath bin shewed to our self, when wee were of late in that universitie, we are well pleased earnestly to commend him unto you for the obteyning of that place of the schoolemaster when it shall be next voyd.

The scholars found occasion to maintain their ancient name, when in 1580 was a grand bardic trial: the *Dragon*, the famous ship of Sir Francis Drake, returned in that year to Deptford; London emptied itself of its crowds to welcome the circumnavigator: the queen herself dined with the great sea-captain in his cabin; and on the mast head fluttered verses set there by the chief poets of the age. The palm was adjudged to the students of St. Mary's, and this was their welcome:—

> Plus ultrà, Herculeis inscribas, Drace! columnis,
> Et magno, dicas, Hercule major ero.

> Drace! pererrati quem novit terminus orbis,
> Quemque simul mundi vidit uterque polus;
> Si taceant homines, facient te sidera notum,
> Sol nescit comitis immemor esse sui.

> Digna ratis, quæ stet radiantibus undique stellis,
> Supremo cœli vertice digna ratis.
>
> Camden's *Life of Queen Elizabeth*,
> in Kennet's *Hist. of England*, vol. ii, p. 480.

In November 1603, there came a sudden summons to the warden from the king, desiring the society to quit their chambers, and allow the judges, the sheriffs, and chief lawyers of the realm, to lodge in them, while they held their court in the hall of Wolvesey Palace. On November 15th, 16th, and 17th, was

held the shameful trial of Sir Walter Raleigh, than whom sun never shone upon a worthier knight.

Mrs. Lettice Williams, sole executrix of the will of Thomas Williams, purchased an annual rent of 12*l.* at a cost of 200*l.*, and gave the revenues to the St. Mary Winton colleges, on condition that three sermons should be preached, two by priests of New College,—the first at St. Paul's Cross, in London, the second in New College Chapel, and the third in St. Mary's Chapel at Winton, all on November 5th; and also, that five orations should be yearly made, two at New College,—the first in honour of the founder, the second in memory of King James I, and Queen Elizabeth; three at Winchester,—the first in honour of the founder, the second in memory of King James and Queen Elizabeth, and the third to welcome the warden of New College and the posers at the gates. This bequest was made July 11th, 1615. For several years after the Restoration, the day of the oration, "Eliz. et Jacobi", was changed to the king's birthday.

A college boy's bill in the beginning of the seventeenth century will interest our readers. It is the account rendered for his son to Dr. Hutton, Archbishop of York:—

J. Hutton, to Michaelmas:	£.	s.	d.
Imprimis, for a payre of stockings . .	0	3	4
Item, a pound of candles . . .	0	0	4
„ for 2 payre of shoes . . .	0	5	0
„ for mending his clothes and for stuffe .	0	8	8
„ for quartridge	0	1	6
„ for inck	0	0	2
„ a sett of Ovids	0	5	4

Item, Tullie's offices	0	1	2
„ paper	0	0	4
„ for mending his shoes	0	3	2
To Xmas., at his entraunce into the colledge:			
Imprimis, for his dyet at Mr. Philips', from August 16th, to Sept. 31st	1	10	0
Item, for a new gowne	0	16	9
„ for powling money	0	1	0
„ for chamberstocke, viz., to mend lockes and windowes	0	1	6
„ to his predecessor for glasse windowes	0	1	0
„ for a scobb to hold his books	0	3	6
„ for making his surplisse	0	2	6
„ 5 ells and 3-quarters of holland for it	0	13	5
„ for 5 ells and ½ of canvis	0	5	5
„ for 30 lb. of flocks	0	15	0
„ for a coverlid	0	10	0
„ for a payre of blanquetts	0	11	0
„ 3 yeards of teike for a boulster	0	4	0
„ for making the bed, boulster, and blanquetts	0	1	2
„ for 2 payre of shoes	0	5	2
„ for inke	0	0	2
„ for a Psalter	0	2	0
„ for 3 lbs. of candles	0	1	3
„ for a payre of stockings	0	3	4
„ for washing	0	1	6
„ for battlings on fasting days	0	7	6
„ for making his gowne at Xmas.	0	1	0
„ for mending his clothes and for stuffe	0	3	10
„ paper	0	0	4
„ for a booke of rhetorike	0	1	0
To Our Lady day:			
Imprimis, to the carryer for bringing the 5*li.*	0	1	0
Item, for his dinner on the hunting day	0	0	6
„ for a payre of shoes	0	2	6
„ for battlings on fasting days with the Lent	0	9	8

Item, for inke	0	0	2
„ for washing	0	1	6
„ for a payre of stockings	0	3	4
„ for a payre of gloves	0	1	0
„ for a lb. of candles	0	0	5
„ for learning to write	0	14	0
„ for mending his apparell and stuffe	0	2	7
„ paper	0	0	4
„ 4 yards of Devonshire kersey	1	2	0
„ for making his suite	0	5	0
„ for lininge, lace, and other necessaryes for his suite	1	3	3

To Midsomer:

Imprimis, for mending his clothes and stuffe	0	3	5
Item, for battlings	0	6	0
„ a pair of shoes	0	2	8
„ inke, a Tusc. Quæst., Cambden, and Greek Test.	0	4	11
„ 2 bands	0	2	6
„ a paire of stockings	0	3	4
„ 2 shirts	0	9	9
„ washing	0	1	6
„ a payre of gloves	0	0	8
„ for birche	0	0	4
„ a Lucan	0	2	0
„ for sweeping the schoole	0	0	2
„ for dressing an hatt and an hattband	0	1	8
„ for 2 yeards and a half of greane fustian	0	2	6
„ for 2 yeards and ½ of homes fustian	0	3	4
„ for an ell of canvis	0	1	1
„ for 3½ yeards of black cotton	0	4	1
„ for j yuard of white cotton	0	1	4
„ for lace	0	4	10
„ for stitching silke	0	0	8
„ for sowing silke	0	0	8
„ for one yeard of russet fustian	0	1	0
„ for whalbone and pastbord	0	0	6
„ for taffaty	0	2	0

Item, for buttons	0	1	0
„ tape for the knees . . .	0	0	3
„ for making his suite . . .	0	5	0
„ for mending his gowne . .	0	0	4
„ for footing a payre of stockings .	0	0	4
„ for mending his hose . . .	0	0	8
„ for mending his goune . .	0	0	3
„ for fustian, and cotton for his hose .	0	0	9
„ for tape for the knees . . .	0	0	3

We will extract a few more entries:—

Item, for a suite of apparell, with a single galowne lace . . .	2	11	2
„ for a girdle, 12*d.*, and a pair of gloves, 8*d.*	0	1	8
„ for 3 pair of ruffes, 8*d.*, a dozen of points, 6*d.*	0	2	0
„ for a chest	0	8	0
„ for inke, a Psalter, a Nowell, and grammar . . .	0	3	8
„ for a table-book and inke-horne .	0	1	2
„ for a Deus and Rex . . .	0	0	8
„ for Ovid's Metamorphoses . .	0	0	10
„ for a Terrence and paper booke .	0	1	8

The good father came to visit his boy, and was welcomed by the scholars with a punning allusion to Donatus the Grammarian, mentioned in the statutes:

In adventum D. Tobiæ Matthæi Archiepiscopi Eboracensis dignissimi Carmina laudatoria congratulatoria.

ALLUSIO NOMINIS.

Si bonus es Dominus, Dominus bonus esto, Tobia,
Matthæus datus est, te Deus ipse dedit.
Matthæus novus cum veteri comparatus.
Matthæus Donatus erat, vetus ille, sed exit
E vivis, valeat, vivat et usque Novus.

Ashmolean MSS., Wood, 13 *D.*

Twice King Charles passed through Winchester; once, in 1637, with the unhappy Henrietta Maria, and again on his way of sorrows to his martyrdom.

In 1635, he visited the college:

> Pro ly velvett pro libro Carminum in adventum regis Caroli I, 0:6:0.

Archbishop Bancroft held a visitation in 1608: the more important articles were reinforced by his successor. The twenty-sixth order directs every fellow "to lye within the college in the week of his course, and be present in the chapel at morning prayer daily at 6 A.M."—*Plea of the Fellows of Winchester College*, 1711.

The last injunctions issued at an archiepiscopal visitation, which possess any interest, were given by Archbishop Laud: they were as follows:

Archiep. Gul. Laud., 2.	A°. Christi, 1635.	Reg. Angliæ, Carol. 1.

Orders enjoined by the most reverend father in God, William, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, his grace, primate of all England and metropolitan, to be observed by the master, warden, fellows, chaplains, and ushers, of the College of St. Mary, near the city of Winchester, made upon their answer unto the articles of inquiry given them in charge in his grace's metropolitical visitation there actually exercised, A°. Dñi M.DC.XXXV.—*Reg. Laud.*, fol. 147, b.

1. Imprimis: that none who is incorporate or member of your college, of what quality soever, do at any time, without a just impediment or constraining necessity, neglect his coming in due time unto morning and evening prayer in your chapel; and, namely, that Geo.

Johnson, one of your fellows, be more diligent to perform his duty therein, than formerly he hath done.

II. Item: that the whole divine service according to the Form of the Book of Common Prayer, be always read on Sundays, and other solemn days, without omission of the Nicene Creed, or any other part thereof.

III. Item: that your chapel be from time to time, kept in good repair; the ornaments therein made seemly, your communion-table comely and decently adorned; and also placed close to the E. wall of your chancel, having the end standing N. and S., with a rail enclosing the same.

IV. Item: that your fellowes' and scholars' commons be augmented according to the statute of provision, and fire allowed in your hall in the winter time, for such days as your statute doth require.

V. Item: that your warden for the time being, have from henceforth no allowance of diet when he is absent from your college, unless your statutes do allow it unto him.

VI. Item: that your wardens, fellows, and chaplains, and other the officers of your college, do usually frequent your college-hall at meal-times and take their diet there, as your statutes do enjoin, and that none be suffered to carry their commons to private houses.

VII. Item: that your college-gates be every day shut up at due and appointed times, and that none be permitted to come in or go out in the night season without consent of the governors of your college, and upon special and urgent occasion.

VIII. Item: that that fellow of your college that is rider for the keeping of the courts, be from time to time acquainted with all fines and grants of copyholds belonging to your college: and the true accounts be thereupon duly given up unto those that are appointed by your statutes to receive them.

IX. Item: that your warden make satisfaction for the unnecessary charge he hath put your college to in

building himself lodgings, a stair-case, and balcony-window, and for the college money he expended in furniture for those his lodgings and buildings, amounting, as we are informed, to ccxx*li.*

x. Item: that the allowance agreed upon in the Lord Archbishop Bancroft's time, our worthy predecessor, be observed by your warden and others the members and officers of your college, being very favourable on the warden's behalf, and that the xx*li.* which your warden yearly takes for wine, be bestowed as is appointed by your College statutes.

xi. Item: that such reverence be used in your chapel, both in your access thereunto and recess therefrom, and also in service time, as is practised in cathedral churches, and is not dissonant to the canons and constitutions of the Church of England; and that no fellow, or others belonging to your college, of what degree soever, presume to come hither without his cap and hood.

xii. Item: we require, that these our injunctions be carefully registered and observed. In witness hereof we have hereunto put our archiepiscopal seal. Given at our manor of Lambeth, the 28th day of May, in the year of our Lord m.dc.xxxv, and in the second year of our translation.

The drunken brawls and profane shouts of Sir William Waller's rebel troopers were heard in the holy aisles of the cathedral on December 15th, 1642, as they hewed down carved work and monuments; but by the gallant interposition of two Wykehamists, Col. Nathaniel Fiennes and Mr. Nicholas Love, no sacrilegious hand was laid upon the founder's shrine, nor foot of the destroyer entered the gates of St. Mary's College.

The following entry is interesting:

1643. Dat. militibus M^ri. Fines (Col. Nathaniel) 29:5:6

In 1667, owing to the prevalence of the plague, the election was held at Newbury. With the Restoration, the hope that Winchester would be again the residence of the court revived. The fresh air and hunting-grounds on the broad downs induced the "merrie monarch" to decide upon building a palace upon St. Stephen's-hill, whither he could retire from the smoke, the din, and cabals of the metropolis. On March 23rd, 1683, the king in person laid the first stone; great were the improvements begun and designed in the ancient city; the spirit of improvement spread even to the college, and the chapel was redecorated, and a new school-house built. Within five years the royal builder, who, as his father before him, had visited the school, was laid to rest within the aisles of Westminster; and that which, surrounded with extensive parks and commanding a prospect unsurpassed in England, would have been the Versailles of English kings, was left to be occupied as a barrack or a gaol. Yet again it was probable that princes would reside there, for Queen Anne designed to settle it upon the kind-hearted Prince George of Denmark: death once more interrupted the design.

About the middle of the last century, one gold and two silver medals were annually given by Lord Bute to the school. In 1761, Thomas, Earl of Aylesbury, was the donor. In 1765, Lord Bruce. In 1772, Lord Bute again.

The following important order was made in the year 1775.—

Ordered, that it be an instruction to the committee, to

whom the bill for enabling the two universities to hold in perpetuity their copyright in books, for the advancement of useful learning and other purposes of education within the said universities, is committed, that they have power to extend the provisions of the said bill to the colleges of Winchester, Eton, and Westminster. A° 1775. 15 Geo. III.—*Journals of the Commons' House of Parliament,* vol. xxxv, p. 351, col. 2.

In 1787, we learn that the Earl of Aylesbury and the Lord Rivers were the donors of one gold and two silver medals.

St. Mary's College was, after the lapse of many years, again honoured with a visit from the sovereign, George III, one who had received in trying times the endearing appellation of the father of his people. On Monday, Sept. 28th, 1778, the king and queen visited the camp at Winchester, taking up their residence at Mr. Penton's house: here the dean and canons attended upon his majesty, with the warden and fellows of St. Mary's and the two masters of the school. On Sept. 30th, 1778, their majesties proceeded from the cathedral on foot through the Close, which was lined with guards, to the college gates, where a royal guard and band, furnished by the West Kent, Gloucestershire, Lancashire, Stafford, Dorset, and Wilts Militia, then in camp at Winton, received them. They were welcomed by the warden, the head and second master, and four fellows, and conducted over the chapel and library, seventh chamber, and so to the school, where the Earl of Shaftesbury, commoner, and W. Chamberlayne, scholar, delivered speeches of congratulation. They next proceeded to Meads, where the king admired the beauty of Clump on Hills, and was

"much pleased when he was told that it was completed in one day by Lord Botetourt, during the last encampment of the Gloucestershire Militia, of which he was colonel. Their majesties successively visited the hall, warden's gallery, and election chamber, where he was much interested on learning that Henry VI had five times dined in that room." The king left one hundred guineas to be divided among three senior scholars.

Regum antiquorum, Rex augustissime! morem revocas, qui literatorum sodalitiis interesse, oculisque et aspectu doctrinarum studia comprobare non indignum putabant amplitudine suâ. Et profectò, complures regios hospites, Henricos, Edvardos, Carolos, olim excepit vetus hoc inclytumque musarum domicilium: nullum, qui bonas litteras te (Pater illustrissime!), vel magìs amaverit, vel auxerit, vel ornaverit. Quin et animum tuum propensamque in literas voluntatem vel hoc abundè testari possit, quòd vicina castra tot tantisque procerum Britannicorum, pro patriâ militantium præsidiis instructissima, bellicis spectaculis te non penitùs occupatum tenuere, quò minùs ut togatam juventutem respiceres, et ex armorum strepitu remissionem quandam literati hujus otii caperes. Ut diù vivas et valeas, in utriusque Minervæ perennem gloriam, tibi fausta et feliciter comprecantur omnes, voventque Wicamici tui.

W. Chamberlayne.

Forgive th' officious muse, that with weak voice
And trembling accents rude, attempts to hail
Her royal guest, who from yon tented field,
Britain's defence and boast, has deigned to smile
On Wykeham's sons! the gentler arts of peace
And science ever prompt to praise, and Mars
To join with Pallas!—'Tis the muse's task
And office best to consecrate to fame
Heroes and virtuous kings: the generous youths,

My loved compeers, hence with redoubled toils,
Shall strive to merit such auspicious smiles,
And through life's various walks, in arts or arms,
Or tuneful numbers, with their country's love,
And with true loyalty inflamed, to adorn
This happy realm, which thy paternal care
To times remote and distant lands shall spread,
Peace, justice, riches, science, freedom, fame.

SHAFTESBURY.

On April 3rd, 1793, there broke out the most formidable rebellion ever known in any public school. The band of the Bucks Militia usually played in the cathedral close, and the warden issued an order that no boy should go thither, and added, that any one found on the spot in disobedience to these directions, should forfeit "his leave out." On Sunday, Dr. Goddard, second master, discovered a boy named Moody within the forbidden limits: a peremptory order forbidding "leave out" was issued to the whole school. In vain the prefects remonstrated upon the injustice in a Latin letter with the warden: Dr. Warton was warned not to enter school on the next morning, but Dr. Goddard on his entrance was assailed with a volley of missiles: the warden sent for the offenders, to expel ten of them, but the keys were wrested from the porter, who, it is said, went away at once to Romsey; the gates were closed, the quadrangle was unpaved, and the stones were carried up to the top of the chapel tower, and an oath of mutual aid and fidelity taken in the school. The magistrates, grand jury, and high sheriff (who were assembled to address the king on Thursday morning), Lieutenant Way, of the Bucks Militia, three companies of which were drawn up in College-street, and Canon Poulter and

Mr. Brereton of Kingsgate-street, severally endeavoured to effect a reconciliation. On the third day the boys agreed to return to obedience, on the proviso that the authorities would grant an amnesty. These terms were acceded to and the offensive edict was rescinded. Ten days after, Dr. Budd, a physician of London, was desired to remove his son from the school, owing to his share in the rebellion; upon this becoming known to his associates, with one exception, the boys unanimously went up to the warden and handed in their resignations. All then returned to their homes. A college meeting was held, and thirty-six boys were expelled.

An anecdote of the school must be here related. At this period in Winchester was a famous school, called Hyde Abbey (part of the buildings and grounds may still be seen from the railroad), kept by the Rev. Dr. Richards, afterwards canon of the cathedral. In it were educated Wolfe the poet, Canning the statesman, and many distinguished officers of the royal navy and the army; Sir Edmund Lyons, now envoy at the court of Stockholm; and the present warden of New College. Some challenge or defiance was given by these boys. On the first ensuing holiday a dozen of the best boxers, in commoners and college, started off Hills and presented themselves to maintain the honour of Wykehamists. The combatants had scarcely engaged, when the intruders were expelled by the muscular doctor, who sallied forth to interrupt the fray.

In 1816 the Prince Regent was graciously pleased to give two gold and two silver medals to the school;

which have been continued by King William IV and her present Majesty.

On May 7th, 1816, another disastrous rebellion occurred; upon their return from evening Hills, the keys of the gates were taken from the porters, the court-yard was unpaved, and the stones carried to the roofs of the gates. On the following morning it was found necessary to call out a detachment of the second battalion of the Fusileer Guards to overawe the mob, which had assembled in College-street. The Staffordshire Militia, under Colonel Milner, was lying also at the time in the king's house. In the course of the day the commoners and scholars left for their homes, twelve ringleaders were expelled, and forty commoners not allowed to return. Six boys only, college prefects, did not join in the rebellion.

The following details of interest with respect to the state and expenditure of the college at this time, were elicited before a committee of the House of Commons. The firm and dignified manner in which the society remonstrated with Mr. Brougham deserves explicit mention. An able writer in the *Quarterly Review*, notices their behaviour in the following generous terms:—"Winchester College has found able vindicators in Mr. Clarke and Mr. Bowles, whose publications are prefixed to this article. The peculiar indignation displayed against that society, appears to have been excited by the demur with which they received the mandates to produce their statutes. They are accordingly treated with extraordinary severity both in the examination and the pamphlet. The following are given as copies of those mandates.

"'*Education Committee, House of Commons, May 23rd*, 1818.

"'Ordered, that the head master of Winchester school or college do send to this committee, on Tuesday next, one o'clock, the statutes of the said school or college, with some person to attend who can give information to the committee respecting the management of the said school or college, if it should prove inconvenient for the business of the school that the master himself should attend.

"'H. BROUGHAM, Chairman.'

"As soon as it was ascertained that this courteous note was the genuine production of the honourable chairman, the head master of the school and the steward of the college were sent to the committee; but the statutes were not in the custody of the schoolmaster. Accordingly the next billet was as follows.

House of Commons, 26th May, 1818.

"'Sir,—I have to require that you will, without further delay, send a proper person acquainted with the college affairs, and that he do bring with him the statutes and last year's accounts of the establishment. You will comply with this requisition without asking any person's leave to send the statutes, provided they are in your custody, and if they are not, you will show this to the keeper of them, and report to me if he refuses to give them up. The committee expect that the person sent shall be here on Thursday, at two o'clock.

"'I have the honour to be, etc., your's,

"'H. BROUGHAM, Chairman.'"

(*Quarterly Review*, art. XIV, 1818, vol. xix, p. 539, 540.)

James Ralfe, steward and auditor of Mary's College, being desired to produce the statutes, put in the following document:—

In obedience to the order of this hon. House, I appear in behalf of Winchester College; but previously to entering on the business for which I am summoned, with all due respect I beg leave to state a moral and religious difficulty.

The warden and fellows are bound by a solemn oath to observe the founder's statutes. In those statutes the founder expressly forbids them "Secreta revelare ad extra." Rubr. vi and viii. He strongly inhibits their showing the statutes or any chapter of them, "alicui personæ extraneæ." Rubr. xlii. "Nisi propter necessariam defensionum ipsorum, aut ex aliâ causâ necessariâ vel utili, per majorem partem Sociorum Presbyterorum Collegii nostri propè Wintoniam approbandâ, id necessitate cogente, vel utilitate poscente, fieri oportebit."

With these passages before them, the warden and fellows have serious scruples about their competency to exhibit their statutes and reveal their private concerns, unless under the force of absolute compulsion. They have deputed me to submit these their scruples to your consideration, and hope you will be pleased to weigh them before further process.

28th May, 1818. JAMES RALFE, Steward.

All the statutes used to be kept formerly in the college, to which the boys could have constant access, but in consequence of their writing in them very improperly, they were removed. There are two masters: the head-master, called the *informator;* the second master, called *hostiarius:* there are three chaplains, three clerks, sixteen choristers, and seventy scholars, elected once a-year by six electors: the warden of St. Mary Winton College in Oxford, the warden of St. Mary's Winton; two fellows of the former college, called supervisors or posers; the subwarden of Winchester, and the head master.

"Quòdque omnes et singuli in idem collegium nostrum prope Wintoniam in scholares eligendi sint pauperes indigentes:" "vel postquàm aliquis scholarium predictorum, nostris consanguineis exceptis, possessiones spirituales vel temporales annui valoris c solidorum pacificè adeptus sit, ex tunc à dicto nostro collegio expellatur." Rubric xxiv.

These hundred marks would be equivalent to about 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

Quòdque omnes et singuli scholares dicti nostri collegii propè Wintoniam, primam tonsuram habentes, tonsuram deferant condecentem; et si qui eorum tempore admissionis primam tonsuram hujusmodi non habuerint, ipsos ad eam recipiendam infra annum proximum tunc sequentem arctari volumus et astringi, sub pœnâ expulsionis finalis eorundem à nostro collegio supradicto; nostris consanguineis, infra v^{um} x^{um} ætatis suæ annum existentibus, duntaxat exceptis. (Ibid.)

Until recently they had breakfast at ten A.M., consisting of bread and butter; a dinner at a quarter before one P.M., of beef, bread, and cheese; and then a supper at six, of mutton, and bread and cheese, and beer at each of the above meals. The plates were wooden trenchers. One gown is given to each scholar annually. A fellowship is worth commonly between 400*l.* and 500*l.*, on an average 420*l.* a-year: if resident, the fellow receives about 1*s.* a-day.

Dec. 1816.—Dec. 1817.

Expenditure of Winchester College.

Custos capellæ et librariæ . . .	163	14	3
Coquinæ	274	12	0
Aulæ et panatriæ . . .	336	13	7¼
Brasini [brewery] . . .	1061	7	10
Scaccarii	17	5	9

In officinâ janitoris . . .	18	10	6½
Gardini et pratorum . . .	89	13	5¼
Domorum [repairs. A serious fire had occurred in 1815] . .	1078	15	9½
In hospitio domini custodis . .	389	6	7
Necessariorum cum donis [the spring and autumn progress of the warden and fellows to visit the college estates, with maps and surveys made in 1817]	3422	0	10½
Liberatarum	156	3	10
Pasturæ de Stoke . . .	15	9	2
Molendinorum et aquæductus .	1	8	6
Fœderum, litium, et sectarum .	101	12	2
Stipendiorum et portionum [salaries of the masters, chaplains, and clerks]	429	17	10
Solutio forinseca [taxes and tithes paid by the college, vicars' pensions, land-tax, repairs, etc.] . . .	335	9	0¼
—— pro legatis	150	8	0
Distributio facta pauperibus . .	36	6	9
consanguineis [founder's kin] .	20	0	0
Liber dispensatoris [meat, bread, and wine for the audit, etc.] . . .	2642	14	4
	10,741	10	4

Rec^{d}. balance of year 1816	£4,056	1	10¼
D^{o}. amount of indenture	10,377	6	7
Total received . .	14,433	8	5¼
Paid	10,741	10	4
Balance	3,691	18	1¼

(*Reports of Committees on Education*, vol. iv, p. 131-143.)

In 1825 was the first public-school cricket match; the present Dr. Wordsworth, canon of Westminster, being captain of the Winchester eleven, and his

brother, the late esteemed second master, the leader of the Harrovians. The statistics of the subsequent matches are the following: Winchester defeated Harrow in 1825, by 135 runs, at Harrow; in 1826, by 382 runs, at Lord's-ground; in 1830, by 58 runs, single innings; in 1834, with one wicket to go down; in 1835, by 88 runs; in 1836, by 7 runs; in 1840, by 11 runs; in 1844, with three wickets to go down; in 1845, by 12 runs; in 1851, by 1 run: Winchester defeated Eton, in 1826, by 56 runs; in 1830, with eight wickets to go down; in 1838, by 34 runs; in 1840, by 43 runs; in 1841, by 109 runs; in 1843, with eight wickets to go down; in 1845 it was a drawn match; and in 1851, when Eton did not go in for a second innings. Harrow won in 1837, 1839, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1850: Eton won in 1829, 1833, 1834, 1835, 1836, 1839, 1842, 1844, 1850. So that Winchester has been defeated fifteen times, but has been successful seventeen, and defeated Harrow and Eton in the same years on four occasions, in 1826, 1830, 1840, 1851. It is at Lord's, in election week, and at the annual dinner held at the Thatched House Tavern, that the chief reunions of old Wykehamists long separated occur.

During the years 1839-1841 the picturesque Old Commoners was demolished. By the munificence of the college and old Wykehamists,[1] of whom Dr.

[1] Old Commoners was built by Dr. Burton, and formed an irregular quadrangle. On the west side were the head-master's house, an excellent ball-court, and upper and lower cloister galleries, built over a small cloister; on the north was "Wickham's" buildings, containing the Hall of the Juniors, various dormitories, and the residence of the tutors; on

Williams gave 500*l.*, Sir W. Heathcote, 200*l.*, Mr. Wordsworth, 100*l.*, A.B., 1000*l.*, and Lord Eldon was another munificent subscriber, new buildings were erected in their stead, after the designs of Mr. Repton of London, by Mr. Herbert, at a cost of 25,000*l.*

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the south were upper and lower conduit galleries, part of the ancient "Sustern Spital", and divided into dormitories above, and below into apartments for the matron, and three "Continent Rooms", or sick bays. On the ground-floor, to the west of the inner entrance, were the "Hatches", from which the bread or "sines", and cans of beer, called "jorams", were issued; the kitchens, etc.; opening into a small court, containing a dormitory, known as "New Room". On the other side were the prefects' and the tutors' studies. On the east side of Commoners' Court was the wall of the college stables, and a range of fine elm trees, destroyed with one exception during a violent summer-storm in 1836. Underneath the survivor was the "long bench", so frequented in "standing-up time". The entrance gate stood where the west gate of modern Commoners' is at present. Parallel with the east side of the court, and to the southward of the tutors' studies, was the "dining hall"; and above it was a set of sleeping rooms, upper and lower hall galleries. On the westward of the hall was "the conduit".

It is with feelings of no common pleasure that we record the visit to our ancient school of H.R.H. the Prince Albert, who manifested his princely regard for its welfare by making the most minute inquiries into the course of its studies. We give the speech delivered at the ceremonial of reception:—

Oratio ad Portas Collegii B. M. V. Winton ad Illustrissimum Principem Albertum.

Die Julii xii, A. S. MDCCCXLIX.

Liceat, Princeps augustissime, te, vel ad Portas veteris hujus collegii, per tot sæcula Deo, ecclesiæ, litteris consecrati, paullisper moratum, nostrâ qualicunque gratulatione consalutare. Regum enim antiquorum morem revocas, qui literatorum sodalitiis interesse, oculisque suis et aspectu doctrinarum studia comprobare non indignum putabant amplitudine et dignitate suâ. Igitur nos, quorum majores in his ipsis mœnibus complures Regios hospites, Henricos, Edvardos, Carolos excepe-runt, qui ipsi regiam munificentiam in numismasin, literarum præmiis, experti sumus, te multiplici doctrinâ, et artibus ornatum, eundemquo egregium litterarum fautorem, te regibus oriundum, et magnorum, quod speramus, regum parentem futurum, te augustissimæ reginæ maritum exoptatissimum nullo non animorum affectu et reverentiâ prosequimur. In hâc enim umbrâ inter tranquilla omnia et silentia, ceteris Europæ gentibus metu, ruinâ, cæde flagrantibus, nos super antiquas vias stare, Deo servire, legibus parere, patriam amare, reginam summo cordium studio venerari discimus.

Ingredere, ergo, ô Princeps illustrissime, sacratam hanc Ædem. Mirare Illius optimi Viri monimenta, cujus beneficio, prudentiâ, fide, exemplo grati utimur; salutationemque hanc nostram et totius Wykehamici Nominis oblatam pro benevolentiâ tuâ accipere ne dedigneris.

We cannot more fitly conclude this portion of our

chronicle, than by expressing the earnest hope, that on some occasion while on her journey through Winchester, her Majesty may be pleased to accompany her consort at the time of "Domum", during her own "queen's weather", on a visit to the most ancient of her schools, and we feel assured that no welcome which has ever greeted her ears,—many though they have been,—will exceed the expression of the heartfelt joy that will thrill the loyal sons of Wykeham.

To the stranger who comes from London, and, after a rapid journey of two hours, with the din of the railway train yet ringing in his ears, alighting at the station, takes his way towards Wykeham's College, the calm and peacefulness of Winchester will appear something remarkable. He passes through streets sloping down a gentle declivity, quaint and bearing the marks of age, old, solid, of crimson brickwork, unlike the hasty erections of modern days. He enters the still close; the shadows of a noble avenue of elms fall coolly upon him in the hot summer noon; the grand prospect of the cathedral, the green plats and ancient gates, the deep religious quiet of the place, carry back his thoughts to times long gone by; he hears the cheerful chimes of St. Mary's, and turning round the sharp corner by the King's Gate, enters College-street: before him is the head-master's new residence, and beyond are the grey front and buildings which are the object of his journey. Tall trees, alive with the dark wings of the tenants of rookeries that have been perpetuated here for centuries, a clear and rapid stream, "Alresford water", as old Leland calls it, and the walls of Wolvesey Palace, close in the prospect. Warden's stream was for many years the eastern boundary of the college.

Hugh Segar was remembered as the benefactor in 1428: "qui condidit aquæductam"; *i. e.*, the whole apparatus for supplying water to the brewhouse, cellar, and inner quadrangle; a water-wheel and reser-

voir near the spring, Segrym's well, which rises at the foot of St. Giles's Hill, and the leaden pipes which passed beneath the bed of the river, through the water-mead and under the Bishop's road, into the old reservoir conduit in the great quadrangle, removed fifteen years ago. In 1481, Bishop Waynflete confirmed the grant of water.

The modern exterior of the warden's lodge mars the view; the initials J.(ohn) H.(armar), and date, 1597, show the period of the change. This tasteless president removed the beautiful oriel windows which flanked the gates; would that they were restored, to harmonize with the noble entrance gateway, as

represented by Loggan in 1675: the label terminates in two busts, those of King Edward III, and the founder. In the story above is a beautiful niche, richly canopied; within it stands an image of the Blessed Virgin, crowned and bearing a sceptre: the holy Child rests upon her left arm. On the boss in the centre of the groining are carved the arms of Wykeham.

Upon the east side of the first court (it might be called the Lion's Court, after the carving on the western wall), is the warden's lodge, which was newly fronted in 1832-3 by Mr. Repton. Warden Nicholas expended 1375*l.* upon it during his presidency. The line of upper windows are in the warden's gallery, where the examinations for the Heathcote prize were held. It is rendered interesting by the portraits which adorn the walls.

In this handsome chamber are two pictures of the founder; and portraits of Doctors Cobb, Coxhead, Harmar, Harris, Love, Nicholas, Bigg, Dobson, Burt, Golding, Lee, and the present warden; Bishops Kenn, Lake, Bilson, and Huntingford; Archbishop Howley and Dr. Goddard. There is a curious hanap, with a cover of the sixteenth century, in the warden's possession.

This was the site of the bakehouses, with granaries for malt and flour above, supported by massive piers, and of the butcher's house. On the west were the brewhouses, the work rooms for the carpenters and masons, and the stables. The door on the west side of the inner buttress of the gateway leads to the bursary. A line of offices thus separated the chambers

of the members from annoyance on the side of the street.

The middle gate is of a more ornamental character than that which forms the entrance; the room above is the Election Chamber, and formerly the great hall of the warden, communicating by passages with the rest of the buildings, as we find by an entry in 1570:—

Pro reparationibus circa galleriam Domini Custodis	xliiij*s.* j*d.*
Item, circa gallerias sociorum . .	xxij*s.* j*d.*

How many an anxious heart has been in that chamber; many sick with hope deferred; who went in with longing expectation, and came forth with slow and heavy steps. The day panted for, through

years, arrived, and set in disappointment. The letter announcing superannuation or defeat had to be written home. How the ardent boy has sickened as he heard the fatal words, "no vacancy"; to them, Collins owed his after sorrows—and to them, many a noble spirit attributed his future success, spurred on to make new efforts, while he might have grown dull and indolent amid the literary ease of New College; and when in after life he returned, an honour, to the old school, rejoiced with a thankful heart that his last farewells there were uttered amid the affectionate regrets, and not the congratulations, of his then apparently more fortunate fellows.

On Tuesday afternoon in election week, the warden and two posers from New College arrive, and are welcomed by three orations at the gates. They then proceed to election-chamber in the character of visitors, to receive complaints and regulate the government of the society. On the next morning, being joined by the warden, head-master, and sub-warden, they sit as examiners of candidates for admission into Winchester College, and then of a certain number of prefects and senior part, divided into three fardels or classes, to elect the chosen scholars of New College. On Thursday evening they make up the rolls; two of the founder's kin are set at the head of the roll; these are not superannuated until twenty-five years of age; and on their election to New College are at once actual fellows: then follow the names of the examined in order according to their merit: they are superannuated at the age of eighteen, but may succeed to New College if a vacancy falls in

during the following year. They remain scholars for two years after their admission. The number of vacancies is about nine in two years, on an average. For admission into Winton College, two of founder's kin are first elected by a majority of votes, the rest are nominated in order by the six electors. From 1393 until 1815, 6,932 scholars had been elected at Winchester. From January 1st, 1815, until 1850, 515 scholars were elected; during that period twenty is the highest number admitted in one year; this has occurred four times. The order of the election was prescribed by the founder in these terms. We trust that competency in singing will be again insisted upon, in order that every scholar may bear his part in the divine services of the chapel.

> By ¶ ii. Statuimus ordinamus et volumus quòd in omni electione scholarium futuris temporibus in dictum nostrum collegium prope Wintoniam faciendâ, principaliter et ante alios quoscunque omnes illi, qui sunt et erunt de consanguinitate nostrâ et genere, siqui tales sint, ubicunque fuerint oriundi, seu moram traxerint, per viam specialis prerogativæ, absque difficultate quâlibet in dictum collegium prope civitatem Wintoniæ pro eorum sustentatione et doctrinâ, juxta effectum ordinationum et statutorum nostrorum in dicto collegio habendis recipiantur ac etiam admittantur; quòdque omnes et singuli in idem collegium nostrum prope Wintoniam in scholares eligendi sint paupercs, indigentes, bonis moribus ac conditionibus perornati, ad studium habiles et conversatione honesti, in lecturâ, plano cantu, et antiquo Donato competenter instructi.

Ælius Donatus was a noted grammarian of the fourth century: so Chaucer, "No passef to vertues of this Margerite, but therein al my Donet can I

lerne." Dean Colet explains a Donat as an "Introducyon into Latyn speche."—See Warton, *Hist. of English Poetry*, vol. ii, p. 117.

Nullusque in dictum nostrum collegium prope Winton admittatur, qui viij^{um}. ætatis suæ annum non compleverit, vel xii^{um}. ætatis suæ annum excesserit, nisi infra xvii^{um} ætatis suæ annum constitutus taliter forsan in grammaticâ fuerit informatus, quòd ante xviii^{um} ætatis suæ annum completum judicio eligentium in grammaticâ sufficienter poterit expediri, nostris consanguineis duntaxat exceptis. Statuentes præterea quòd post dictos consanguineos nostros, pauperes indigentes scholares de locis et parochiis, in quibus possessiones spirituales aut temporales ipsius collegii prope Wintoniam ac nostri collegii Oxoniæ existunt, deindè oriundi de diocesi Wintoniensi, deinceps seriatim de comitatibus Oxoniæ, Berks, Wilts, Somerset, Bucks, Essex, Midd., Dorset, Kanc., Sussex, et Cantebrug: ac posteà de aliis partibus quibuscunque regni Angliæ existentes . . . eligantur, etc. Item quòd scholares prædicti omnes et singuli (nostris consanguineis duntaxat exceptis, quos quidem consanguineos usque ad xxv^{um} ætatis suæ annum completum stare permittimus in nostro collegio supradicto) cùm xviii^{um} ætatis suæ annum compleverint, seu expediti fuerint in grammaticâ, sive non, à dicto nostro collegio propè Wintoniam pro perpetuo expellantur, nisi fortè eorum aliquis ad collegium nostrum Oxoniæ pro numero ibidem supplendo fuerit nominatus, et in indenturis scriptus existat, tunc verò scholarem hujusmodi quemcunque sic nominatum et scriptum, usque ad xviiij^{um} ætatis suæ annum completum, et non ultrà, stare permittimus in collegio nostro prope Wintoniam. [No one "ad sacros ordines suscipiendos inhabilis" was to be admitted.]

Rubr. iii. Item, singulis annis inter vij^{um} diem mensis Julii et i^{um} diem mensis Octobris proximè tunc sequentem, custos collegii nostri Oxoniæ et unus de discretioribus sociis ejusdem collegii gradu magistratûs, in facul-

tate Philosophiæ seu in Theologiâ graduatus, et unus alius gradu doctoratûs aut bacallariatûs in facultate juris civilis aut canonici . . . sumptibus collegii nostri Oxoniæ accedant ad collegium nostrum prope Wintoniam, sic quòd vj equorum numerum non excedant.

Upon the southern front of Middle Gate Tower is represented, under three canopied niches, the Angelic Salutation, and the Founder in prayer. This noble quadrangle, one hundred and ten feet in length and one hundred and forty in breadth, irresistibly strikes the spectator with the force of its grandeur and appearance of solidity. Its prominent feature is that of venerable antiquity; the handiwork of Wykeham was sacred in his sons' eyes; and while successive changes and innovations have destroyed so many remains of early art in the universities, here and at New College, the original has been cherished and preserved with the fondest veneration and care, as if every trace of the founder were consecrated ground. The very simplicity of the design lends beauty to this fine court. The visitor will observe the curious symbols over the windows and set against the walls: the psaltery and pipe at the entrance to the refectory: the master and the scholar, the iron-bound chest, the soldier, and the clerk; by the help of these, and the minute details of the statutes, we can point to the several chambers as they were allotted to the members.

Rubr. xxxiiij. In singulis cameris inferioribus sint ad minus iij scholares honesti, ac cæteris scholaribus maturitate, discretione, ac scientiâ provectiores, qui aliis suis consociis cameralibus studentibus superintendant, et eosdem diligenter supervideant, et de ipsorum mori-

bus et conversatione, studiique profectu, custodem, vice-custodem, et magistrum instructorem de tempore in tempus certificent et informent.

Three fellows were to live together in each upper chamber. The warden was to occupy "Cameram supra interiorem portam borealem, cum unâ superiori camerâ eisdem cameris ex parte orientali contiguâ cum omnibus aisiamentis [furniture] in eisdem." The chaplains were to occupy "Cameram cum camino versus occidentem coquinæ propinquiorem." The head-master and hostiarius, "Cameram superiorem ex parte boreali versus occidentem." All who lived in the upper chambers were not to throw anything out of the windows whereby the scholars below should suffer in person, goods, or chattels, or be in anyways annoyed. The chamber under the hall was the schoolroom. In the north-west corner of the quadrangle, Fromond's chantry-priest had his rooms. The casements were added in the fellows' chambers in 1540, by Warden More.

C. Johnson, the head-master, describes the school as it existed about the time of the Reformation. One of the three clerks was then the organist. There were three prefects in each chamber of the scholars. First peal rang at 5 A.M., and the scholars rose:

Sex cameræ pueris signantur et una choristis.
Purpureas Aurora fores ubi pandit ab ortu
Eoõ, et quintâ cùm linea tangitur umbrâ,
Stridula spirantes campana reverberat auras.
In classem properant; et si campana taceret,
Discincti inciperent psalmum cantare Latinum.

To this custom Bishop Ken alludes, when he says in his *Manual*, "As soon as ever you awake in the

morning, . . . be sure to sing the morning and evening psalms in your chamber devoutly. . . . If you are a commoner, you may say your prayers in your own chamber; but if you are a child or a chorister, then, to avoid the interruptions of the common chamber, go into the chapel, between first and second peal in the morning, to say your morning prayers, and say your evening prayers when you go circum." The custom prevailed till the latter end of the last century. These canticles, as we should call them, were made up of selections from the Latin Psalms, though slightly differing from the version of the Vulgate; the morning was composed of verses taken from the ninety-fifth, the invitatory of matins, and the one hundred and third Psalms, used in the matins of Saturday; that for the evening was the one hundred and forty-fifth Psalm. Second peal was at half-past five A.M.; the boys having completed their dressing, and swept out chambers in the interval:

> Convocat ad templum tandem campana secunda,
> In medio rectè quæ quintam dividit hora.
> Jam tandem precibus divinâ mente peractis,
> Campanâ minimâ breviter leviterque sonante,
> Sexta quidem ad doctas pueros vocat hora Camœnas.

In the Fellows' room, over third chamber, Ken's organ was preserved for many years. One day the occupant, Dr. Philip Barton, heard some intruder's fingers running softly over the keys; he entered, and discovered the delinquent; it was Dr. Joseph Warton, then a boy.

The beds in chambers were made of straw bundles, even in the sixteenth century. Dean Fleshmonger

laid down the wooden flooring, and gave the oaken bedsteads.

The following interesting letter was addressed by Sir Jonathan Trelawny, the visitor, to Winton College:—

> MR. WARDEN AND GENTLEMEN,—When I was last at Winchester, I thought it would be much for the health and cleanliness of the children of the college, that there should be bed-makers appointed by the warden for them, and the children relieved from the servile and foul office of making their own beds and keeping their chambers clean. And also, that during the winter half-year, between Michaelmas and Lady Day, they should not be obliged to rise before six o'clock in the morning. You then so entirely agreed with me in this opinion, and so readily complied with this proposal, that I thought I might spare the formality of sending a solemn injunction to that purpose; but Michaelmas now drawing near, I only write this to signify to you, that I expect that from that time what I formerly enjoined, and you agreed to, should be put in execution.
>
> I am, your most affectionate servant and brother,
>
> *Sept.* 16*th*, 1708. JONATH. WINTON.

The chapel service begins at six A.M. in summer, and at a quarter to seven in the winter. There are prayers for the scholars in the evening at eight.

We must here recall the vivid picture given by Tom Warton, in *The Happy Junior of Sixth Chamber:*

> Hither, ye jocund muses, haste,
> And if ye love a theme of taste,
> Begin with me in tuneful strife,
> To sing a junior's happy life.
>
> A thousand cares at times molest
> The steady prefect's thoughtful breast;
> Cares of *Election Chamber* vex,
> And pupils every hour perplex.

Though many a blow imprint my pate,
For salt or trencher brought too late;
But when we get to dear New College,
Profoundly skilled in classic knowledge,
Whether in coat of jemmy cut,
Or one so spruce, we boys shall strut,
Or fortune, in a strange vagary,
Make us a solemn prebendary,
Yet still with pleasure shall we think on
The junior's happy life at Winton:
Pies, hot cakes, lozenges, and snacks,[1]
Taws,[2] hogsheads, dispars,[3] gomers,[4] jacks.[5]
What, though our seniors rule the roast,
Pray then, what else have they to boast?
Like us, our seniors are but boys,
Nor aim at more exalted joys,—
Like us, they deal with Peggy Brunning,
Like us, exposed to constant dunning,
Like us, on home their thoughts are running,
Like us, impatient for a ride,
Eager they wait for Whitsuntide.
Think not I mean this idle strain
The fiction of a thoughtless brain;
In me behold the very thing,
The self-same character I sing;
Of no poetic club a member,
But humble junior of Sixth Chamber.

T. Warton.

The old conduit which stood outside the kitchen was removed in 1836.

No range of collegiate buildings can boast of more beauty than the southern side of this court. At once dignified and simple, we see combined in one line,—200 feet in length, 36 feet in breadth, and 63 feet in

[1] Small tennis balls used in the Fives' Court.
[2] Used in the ignoble game of marbles, now proscribed.
[3] A portion of meat at dinner-time.
[4] Chargers of pewter.
[5] Drinking cans, containing beer, and made of leather.

THE CHAPEL, WINCHESTER COLLEGE

height,—the muniment-chamber, with its finely-proportioned turret, the chapel, with the canopied niche and image of St. Mary in the eastern gable, richly traceried windows glowing on sunny days at noon as if set with jewellery, and buttresses terminating in crocketed pediments, and the refectory, with the former school beneath it: and still more to the west, the butteries, bursary, and audit-room, raised in successive floors to the level of the chapel roof: and at the extreme end the niched figure of St. Michael,—as at New College appears the image of Raphael the Archangel. Such a symmetrical, graceful, and convenient design, was the happy and peculiar contrivance of Wykeham. Behind the chapel rises Thurburn's Tower; that built originally by the founder was smaller, and covered with a conical leaded spire.

The arms of Uvedale, *argent*, a cross moline, *gules*, and the motto, "Uvedallus Wickhami patronus", set up over the "mured-up" door in the north side of the chapel, were the gift of Jonathan Rashleigh, Esq., of Wickham, Hants, in the middle of the last century.

A custom prevails of singing the hymn "Jam lucis orto sidere", in procession round "the Sands", on the morning of "breaking-up", both in winter and summer, after chapel. Huddesford alludes to it in an address to Whitsuntide:—

> Thy votaries, ranged in order due,
> To-morrow's wished-for dawn shall view;
> Greeting the radiant star of light,
> With matin-hymn, and early kite;
> E'en now, these hallowed haunts among,
> To thee we raise the choral song;

And swell with echoing minstrelsy,
The strain of joy and liberty.
If pleasures such as these await
Thy genial reign, with heart elate,
For thee I throw my gown aside,
And hail thy coming, Whitsuntide.

The ascent to the refectory, 62 feet 9 inches long, and 29 feet 10 inches in breadth, is made by a noble flight of stone stairs. A screen divides the hall from the butteries and offices. Wainscot, the gift of Dean Fleshmonger in 1540, lines the walls. The fine oaken roof, supported by carved ribs and corbels, alternately the busts of kings and prelates, was restored in the present century.

Archbishop Warham gave tapestry hangings to the hall; the arras in the audit-room, emblazoned with arms, sacred emblems, and wreaths, with the union of the roses, is probably part of the suit.

The "tub", a massive iron-bound chest, stands between the doorways; into it are cast the fragments after dinner, to be distributed to poor almspeople; fixed benches and tables are arranged along the sides; and at the upper end is the raised daïs, or high table. In the centre, below the steps, was the hearth, from which the smoke ascended through the louvre made in the richly groined roof of oak; when, as at New College in old times, the scholars gathered to sing and listen to the tales of the chroniclers. At the present time, the *Domum* is sung on the last six Saturdays of the "long half", just before "evening hills"; and daily before and after dinner the beautiful Wykehamical grace[1] is chaunted by chosen singers.

[1] For the music, see Appendix.

No finer example of a collegiate hall remains; we must revive before the reader's eye the appearance it once wore:

Cùm in ipsâ aulâ idem custos comederit, habeat in mensâ vice-custodem, magistrum informatorem, et alios socios perpetuos dicti collegii presbyteros seniores, ità tamen quòd iij^{um} ferculorum numerum non excedant. In mensis vero collateralibus ex utrâque parte ipsius aulæ sedeant primò et principaliter alii perpetui socii presbyteri et capellani conductitii dicti collegii, deinde hostiarius et posteà scholares, sicut venerint, absque vendicatione superioris vel anterioris sedis, vel loci proprii cujuscunque, et absque festinatione vel tumultu per ipsorum aliquem faciendo, quibus sic in aulâ comedentibus dictos capellæ clericos deservire volumus, et etiam ministrare, qui posteà cum

aliis servitoribus et ministris comedere debent in aulâ prædictâ, habeantque sic sedentes unum de dictis scholaribus per magistrum deputandum Bibliam, vitas patrum, dicta doctorum, vel aliquid Sacræ Scripturæ tempore prandii legentem, quem in silentio epulantes, audiant et diligenter auscultent.—Rubr. xiv-v.

The Bible was read before dinner and supper even in Bishop Ken's time. At present, on the two first days in the election-week the Gospel for the preceding and coming Sunday is read during dinner-time between the courses, by the senior scholar, not superannuate—one on either day.

At the time of the Reformation, breakfast was served at nine o'clock, and consisted of beer and bread. At eleven school began. At noon dinner was served. The prefect, who said grace, was attended by nine companions. The Bible-clerk for the week read a chapter in the Old Testament aloud. The prefect of tub first served the prefect of hall with "dispars" of beef; and then during dinner-time walked up and down between the tables, and saw that the dishes were properly issued out and carved by each mess of four boys, and the leathern jacks (*piceus cantharus*) set on. The Bible-clerk, when his office was done, dined at the "round table"; the cloths were put in the "tub"; grace and a psalm were sung antiphonally: the fragments were given to certain poor almswomen, and afterwards the choristers and the servants took their dinner. At half-past three, they had "beavers", a draught of beer, and a slight meal; on their return to school, the boys gave up their tasks to the masters, or, in default, were reported by the classicus. At five o'clock they

went "circum", the whole society going in procession round the college, and afterwards had a supper of mutton, of one dispar to three boys. From hall they went to chambers. At eight P.M. they sang a hymn, and having attended evensong, returned to rest.

Before leaving the hall, they sang the metrical version of the penitential cxxx Psalm, "De profundis", the "Kyrie, Eleison", the "Lord's Prayer", the collects, "Inclina, Domine", and "Absolve, quæsumus", and the "Ave Maria" (Rubric, § xxviii). These collects, as containing prayers for the souls of the departed, and "Ave Maria", have, since the Reformation, been disused; the oratio, "Omnipotens et sempiterne Deus", occupies their place in election week; and the "Hymnus Matutinus, die recessionis ante festum Pentecostës", "Jam lucis orto sidere",[1] is adopted during Easter time in the stead of the "De profundis".

This is the use in election week only; at other times, the scholars sing before dinner the "Benedic nobis"; and after dinner, the "Agimus Tibi gratias, omnipotens Deus, pro his et universis", etc., the hymn, "Te de profundis, summe Rex", etc., concluding with the prayer (in Latin), which is used as the collect upon commemoration days.

Te de profundis, summe Rex,
Jehovah, supplex invoco;
Intende voci supplicis;
Ad Te precantem suspice.

[1] For music, see Appendix.

Delicta si peccantium
Severus observaveris;
Quis sustinebit impius?
Piusve quis non deficit?

At lenitas paterna Tibi;
Hinc Te veremur filii;
Te sustinemur unico,
A lucis orto sidere.

Fiduciam tantamque spem,
In Te reponit Israel;
Tuo, DEUS, Qui sanguine
Peccata mundi diluis.

Deo, Patri sit gloria,
Ejusque soli Filio,
Sanctissimo cum Spiritu,
In seculorum sæcula.[1]

In Westminster School, at present, alone survives the custom of acting plays: in the days of the Tudors, this hall has often served for a stage and theatre, and gathered in audiences as noble as those which now meet in St. Peter's College.

1574. Pro diversis expensis circa scaffoldam erigendam et deponendam et pro domunculis [dressing-rooms?] de novo compositis cum carriagio et recarriagio les joysts et aliorum mutuatorum ad eandam scaffoldam cum vij ly lincks; et i duoden' candelarum pro luminc expens' iij noctibus in ludis comediarum et tragediarum xxv*s.* viij*d.*

Pro vij ly lincks deliberat' per Mr. Inform. pro ludis. iij*s.*

Pro j[d] fune ad appendend' navim in aulâ, xij*d.*

Pro removendis organis è templo in aulam et preparandis eisdem erga ludos, v*s.*

Cuidam incarcerato pro reparatione navis [lamp] pendentis in aulâ, viz. pro coloribus et aliis ad reparationem ejusdem necessariis iiij*s.* et pro labore suo iij*s.* iiij*d.*

[1] For music, see Appendix.

1583. Pro expensis in extruendâ scenâ in aulâ ad agendas comedias iij*lb*. iij*s*. x*d*.

1590. Item, ij^{bus} carpentariis ex consensu dñi custodis pro conficiendo theatro, xiij*s*. vj*d*.

The ceremony of the boy-bishop was likewise observed here, as at Eton [Rubric xxxi, Coll. Eton] on December 6th, the feast of St. Nicholas, the patron of children, Henry VI's birthday.

> Permittimus tamen, quòd in festo Innocentium pueri vesperas, matutinas, et alia divina officia legenda, et cantanda dicere et exequi valeant, secundùm usum et consuetudinem ecclesiæ Sarum. Rubric xxix.

One of the boys was elected bishop by his fellows, who continued to parody, according to the *Use* of Sarum, the episcopal functions (except the secrets of the mass) until night on the festival of the Holy Innocents. The little tomb of a boy-bishop is still shewn in Sarum Cathedral. Even the enlightened Dean Colet perpetuated the farce in St. Paul's School, where the boys attended to hear the boy-bishop's sermon on Childermas Day, and each offered one penny to him at the high mass in the cathedral.

The true origin of the ceremony is probably to be found in the desire to offer an incentive and hope to the boy, to attain to that learning and virtue which would qualify him to wear the real mitre. Among the jewels we find, in

1421. Crux deaurata de cupro [copper] cum baculo pro episcopo puerorum.

1462. Dat' Epo. Nicholatensi [the boy-bishop] visitanti Dominum custodem in hospitio suo de nocte S^{ti} Nicholai iij*d*. [This is a gaudy day by the founder's statutes.]

1415. In dat. diversis hominibus de Ropley venientibus ad coll. die Sanct. Innoc. et tripudiantibus et cantantibus in aulâ coram Epō scholarium, xx*d.*

Many a peal of merry laughter has rung along these dark-raftered roofs: many a Christmas wait, gambol, and mummery, many a jester and player have enlivened the hours on winter evenings, and the monotony of the scholar's life. Indeed, we find an entry showing that the Wombwells of the day visited the quiet college.

1400. In dono lusoribus civitatis Wynton venient. ad collegium cum suo tripudio ex curialitate, xij*d.*

1412. In dat. Ric°. Kent bochier [butcher] tempore regni sui vocat. Somerkyng [mock-king, elected by the college servants], xii*d.*

1422. Dat' histrioni d^{ni} epi Wynton et joculatori ejusdem 5^{ti} die Januarii, cuilibet, xx*d.*

1425. Dat. Gloucester joculatori ludenti coram custode et sociis penultimo die Julii, ob reverentiam ducis Exon, xij*d.*

1426. Dat. ministrellis d. epi Wynton tempore Nat. Dni. ex curialitate et honestate, ij*s.* viij*d.*

Dat. ij ministrallis comitissæ de Westmorland venient' ad coll. xx*d.*

1433. In dat. mimis d^{ni} cardinalis venient' ad collegium erga festum natale D^{ni}, iiij*s.*

1464. Et in dat. ministrallis comitis Kancie venient. ad coll. in mense Julii, iiij*s.* iiij*d.*

1467. Et in datis iiij^{or} mimis dom. de Arundell venient. ad coll. xiij die Febr. ex curialitate dom. custodis, ij*s.*

1471. In dat' uni famulo d^{ni} regis Angliæ venienti ad collegium cum Leone mense Januarii, xx*d.*

1481. Et in sol. ministrallis dom. regis venientibus ad collegium xv die Aprilis, cum xij*d* solut. ministrallis

dom. episcopi Wynton venientibus ad collegium 1°. die Junii, iiij*s*. iiij*d*.

Et in dat. ministrallis dom. Arundell ven. ad coll. cum viij*d*. dat. ministrallis dom. de la Warr, ij*s*. iiij*d*.

1483. Sol. ministrallis dom. regis, ven. ad coll. iij*s*. iiij*d*.

1484. Et in dat. uni ministrallo dom. principis et in aliis ministrallis ducis Glocestrie v. die Julii, xx*d*.

1536. In dat. ministrallis d^ni^ regis venientibus ad coll. xiij die April pro regardo, ij*s*.

1570. In regardis dat' tibicinis domine regine cum vino, vij*s*. iiij*d*.

In regardis dat. lusoribus domine regine, vj*s*. viij*d*.

On one occasion we find the scholars going in a cart to the New Forest, to hear the bugles blowing the mort-note at the taking of the stag; and we may well imagine the happy boys gathered in groups beneath the trees, talking with the royal huntsmen of the news from the great city and the mysteries of the chase, or whooping along the knolls, or plunging through heath and fern in their desire to see the exciting greenwood sport. Then came the picnic in the shady dell, and the supper in the hall spread for the returning merrymakers.

1620. Willes et ij^bus^ famulis eunt' cum plaustro ad forestam pro scholaribus die venationis v*s*.; pro plaustro conducto iiij*s*.; pro vino in forestâ die venationis iij*s*. viij*d*.; pro cæcubo, post redditum ad cœnam, xii*d*.

In this hall have been entertained kings, prelates, and nobles: the following extracts refer to some of these visits.

1410. Equitanti Glocestriam pro lampredis providendis et ij gross salmon, salš, et in perches et tenche emptis Oxoñ, et diversis piscibus emptis London. Sturgion, i par

de porpays, i cauda de turbut, crabbes ad Sarum, erga adventum d^ni^ epī, iiij*li.* v*s.* ij*d.*

1417. In dat' satrapis de civitate Winton' [the lord high steward and members of Parliament] venient' ad collegium die circumcisionis, iij*s.* iiij*d.*

1462. In exennio dat' epo Wynton, viz., vj capon. et i perdice, iij*s.* iiij*d.*

1477. In sol' pro ij quarteriis simulaginis [simnels, a rich kind of sweet cake], xii gallinis et xii cuniculis [rabbits] in exennio [a gift] dato d^mi^ epo de Rochester, xx*s.* vi*d.*

1479. Pro facturâ xiiij*lb.* cere fact' in cereos pro aulâ, cum rosis pro eisdem, xiiij*d.*

1626. Pro vino pro legato regis Bohemiæ [Mathias], ij*s.* viij*d.*

1631. In adventum magni Thesaurarii Angliæ ejusque comitatûs ad collegium expens. in a gallon of brewed white wine, 0. 5. 6; a pottle of white wine and sugar, 0. 2. 4; cakes, 0. 9. 10.

The lord-treasurers were stewards of Winton, from the time of Lord Burleigh nearly to the close of King Charles I's reign.

The winding stair, or newel, leads to the cellar, with its vaulted roof and groining, which springs from the single pillar in the centre; and to the fine old audit-room, with its roof of timber; its pavement of Flemish tiles; its walls hung with arras-tapestry, part of which was, probably, once in the chapel, and represents the story of David and Nabal, of the time of Henry V or VI; another piece bears shields, blazoned with three crowns, *or*, upon a field, *azure:* the Holy Lamb, and sacred monogram, entwined with white and red roses blooming on the same stalk, of the date of the Tudors. Its furniture is composed of some high-backed chairs, a curious locker, some coats of mail,

the founder's iron-bound treasure-chest, secured by three locks; some benches; a massive oak-table; and a "functior" for lights at night-time, hardly necessary, when the wood-fire shot up brilliantly between the andirons glittering in the genial blaze.

The small library is lighted by three narrow windows; its size is suggestive of the amount of literature possessed by an age, rude in letters by compulsion: the bolt and door are fair specimens of its architectural and constructive taste.

At the entrance of the kitchen, is the famous wall-picture of the "Trusty Servant"; an allegorical figure,

clad in cleanly livery of blue and red; the pig's snout shows that he is not dainty in his food; the closed padlock, that he betrays no secret; the ass's ears, his patience; his hart's feet, his speed as a messenger; his open right hand, fidelity; his left, laden with shovel, broom, currycomb, and fork, his readiness to

labour; his sword and shield, his willingness and ability to defend his master or himself.

At the side are these lines:—

Effigiem servi si vis spectare probati,
Quisquis es, hæc oculos pascat imago tuos:
Porcinum os quocunque cibo jejunia sedat;
Hæc sera, consilium ne fluat, arcta premit.
Dat patientem asinus dominis jurgantibus aurem;
Cervus habet celeres ire, redire pedes.
Læva docet multum, tot rebus onusta, laborem;
Vestis munditiem, dextera aperta fidem.
Accinctus gladio, clypeo munitus; et indè
Vel se, vel dominum, quo tueatur, habet.

"A trusty servant's portrait would you see,
This figure well survey, whoe'er you be;
The porker's snout not nice in diet shows;
The padlock shut, no secret he'll disclose.
Patient, to angry lords the ass gives ear;
Swiftness on errand the stag's feet declare;
Laden his left hand apt to labour saith;
The coat his neatness; the open hand his faith:
Girt with his sword, his shield upon his arm,
Himself and master he'll protect from harm."

The chapel, when first built, and previous to the Reformation, was adorned with lavish magnificence. At the west-side of the rood-screen were erected two altars, the dedications of which are now unknown; probably they were those of the Salutation of St. Mary and the blessed sacrament. The organ stood in this loft, in the middle of the choir. The pavement was covered with rich floor-cloth; and the stalls were battlemented, and crested with tabernacle work. Curtains of red velvet were hung on either side of the high altar, behind which was a superb reredos of free-stone remains of which may be seen above the wainscot. The following entries tell their own tale.

Deed of delivery of certain Vestments from the Founder for the Chapel.

I Casula
XVI Capæ
II Amicellæ } de panno aureo de cipro [copper-coloured] albo et rubro, operato cum clavis aureis et operatis cum orfreys [the embroidered edging and border of the robe] de panno aureo, cypro, blodio [crimson] et viridi.

II Albe [white under-tunics] cum aliis amictibus [amices, the linen band for the neck] cum paruris [" apparels" or orfreys].

II Stolæ, III manipuli [the cloth attached to the priest's left hand] cum III cingulis.

I Corporale [a cloth to cover the Host].

I Casula [the chasuble or vestment, which covered the whole person, except where it was lifted up by the arms] III tuniculæ, cum stolâ manipulatâ, et paruris de panno serico, albo, ornato cum orfreys de panno aureo imperiali, cum crucifixo.

III Albæ, et III amictus, cum III cingulis.

X Moses [parti-coloured vestments] de viridi cum literis aureis de griseo [grey] infra quendam circulum.

III Capæ [copes or ecclesiastical cloaks], III casulæ, II tuniculæ, III stolæ, V manipuli, V altar-cloths, III froncellæ [upper cloths hanging in front of the Lord's table], de panno serico, blodio, cum stellis viridibus et cressantis albis.

V Albæ, cum V amictibus de panno lineo.

III Paria ridellorum [curtains] de tartrom.

XXII Ulnæ panni linei pro VI tualles altarii indè faciendis.

XI Ulnæ canvas pro altare inferiùs cooperiendo.

IIII Ulnæ panni rubri, aurei, pro summo altare et sepulchro [the Easter sepulchre, wherein the crucifix was laid in holy week from Good Friday night until Easter morning] operati cum caudis pavonum, et animalibus feris intermixtis de auro.

The weight of the jewels[1] given by the founder amounted to, in silver, "M.M.M.DCCC. XXIIII. XII. unc"; in gold, "XXIIII. XI. unc. III gran. et dimid."

In a computus-roll of the founder are these entries:

Collegium B. M. V. Winton.

In ij^{bus} candelabris de lathon stantibus super leones pro capellâ dci collegii, viij*li.*

In ij^{bus} candelabris parvis de lathon emptis pro processionibus ejusdem capellæ, v*s.*

In ij candelabris de lathon cum ij^{bus} nasis emptis pro altâ tabulâ ejusdem collegii, precium pecii, x*d.*—v*s.*

In xxiiij candelabris de lathon cum j° naso emptis pro altis tabulis ejusdem collegii precium pecii vij*d.*—viiij*s.*

In iiij sellariis de lathon emptis pro dc̄â altâ tabulâ precium pecii x*d.*—iij*s.* iiij*d.*

In iiij pelvibus et iiij lavatoriis de lathon emptis pro eodem collegio, precium copulæ v*s.*—xx*s.*

In iiij tintinnabulis æneis emptis pro dictâ capellâ precium pecii vj*d.*—xx*s.*

In vij patellis de cupro ponderantibus per xxxii v cj quart' v*li.* precium libri, vi*d.* j *ob.* pro dicto collegio, iiij*li.* x*s.* vij*d.* j *ob.*

In j holi water stopp cum aspersoriis ponderantibus viij libras et dimid' empto, v*s.* viij*d.*

In expensis ij Char. de Esher usque Oxon et de ibidem usque Clere et Wynton carriantium vitrum pro fenestris collegii dn̄i Winton per viiij dies cum xij equis et cum vj hominibus charriantibus, xviiij*s.* vi*d.*

Et de j^{a} campanâ, j° pari coffrorum, j° malleolo, xij crochets, ij^{bus} clothe sacks, vi tapetes, iiij bankers [draperies], j^{a} campanâ argenteâ, ij^{bus} novis coffris, xxiiij^{a}. superpelliceis, precium, xviiij*li.* xiij*s.* xiij*d.* j *ob.*

In j° case empto pro cathedrâ dn̄i unâ cum reparatione sertorum clothe sacks et alterius hamesiæ capellæ per Will. Echyngswell, xij*s.* iiij*d.*

[1] There is a ring quite plain, set with a green stone, which probably belonged to the founder, in the muniment-room.

In j° gradale capellæ cooperiendo et j° portiforio emendando, viij*d.*

In j° libris frankincense emptis per Bush., ij*s.* iiij*d.*

In soluto Johannæ Shepster pro factura superpelliceūm de veteribus supercelliceis, v*s.* iiij*d.*

In j° novo burdon empto pro portiforio dñi, vjd.

In j° plate argenti empti pro crysmatorio dñi emendando ij° die Augusti per Joh. Bush., ij*d.*

In j^a serrura empta pro j° coffro capellæ dñi et j° dext. pro ij° altaria capellæ dñi, viij*d.*

In j° ligula [ring for keys] empta pro clavibus capellæ in eadem pendendis, viij*d.*—xx*li.* xvij*s.* iiij*d.* j *ob.*

The following notes are made from the inventories:

II Candelabra mediocria de laton [a mixed metal of copper and brass, much used for mediæval church-plate] stantia ex utrâque parte summi altaris coram imaginibus B. Mariæ.

I Canopeum de rubro tartaryn [linsey-wolsey, striped and barred: in French, tiretaine, cloth of Tyre, so called from its usual scarlet tint] pulverisato cum stellis, cum auro, ad descendendum super corpus Dominicum in Ramis Palmarum, et festo Corporis Christi.

I Crux de cupro deaurato, cum baculo pro episcopo in die Innocentium.

Item, i par organorum empt' Londini pret. c*s.*
Item, aliud par organorum } ex dono Johs. Boner.

I Vestimentum de panno aureo rubro undato cum damis [does] aureis jacentibus, habens xvi capas cum aurifrigio de cannabi blodeo apparatu cum viridibus ramis et foliis, cum magno flore mixto, de albo, viridi, et auro; cum damis aureis imparcatis, et leonibus gradientibus, et volucribus aureis.

I Vestimentum de panno aureo albo, de damaske, cum aurifrigio de rubro velvet, operato in dorso casulæ cum imagine Ste Mariæ, S^ci Jacobi, S. Bartholomæi; et stellis et coronis aureis, pulverisatis, et in cannabi operato cum rosis aureis.

Vestimentum de blodio, bawdekyn [a very rich silk woven with gold, made at Baldeck or Babylon] operatum cum fasianis [pheasants] et cycnis dupplicibus aureis, et ramis viridibus et rosis rubris et albis, cum aurifrigio operato cum dupplicibus imaginibus tabernaculatis, habens casulam, ij tuniclas, iij albas, iij amictus, ij stolas, iij maniplos.

1433. Pro xij rondelett' [round floor-cloth] ponendis sub pedibus rectorum in choro [precentors], xviij*d.*

1469. Pro reparatione de la batylment super stallos in choro, vj*d.*

1477. Pro reparatione organorum in pulpito, iij*s.* iiij*d.*

1471. Sol' pro labore xvi septiman' circa novum baptisterium, li*s.*

Pro patibulo [crucifix] stanti in summitate ejusdem baptisterii, v*s.*

Pro ij bigat' straminis empt' pro lectis puerorum, iij*s.* iiij*d.*

Pro scriptura iij tabularum stantium super altaria in capellâ cum nominibus et cognominibus benefactorum tàm vivorum tàm mortuorum collegii, unà cum viiij*d.* solut' pro lynyng eorundem, et vj*d.* solut' pro i pelle et dim' de veleme empt' pro eisdem, ij*s.* ij*d.*

1474. Pro i lathomo [stonemason] per vi septimanas circa novam constructionem gradûs ascensionis ad pulpitum [rood-loft].

1550. Two umbrellas of red velvet, with golden summits for the high altar, and a vestment of the same, 8:0:0

1551. iiij^{or} laborantibus per iij dies circa altaria demolienda, ij*s.*

1570. Pro compositione novorum organorum in medio chori, vi*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*

Janitori pro compositione cathedre pro organista in choro, xviij*d.*

Pro vernisthynge eadem organa, xvij*s.*

Pro vj novis pulvillis [cushions], xviij*s.*

Pro reparandis pulvinaribus [cushions], viij*d.*

1572. Sol. Livinio pictori jungenti x præcepta, x*s.*

INTERIOR OF WINCHESTER COLLEGE CHAPEL.

Laboranti circa pulpitum et solarium [gallery] dict' roodlofte.

1632. For 2lb of tinne glass, used in constructing the organ, 0:7:0.

1665. Pro instrumento musico vocat' les harpsican in usum capellæ, 4:9:6; pro portatione ejusdem à Londino, 0:10:0.

1681. The repairs of the chapel, and refitting and price of organs [which were removed to their present positions], were made at a cost of £1547:17:9.

1692. Pro sambucâ [sackbut] in usum choristarum, 2:10:0.

Ninety-three feet in length, thirty feet in breadth, and fifty-seven feet in height within, the chapel is approached through a low ambulatory under the refectory, where, in former days, the scholars said their private prayers before "second peal", and serving as a passage into the cloïsters and cemetery, from which in "going circum"[1] the society returned, probably, through the door in the north alley, now closed, and across the ante-chapel, through the door under Uvedale's arms. In it the citizens of Winchester were permitted to attend the services of the chapel. Upon our entrance, how solemn and imposing is the air of grandeur which pervades this holy place! the exquisite tintings of the stained windows throw a rich and mellow light over the marble floor and dark wainscot. The vaulted roof is wrought in Irish oak, formed of elliptical ribs, with curious fan tracery in wood, the novel invention of Wykeham, and afterwards imitated in stone by Nicholas de Cloos, in King's College Chapel, at Cambridge.

[1] The daily perambulation of the college by the society, now discontinued.

Choral service is sung in this chapel, twice on Sundays and holy days, on the evenings of Saturdays and vigils, and twice on the founder's commemorations, which occur once in every quarter. The organ was built by the elder Harris, and improved by Green. Among the organists occur the names of Thomas Weelkes, B. Mus., author of "*Madrigals*"; George King, who died May 10th, 1665; John Reading, John Bishop, Kent, Fussell, G. W. Chard, and Dr. Wesley. The eagle was the gift of the college prefects in 1841.

On Fridays, the Litany is said at eleven A.M. On Wednesdays there is only "fellows' chapel".

On Sundays at ten, the school attends at the cathedral to hear the Litany and a sermon, entering at the south door, almost immediately over against Wykeham's chantry, and occupying seats near the altar: large chairs are provided for the prefects of hall and school. On commemoration days the proper Psalms are, CXLIV, CXLV, CXLVI; and the first lesson is that noble chapter, Ecclesiasticus XLIV. The following are the responses and the prayer:—

Priest.—The just shall be had in everlasting remembrance.

Answer.—And they shall fear no evil report.

Priest.—The souls of the just are in the hand of God.

Answer.—And no torment [*of malice,*—New College use] shall touch them.

"O, Eternal God, the life and the resurrection of all them that believe in Thee, always to be praised, as well for the dead as those that be alive; we give Thee most hearty thanks for our founder, William of Wykeham, and all other our benefactors, by whose benefits we are here brought up to godliness and the studies of good

learning; beseeching Thee that we, well using all these Thy blessings to the praise and honour of Thy Holy Name, may at length be brought to the immortal glory of the Resurrection, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

This form is prescribed in the Latin Prayer Book of 1560. The hymn "Benedictus" is always sung on these days.

The services formerly celebrated in the chapel are thus described in the statutes:—

Rubric xxviiij. Every day matins, vespers, and the hours, were to be sung by the fellows, conduct-chaplains, and clerks, with chant and note, according to the use of Sarum: "et inter quartam et quintam pulsationem campanæ aut horologii pulsent ad matutinas."

While living on St. Giles' Hill, the society was directed by the founder, on every Sunday and festival, to attend the parish church of St. John-on-the-Hill, at vespers, compline, mattins, the hours and masses of the day, and bear their part in saying and singing the Divine office. This church is described with his usual accuracy, in a paper by Mr. J. H. Parker, F.S.A., in the volume of the Archæological Institute for 1845, No. IV, p. 13.

In the choir, where all the members were bound to attend, the warden wore a surplice and amice, '*de griseo*'; the sub-warden, fellows, and chaplains, surplices and amices, '*pœnulatas seu furratas*'; the other members, plain surplices. From Easter Eve until All Saints' Day, the scholars and clerks were not to wear their cowls (*caputia*) in the chapel. On

every day, except Good Friday, seven masses were to be sung, according to the use of Sarum. The first, for the guidance of the bishop of the diocese, for the good estate of the king, for the Catholic Church, for the souls of the founder's parents, and all the faithful departed: the second, for the souls of King Edward III, Queen Philippa, Prince Edward, King Richard II and Queen Anne, and the founder; Ralph de Sutton, knt., John de Seureys, knt., and Thomas de Foxle; Andrew Gerveys, John Wodelock, and all other benefactors of the college: the third mass was that of the day. All these masses were sung with note and chant at the high altar. The masses were to be sung by the fellows in order, except when, on great festivals, the warden was the officiating priest. At the end of every quarter, one day of commemoration of the founder was to be observed by the whole society. (Rubric xxix.)

Reverence was strictly enjoined upon all the members:—

> Rubric, § 30. "Item cùm Domum Dei deceat sanctitudo, deceatque ut Cujus in pace factus est locus, sit cum veneratione pacificus Ejus cultus, statuimus, ordinamus, et volumus quòd scholarium omnium, etc., in prædictam capellam sit humilis, modestus, et devotus ingressus pariter et egressus."

The wainscot, set up at the costly sacrifice of stalls and reredos, in the time of warden Nicholas, though rich in itself, being of the Ionic order, is very incongruous, and does not harmonize with the rest of the chapel; the pediment at the end is still more discordant, and plainly shews the wretched style into

which ecclesiastical architecture had become merged during his presidency. The organ should be removed to the blank wall at the west end, once, probably, covered with the representation of the doom; the ancient misereres, now in the ante-chapel, replaced in the choir, which should be fitted up with open benches in the style of the period of the building, giving increased accommodation, and ample room, in case the number of commoners should at any time be enlarged. The unrivalled east window, forty feet in height and twenty-four feet wide, exhibits a symmetry and beauty which no words could describe. Between 1822 and August 1828, the glazing of the windows was restored by Messrs. David Evans of Shrewsbury, and Betton of London. In the east window, the prostrate figure of Jesse forms the root of the genealogical design; on the right is Richard II, addressing St. John and the Lamb; on the left, the founder in prayer to the Blessed Virgin. The other figures represent Edward III adoring the Holy Trinity; the Salutation; William Wynford, the stone-mason; the clerk of the works and treasurer of Wolvesey, Simon Membury; and the carpenter—at their devotions; Samuel, Elijah, Elisha, Nathan, Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, Daniel, Amos, Malachi, David, Ammon, Absalom, Solomon, Rehoboam, Asa, Joram, Jehosaphat, Uzziah, Jotham, Ahaz, Hezekiah, Josiah, Zorobabel, Zachariah, St. Mary, St. Peter, St. John, St. Paul, the Crucifixion, and the Resurrection, restored by Mr. Cave.

The window has been described in a long poem, called *The Crucifixion*, by Bishop Lowth: it was

written as a school imposition, and published without his permission, in a Miscellany called *The Union*, in the year 1729:—

"Supine on earth an awful figure lies,
While softest slumbers seem to seal his eyes;
The hoary sire heaven's guardian care demands,
And at his feet the watchful angel stands.
The form august and large, the mien divine,
Bespeak the founder of Messiah's line.
Lo! from his loins the promised stem ascends,
And high to heaven its sacred boughs extends;
Each limb productive of some hero springs,
And blooms luxuriant with a race of kings.
Th' eternal plant wide spreads its arms around,
And with the mighty BRANCH the mystic top is crowned.

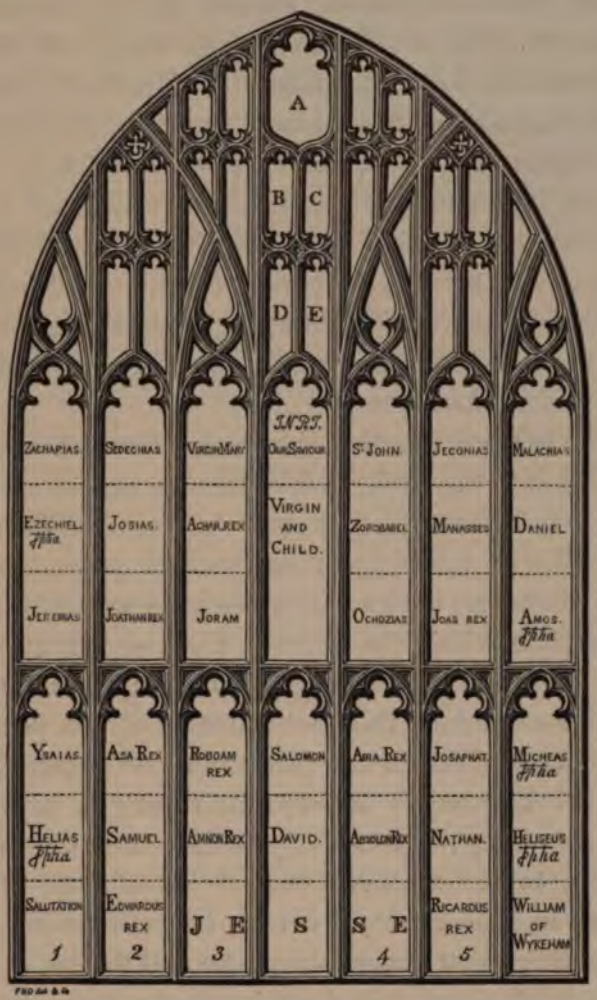
. . . . . .

Thy strokes, great artist, so sublime appear,
They check our pleasure with an awful fear;
While through the mortal line the God you trace,
Author Himself, and Heir of Jesse's race;
In raptures we admire thy bold design,
And as the subject, own the hand divine:
While through thy work the rising day shall stream,
So long shall last thy honour, praise, and name.

. . . . . .

Yet shall the splendours of the enlivened glass
Sink undistinguished in the burning mass;
But oh! till earth, and seas, and heaven decay,
Ne'er may that fair creation fade away;
May winds and storms those beauteous colours spare,
Still may they bloom, as permanent as fair;
All the vain rage of wasting time repel,
And His tribunal see, Whose cross they paint so well."

The window in the north transept of Merton College Chapel, in Oxford, is the counterpart of this. May we attribute the superintendence of its erection to the founder? If not, it is undoubtedly a copy.



The sides of the Holy Table are decorated with two silver candlesticks, double gilt, the gift of Mr. Christopher Eyre, sometime second master. A beautiful and expressive painting of the Annunciation, by Le Moine, was set up by Dr. Burton. In the lights of the windows upon the south side are represented

Isaiah, David, Jeremiah, Daniel, Hosea, Amos, St. Peter, St. Andrew, St. James the Great, St. John, St. James the Less, St. Thomas, St. Martin, St. Ethelwold, St. Edward, St. Leonard, St. Oswald, St. Giles, St. Stephen, St. Anne, and St. Mary Magdalene. In the windows upon the north side are delineated Joel, St. Mary, Haggai, St. Thomas, Zephaniah, St. Swithin, Ezekiel, St. Dunstan, Zachariah, St. Birinus, Obadiah, St. Christopher, St. Matthew, St. Edmund, St. Simon, and St. Jude; St. George, St. Augustine, St. Wulstan, and St. Lawrence.

Mr. Cockerell has ably shown that the ambulatory, opening into the choir by folding doors and two large windows, forms a distinct part of the architectural proportion of the chapel; and that the proportion of three diameters in length is essential to the beauty of the choir within the screen. The visitor is at once aware now of the deficiency of due length and perspective caused by the fatal intrusion of the present screen and tribunes. A parclose is also required to shut off Thurburn's oratory: its history is peculiar and interesting; it was likely to have been the cause of ruin to the southern end of the chapel. This warden in 1455 conveyed certain lands to the college, on condition that masses should be said for his soul's rest. With the oratory for this purpose, he proposed to build a tower. They were begun in 1475, and were completed in 1480, at a cost of £370: 14: 11. Upon the roof are carved the rebusses of benefactors: the thurible for Thurburn; a capital C, with tapers *in saltire*, for Chandler; and three sugar-loaves for Hugh Sugar; a beacon and tun for Beckington:

there are also the arms of Wykeham, Wainflete, and Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel. This little chapel had two windows to the south, one near the belfry door, and the other over the monument of Humphrey and May: in the former was the beautiful glazing which has been removed to the present library; and near the latter, in the corner of the west wall, was a doorway.

Wood has made notes of the arms blazoned in these windows: the subjects which he mentions are these:—"In one light was a bishop in his robes, supported by two bishops, an archbishop with his cross and mitred, with two chaplains praying. It was Wykeham's consecration. In another light, St. Mary, and a student at his devotions. In another, St. Anne teaching St. Mary, with a woman addressing them. In the central light, a picture of God the Father, with Our Saviour in His arms; under them two men before a table. At their mouths two scrolls, whereon is this legend: 'Per mortem Nati Qui mundum vivificasti'; on the other, 'Simus salvati, petimus, quos Tu Ipse creasti'."

The altar cloth of Weeke Church was made out of the vestments given by Thurburn.

At the period of the Reformation, when chantries were abolished, by an excess of bad judgment the northern wall was pierced into two arches divided by a narrow shaft. Symptoms of danger were seen before a century had passed:

> 1671. Sol' M^ro^. Byrd pro reparatione columnæ ad australem situm capellæ sub campanile . . . . . xi*l.*

In 1777, it was found necessary to employ Mr. James Essex, F.S.A. (who died September 14th, 1784, aged sixty-one), a well-known architect of Cambridge, to erect a strong stone support to the tower on the site of a buttress which had been removed. Who can look but with regret upon the doomed tower, one hundred feet in height, intrinsically beautiful, yet so shattered that no one may venture to ring the fine peal of bells that hang silent in its belfry? There were five at the time of the Reformation. How had architecture fallen in less than a hundred years, when men failed to observe that the walls were built upon piles, and the buttresses, unladen with pinnacles, were broadly extended over an unstable soil?

The present head-master gave the beautiful font to this chapel, now used as a baptistery; and the south window was filled with stained glass by the commoners and scholars, as a tribute of gratitude to the Rev. Charles Wordsworth, sometime second master; now warden of Trinity College, Glenalmond.

This well-earned memorial of affection was put up in the year 1848, when the font and eagle were given to the chapel. In the first light is St. Paulinus; and beneath, the administration of Holy Baptism. In the second light, St. Clement; and beneath, a bishop catechising. In the third light, St. Peter; and beneath, a copy of part of Raphael's cartoon, the charge of the adorable Saviour to that Apostle. In the fourth light, St. Cyril; and beneath, the ministration of Confirmation. In the fifth light, St. Augustine; and beneath, the celebration of the Blessed Eucharist. The legend is "Baptizatus catechesi, Pastor, Magister,

per confirmationem ad S. Eucharistiam, et ad omnia cœlestia memores gratosque discipulos ducebat."

Within less than a century from the time present, a copy of the statutes was fixed, according to the founder's order, in the ante-chapel, for the scholars to read in and learn their duties. It was removed, as has been stated at page 180, owing to the boys writing in it. At Eton (rubric xlv), the statutes were required to be left open, to be consulted, in the common library.

Many of the names of the Scholars, former occupants, are carved on the walls of the several chambers. Among them occur:—in First chamber, those of John Phillips, the poet; William Pittis, the biographer of the eminent Dr. Radclyffe; Sir George Beaumont, Bart., a Lord of the Admiralty; Sir Villiers Chernock, Bart.; Philip Bisse, Bishop of Hereford.

In Second chamber, the names of wardens Purnell, Dobson, Bigg, etc.

In Fourth chamber, that of Major Moyle Sherer, author of "Maria of Meissen", a "Life of the Duke of Wellington", etc.

In Sixth chamber, those of Christopher Pitt, the poet; William Whitehead, poet-laureate; James Hampton, the translator of Polybius; Lowth, Bishop of London; Bishop Carew Reynell; Bishop Downes; Sir James Eyre, chief justice; Dr. Joseph Warton; Spence, the author; Bishop Burgess; Samuel Gauntlett, warden of New College; and Lord Saye and Sele.

In Seventh chamber, those of Bishop Butson; Gloucester Ridley, the author; Bishop Huntingford;

Warden Golding; Archdeacon Heathcote; Sir George Rose, P.C., minister at Berlin; Sydney Smyth; Sir George Beaumont; Dean Buckland; Bishop Shirley; the poet Bowles; Bishop Lipscombe; Bishop Shuttleworth; Dean Lear; and several distinguished prizemen at Oxford.

Seventh chamber, with the adjoining passage, was the ancient school wherein Waynflete taught, and was called by the founder, "*Magna illa domus*": the stone "books" in the embayed windows still remain; it could accommodate scarcely more than ninety boys.

In one corner of seventh chamber, on the western wall, is a red right hand. The boyish tradition was, that it was a memorial of times long gone by; when two scholars, brothers, slept there, over whom a savage prefect exercised a cruel severity, until one night the elder brother, goaded to madness, determined upon the death of the oppressor, and, armed with a dagger, struck it thrice, strong and fierce, into the unconscious sleeper's breast; a cry was made,

and as the faggot threw a lurid light upon the bed, the agonized murderer beheld the livid features of his own dead brother, who had been compelled to change his sleeping place with his oppressor. So ran the legend. The memorial was probably the badge of some baronet, a former scholar: there it is now, a blood-red hand.

Christopher Johnson thus describes the room, and the routine of study, at the period of the Reformation:—

Quatuor iliceis fulcris schola nostra quiescit:
Lux tribus hanc lustrat bipatentibus alma fenestris,
In quibus octodecim Præfectis structa supernè,
Ut benè præsideant aliis, subsellia dantur.
Hæc Australis habet paries: Borealis apertam
Totius mundi tabulam; qui tendit ad ortum
Ostendit, fieri quæ, Quintiliane, requiris;
Murus ad occasum capit hoc insigne decorum,
"Aut disce, aut discede, manet sors tertia cædi."
Intueare, precor, paulò submissiùs; ecce!
Erigitur[1] rostrum, quo declamare solemus.
. . . . . .
Nec schola nostra focum complectitur, attamen omnes
Phœbeis radiis, halituque calescimus oris.

There were four classes,—the sixth, fifth, fourth, and second-fourth. The course of studies is thus given:—

Officium proprium sibi Lucifer omnis habebit,
Si lux solis adest, et templum concio sacrat,
Scribe notas, scriptasque tuo committe libello;
Te jubet Aonias revereri Luna sorores.
Si sis in sextâ vel quintâ classe locatus,
Bilbilitanus olor festiva epigrammata cantat;
Atque Robinsoni, si sis orator, in horto
Rhetorices varios fas est decerpere flores;

[1] Hence the modern phrase of "pulpiteers".

Prædiaque exspectant Ciceronis Tuscula quintam.
Tullius officium quartæ præscripsit, et illam
Edocuit Naso doctis Annalibus annum.
Tristibus ast Elegis lugeret quarta-secunda,
Ni citò colloquium dederit dilectus Erasmus.
Mercurius libros quos luna requiret eosdem,
Et solet Æneæ profugi renovare dolores,
Atque alternatim tua, Marce, volumina volvit.

Tuesdays and Thursdays, if fine, were holidays; the hour for coming "off hills" was, as at present, nine o'clock. The warden called names "at gates", the prefects stood on his right hand, the inferiors and juniors on his left side; and each answered in turn, "adsum". After dinner in hall, they went again "on hills", and returned at three. In winter-time there was a fire allowed:

Carbones igitur, si missa pecunia, tradat
Aulæ Præfectus, ni sit carbone notandus.

In summer-time they went into meads. Friday was the day for the infliction of flogging incurred during the week:

Mæonius vates hodiè dabit omnia sextæ;
Audiet at lyricum modulantem quinta poetam;
At Metamorphosi mutatur quarta novatâ,
Cultus et in scenam venit ipse Terentius,...
Et quintæ sermo vel epistola docta legetur,
Carmina nec Megarus recitabit docta Theognis.

On Saturday:

Verbula divini Græcè repetenda Novelli
Classibus a primis; aliter discenda Latinè.
Musæus tandem Musæum visere gaudet;
Hesiodus sequitur, comitatus et ille Marone,
Qui sextæ quintæque solent benedicere classi;
Tristibus exonerat Naso præcordia quartæ.

There were twelve prefects (as we say now in

"full power"), who had the sole privilege of frequenting the cloisters: one was a prefect of cloisters, who, with the prefect of school, performed the duties of ostiarius, attending to all comers at the doors. In election week the cloisters were closed. There were two prefects of chapel.

The college prefects likewise act as tutors to the juniors, according to the spirit of this rubric:

> Consanguineis verò nostris, grammaticè intendentibus, unum de scholaribus provectioribus et discretioribus, ad iis superintendendum et instruendum eosdem in grammaticâ sub magistro informatore, per custodem et magistrum informatorem volumus assignari.—Rubr. ii.

It was not until 1687 that the present ample school was finished; and yet a large number of commoners partook of the instruction given to the scholars. The statistics are curious:—

A.D. 1668 . . . 31	A.D. 1740 . . . 36	A.D. 1804 . . . 128
„ 1678 . . . 47	„ 1750 . . . 10	„ 1810 . . . 118
„ 1688 . . . 69	„ 1760 . . . 54	„ 1820 . . . 135
„ 1698 . . . 40	„ 1769 . . . 85	„ 1830 . . . 134
„ 1709 . . . 51	„ 1780 . . . 29	„ 1840 . . . 117
„ 1720 . . . 22	„ 1796 . . . 74	„ 1850 . . . 85
„ 1730 . . . 87		

The number of prefects has varied in proportion to the numbers of the inferiors and juniors. The form of admission is the same as in the case of the twelve seniors in college: "Esto plenâ potestate præfectus". It was customary on their leaving, for the headmaster to present them with Bishop Lloyd's edition of the Greek Testament, with a set form of commendation prefixed.

In September 1683, the first stone of the present school-room was laid; the building was not completed

until June 11th, 1687, at a cost of £2599 : 18 : 9; of which sum, the munificent warden Nicholas contributed £1477 : 11 : 9. Ninety feet in length, and thirty-six feet in breadth, it is the most noble structure of the kind in the kingdom, and is a favourable example of the prevalent style of architecture; its high pitched roof, broad projecting eaves, pedimented central front, stone coigns, and ornamented windows, giving it an appearance of substantial decoration, which was designed to outlast the flimsy structures of more recent times.

The principal benefactors between 1683 and 1687, were—

Bishop George Morley, 10*l.* and 40 oaks	£80	0	0
Bishop Francis Turner	20	0	0
William Pierpoint, Earl of Kingston	100	0	0
Charles Pawlett, Earl of Wilts	50	0	0
Wriothesley Baptist Noel, Viscount Campden (only son of Lord Gainsborough)	50	0	0
Sir John Nicholas, K.B.	3	4	6
Dr. Beeston	50	0	0
Dr. Richard Traffles	50	0	0
W. Musgrave, Sec. R.S.	2	3	0
Rob. Woodward, Chancellor of Sarum	20	0	0
Sir Edward Law, knt.	20	0	0
Edward Masters, Chancellor of Exeter	10	0	0
Robert Sharrock, Canon of Winton	10	0	0
Stephen Penton, Principal of Hert Hall	5	7	6
Ambrose Phillips, sergeant at law	20	0	0
Dr. Bouchier, Reg. Prof. of Law	5	7	6
John Franklyn, Master in Chancery	10	15	0
Dr. Harris	100	0	0
Seth Ward	20	0	0
Warden Nicholas	1477	11	9
Summa totius operis	2599	18	9

Over the entrance-doorway, facing north, is a fine bronze statue of the founder, which has, by a miserable taste, been gilded and painted. It bears this inscription:—"M. S. Gulielmi de Wickham, Episcopi Wintoniensis, Collegii hujus Fundatoris, statuam hanc è metallo conflandam, atque hèic sumptu suo ponendam, curavit, ex conjuge affinis suâ, Caius Gabriel Cibberus, statuarius regius, M.DC.LXXXII."

Caius Gabriel, a native of Holstein, came over to England during the usurpation, and was the sculptor of the figures of Raging and Melancholy Madness, over the gates of old Bethlehem Hospital, and the bassi-relievi on the pedestal of the "Monument" of London. In the latter part of his life he decorated and improved Chatsworth, the seat of the Dukes of Devonshire.

"About 1687, I (says Colley Cibber, in the *Apology for his Life*), was taken from school to stand at the election of children into Winchester College. My being, by my mother's side, a descendant of William of Wickham the founder, my father (Caius Gabriel Cibber), who knew little how the world was to be dealt with, imagined my having that advantage would be security enough for my success, and so sent me simply down thither without the least favourable recommendation or interest, but that of my naked merit, and a pompous pedigree in my pocket. Had he tacked a direction to my back, and sent me by the carrier to the mayor of the town, to be chosen member of parliament there, I might have had just as much chance to have succeeded in the one as in the other. But I must not omit in this place to let you

know, that the experience which my father then bought at my cost, taught him some years after to take a more judicious care of my younger brother, Lewis Cibber, whom, with a present of a statue of the founder of his own making, he recommended to the same college. The statue now stands, I think, over the school door there, and was so well executed, that it seemed to speak for its kinsman. It was no sooner set up than the door of preferment was opened to him."

Upon the cornice are shields blazoned with the bearings of the chief contributors to the funds for its election. Over the fire-place is the coat of Charles Paulet, Lord Wilts; over the second-master's seat, that of W. B. Noel, Viscount Campeden; over the head-master's chair, that of Pierpoint, Earl of Kingston; over "Aut disce", etc., the arms of warden Nicholas, and Dr. Harris; over the N.W. master's chair, those of Bishop Morley; over the N.E. master's seat, those of Bishop Turner; over the entrance-door, those of Bishop Ken; and over "Tabula Legum", etc., those of warden Beeston.

Wainscotting covers the walls as high as the sill of the deeply embayed windows. Fronting the entrance is a tall wooden book-case, once filled; to the right is a tier of seats, occupied at commoners' speaking by the warden, sub-warden, and head-master, ordinarily by the latter, flanked by two Wykehamical rods; on the left is the chair of the second-master; on the north side of the school, facing these seats, are the chairs of the lower masters. Against the east and west walls are built up three tiers of fixed seats,

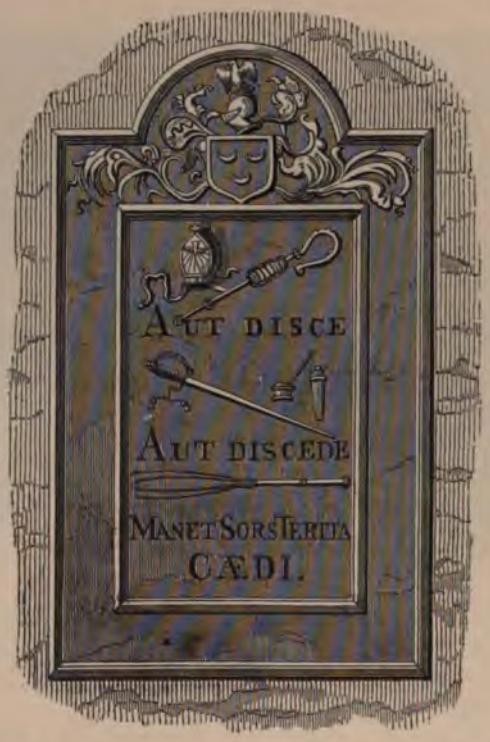
gradually rising one above the other, and extending along the whole breadth of the room; upon these the forms sit when "up at books". Along the room are set four parallel ranges of oak benches, intersected north and south by a central passage: upon them are placed the boxes or scobs (box spelt backwards), twenty-five inches long, twelve inches deep, and eighteen inches in width; the upper lid being raised as a shelter; a second cover serves the purpose of a desk; below it are kept books and implements for writing.

On whole school-days, morning school lasts from 7 till 8 A.M.; middle school from 9 until noon; evening school begins at 2, and ends at 6.

Pepys visited school on August 1st, 1683; he mentions only his dinner on the occasion. The gossiping sensual diarist was a poor creature.

T. Morell, an old Etonian, one day entered school while the boys were at their tasks; as he moved away, after a long chat, one of the juniors whispered to another, "What a fine old Grecian!" The doctor briskly confronted him, adding, "I am a Grecian, my little friend! did you never see my head before my Thesaurus?" Two prefects overheard the observation, and guessing the name of their visitor, conducted him over college with marked courtesy.

On the west wall, upon a large tablet, are painted a mitre and crozier, according to Johnson's interpre-



tation, the rewards of clerical learning; a pen and inkhorn, and a sword, the ensigns of the civil and

military professions—or the one to sign, the other to enforce expulsion; and a Winton rod, long and ample, the dullard's quickener. Beneath each symbol is its apt legend: "Aut disce, Aut discede, Manet sors tertia, cædi." Underneath is the flogging-place.

On the east wall is a corresponding tablet,—a revised copy set up by Bishop Huntingford.

TABULA LEGUM PÆDAGOGICARUM.

In templo.—Deus colitor. Preces cum *pio* [devoto in the ancient and original version] animi affectu peraguntor. Oculi ne vagantor. Silentium esto. Nihil profanum legitor.

In scholâ.—Diligentiâ quisque utitor. Submissè loquitor secum. Clarè ad præceptorem. Nemini molestus esto. Orthographicè scribito. Arma scholastica in promptu semper habeto.

In aulâ.—Qui mensas [mensam orig.] consecrat clarè pronunciato. Cæteri respondento. Recti *interim* [in the original draught omitted] omnes stanto. Recitationes intelligenter et aptè distinguuntor. Ad mensas [quies esto orig.] sedentibus omnia decora sunto.

In atrio.—Ne quis fenestras saxis pilisve petito. Ædificium neve inscribendo neve insculpendo deformato. Neve operto capite neve sine socio coram magistro incedito [omitted in the original].

In cubiculis.—Munda omnia sunto. Vespere studetor. *Noctu quies esto* [omitted in original; instead of these injunctions occurs this law: Noctu dormitor. Interdiù studetor. Solum cubiculorum verritor. Sternuntor lectuli. Per fenestras nemo in atrium prospicito. Contrà qui faxit, piaculum esto].

In oppido, ad montem.—Sociati omnes incedunto. Modestiam præ se ferunto. Magistris ac obviis honestioribus [genua flectuntor, in original] capita aperiuntor, Vultus, gestus, incessus componuntor. Intra terminos apud montem præscriptos quisque se contineto [omitted in original].

In omni loco et tempore.—Qui plebeius est, præfectis obtemperato. Qui præfectus est legitimè imperato. *Is ordo vitio careto: cæteris specimèn esto* [omitted in original]. *Uterque à pravis omnibus verbisque factisque* [mendaciis, ostentationibus, jurgiis, pugnis, et furtis, in orig.] abstineto. [Togam cæterasque vestes, nec dissuito, nec lacerato. Patrium sermonem fugito, latinum exerceto, in orig.] Hæc aut his similia *qui contrà faxit* [omitted in original], si quandò deferantur, judicia damus. *Feriis exactis nemo domi impunè moratur. Extra collegium absque venià exeuntes tertiâ vice expellimus* [omitted in original].

That fine old school-room, how vividly is it before us! the hurrying junior clearing away the "impedimenta" of his master's hasty toilette: sly warmings of chilly hands at the stove, stealthily obtained behind the privileged crowd of magnates: lazy dullards, pre-eminent in field or meads, tardily importuning some fagging classicus to inform them of the day's lesson or task: bewildered rod-makers in an agony watching some stout junior fencing with the twigs, lest some desperate longe should destroy their labours: quip, and jest, and joke abound, leaping over forms, chasings down school, the industrious crouching in some less open corner, conning the well-read book, until the watcher comes running with his "hiss", and proclaims the approaching master;—then a rush, running and stamping of feet, before bible-clerk and ostiarius plying their wands of office—a hush, and all is order before the cap and gown enter at the door. Once more we see Old Commoners' table, that noisy resort of overgrown juniors and fags on malicious errands; the scobs, that common ground of scholar and commoner, where many a life-long friendship has begun;

the type of unselfish hospitality: and the "tacenda quidem", the loud summons of bible-clerk and ostiarius to adduce the criminal; topings, but not at the streams of Helicon: little feastings, not of the Barmecide: merriment, attracting the shrewd looks of the ostiarius, or the ominous rebuke of his coadjutor. We see it, with the bright happy sunshine streaming in through the southern windows, so reproachfully and temptingly, that at last the door opens very softly under some bold hand, and the truant pitches his wicket, or, more venturesome far, plies the hand-bat until the tell-tale ball provokingly touches the grating of the window behind the master's seat, and betrays him. There it is, with its dark wainscot, carved and scarred with names: the fatal "nail",[1] worse than pillory; its curtains varying with the taste of every year, green or blue or red: now with the long line of "pulpiteers": or "cloisters" panting in the sultry afternoons of summer, longing listlessly for the welcome interval of "beavers" to have a stroll down College-street, or beneath the shade towards Black-bridge: or better still, for the remedy,[2] or holiday and leave-out, announced by the gold ring with its apt motto "commendat rarior usus", in place of the former, "potentiam gero feroque", given into the custody of the prefect of hall. We see it now dimly lighted with the sconces, half in dusky shadows, the busy hum of earlier day sobered into whispers, resigned to the studies of seniors only, until the clock has chimed

[1] The middle sconce for candles in the west wall, under which grave offenders are placed.

[2] A quasi-holiday, with a short attendance in school.

three quarters, and down the central alley on either side are ranged the lines of prefects and inferiors; the head-master stands, cap and keys in hand, and with prayer dismissed, the day of toil over, behind around him, swoops the tumultuous rout of hungry boys, scenting afar off the viands of the pleasant hour of six,[1] in the interval before the evening hills of summer, or the winter toy-time.

On the west side of the school-court are the lavatory, the college-prefects' library, the fourth book, and mathematical schools.

Annual Prizes open to the School.

Two gold medals for Latin or English prose or verse alternately.

Two silver medals for a Latin or English speech.[2]

[These are the gift of the sovereign.]

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[1] The words "sines", the boy's allowance of bread for breakfast and supper, and "dispar", his portion of meat at dinner, may be traced to the end of the last century, when it was the custom (there being neither "hatch" nor "roll-call") for the provision for breakfast to be laid out on the hall-table, and the stronger took the lion's share, and left the weaker "sines"; and so again at dinner, the double plate fell to the former, and the "unequal" moiety to the junior.

[2] By the kindness of Edward Hawkins, Esq., keeper of medals in the British Museum, I am enabled to subjoin a description of these gifts previous to the present reign :—

1. Bronze. Wilhelmus de Wykeham, profile. (Yeo fecit.) Reverse, "Principi Juventutis". Minerva presenting a palm branch to a student.

2. (1789, presented to John Glead.)

"Studiis feliciter cœptis".

"Manners makyth man".

On the reverse, "William of Wykeham". (Yeo fecit.) With a profile and crozier.

3. Wilhelmus de Wykeham, profile. (I. Milton fecit.) Reverse, Prince's plume, with two branches of palm beneath. Motto, "Honorem Princeps proponit".

4. Wilhelmus de Wykeham, profile. (Scipio Clint.) Reverse, G. IV R, with the crown above. Same motto.

Books marked with the college arms; given successively by Lord Rivers, the Earl of Aylesbury and the Duke of Buckingham; offered for competition to every division, by Lord Saye and Sele.

A book, for a translation of English poetry into Greek iambics, the gift of Dr. Maltby, Bishop of Durham.

A prize for mathematics, the gift of P. B. Duncan, Esq., M.A.

A prize of thirty guineas, to be awarded in books, given by Sir William Heathcote in 1832; since 1846 has been suspended.

Scholarships and Exhibitions.

The Goddard and Pitt Scholarship, founded 1846, in grateful remembrance of the services of Dr. Goddard, aided by contributions from the Pitt fund.

Winton College exhibitions, each of the value of 50*l.*, tenable for four years, to be given to superannuate scholars.

Fox and Burton exhibitions, each of the value of 30*l.* a-year, tenable for four years.

Sir Villiers Chernocke's exhibitions, of 25*l.* a-year, tenable for four years.

Archdeacon Cobden's exhibition at Trinity College, Oxford, of 50*l.* a-year, is included in the Winton College exhibitions.

The school-time is divided into "common time",

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5. Profile with William IV R, underneath. Same motto round the head. (Clint.) Reverse, the tomb, "Etiam sepulti vivit fama Wykehami." Exurg., "Obit. xxvii Sept. A.D. 1404."

In the additional MS. 8156, is a drawing of a large badge, with the profile of Wykeham; the motto, "Fama perennis erit", and the date, "1324".

The present medal bears the profile of Her most gracious Majesty: on the reverse is Wykeham's tomb, with the exurg. "Etiam sepulti fama vivit Wiccami"; on the rim is the name of the medallist, with the date.

the short-half year, and the part of the long-half[1] previous to Easter; "Easter time", the portion of the long half extending from Easter Day until Whit-Sunday, distinguished by the composition of lyrics, "the commoner speaking" the speeches of the school, and of the select speakers; and the competition for the medals and prizes; and "cloister time," the remaining portion of the long half, so called from the old custom of assembling in cloisters. During it, the "toy-time", or period from seven until the prayers at half-past eight, occupied in learning lessons for the morrow, spent at the "toys" or bureaux, is abridged, owing to the boys going to evening hills.[2] At toy-time also an epigram of four lines, called a vulgus, is composed by the boys in the lower school, the seniors composing a "varying" while up at books in cloister time. During that period also the prefects and senior part of the fifth assemble at books in "pulpiteers" together. "Cloisters" is the term for the general assembly of the middle and junior parts of the fifth class.

John Fromond, of Sparsholt, steward of the founder, bequeathed money to erect a chantry in the midst of the cloister-garth: it is called, June 20th, 1446,

[1] In the last weeks of the "long half", the boys below senior part of the fifth are employed in saying, "standing up", long repetitions learned previously, in addition to their routine work; the amount may be extended to any length at individual pleasure; success in this exercise is estimated highly. "Gatherings", that is, criticisms upon the Greek plays, are also demanded weekly, during a part of the year, from the upper parts of the school.

[2] Leave-out in summer, from half-past six to eight, within bounds under St. Catherine's Hill, whither the school proceeds and returns in procession, under the charge of the prefect of hall.

"capella infra claustrum capellæ". William Clyffe, the first chaplain, was buried in the South Alley, in May 1433. At the period of the Reformation the chantry, with its daily mass for the dead, was suppressed. It is thirty-six feet in length and eighteen feet in breadth.

A modern floor detracts from the effect of its ancient proportions, being raised several feet above the original pavement. The roof is richly groined, and springs from responds; upon the bosses are carved shields, charged with the arms of Henry VI and John of Gaunt, the Cardinals Beaufort and Stratford, and Bishop Beckington.

The bearings of Fromond, *azure*, a chevron, *or*,

between three fleurs-de-lys, *argent*, appear on the mouldings of the entrance doorway. A portion of the beautiful reredos and the benatura at the entrance still remain. The five windows which light the chantry[1] were once filled with storied panes; the stained glass in the east window was brought hither from Thurburn's oratory.[2] By will, A.D. 1420, John Fromond bequeathed ten marks, to be paid yearly out of his manor of Allington, to maintain for ever a daily mass for the repose of his soul, the soul of his wife, and for the faithful departed: the chaplain was likewise to bear his part in the stated service of the chapel. The small apartment overhead is ceiled with oak, the rafters resting on corbels, carved into the likeness of angels. It was, probably, the vestry of the chantry,

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[1] By 27 Hen. VIII, c. xlii, § 1, the two St. Mary Winton Colleges, as well as the sister colleges of Eton and King's, and the colleges of Oxford, and Cambridge, were exempted from paying first fruits or tithes. (*Statutes*, vol. iv, P. 1, p. 599; Lond. 1817.) By sect. 5, the warden of Winchester and the provost of Eton were to be specially sworn at their institution "in their collegiate church yearly to keep two masses, to be there solemnly sung,—whereof one shall be of the Holy Trinity, the eighth day of May; and the other of the Holy Ghost, the eighth day of October then next ensuing,"—for the preservation of the king, Queen Anne, and the Princess Elizabeth; and after the king's death, yearly two anniversaries on the same days, viz., "a dirge over night, and requiem in the next morrow, in as devout form and manner", as the obit of his father Henry VII was kept, by whom a special proviso was made in favour of the two St. Mary Winton colleges, in respect of tithes and subsidies, anno 4 Hen. VII, c. 6, whereby "letters patent made to abbots, priors, and others, for gathering and paying dismes or subsidies", were annulled. —*Statutes of the Realm*, vol. ii, p. 532; Lond. 1816.

[2] It is composed of fragments skilfully put together: a portrait of the founder, the angel Gabriel, St. Katharine, St. Apollonia, St. Denys, St. Margaret, St. Ursula, St. Agnes, St. Elizabeth, St. Barbara, St. Cecilia, St. Mary Magdalene, St. Helena, St. Anne, the Madonna, and the Holy Trinity.

and within eight years after its erection was converted into a library.

> 1457. Emendanti diversos defectus in superiori domo capellæ Johīs Fromond ordinatâ pro librariâ, *vs.*

It was afterwards used as a granary.

> 1570. Pro componendo le Gyn [windlass], in novo granario super capellam Fromond, iiij*s.*
>
> Pro novo fune pro grano sublevando in solarium [upper chamber] prædictum, ij*s.* vi*d.*

In Henry VIII's time the chantry was converted into a library, and improved, subsequently, by Dr. Pinke, in 1629, and by the college in 1740.

A few books are yet preserved bearing the title "ex dono Fundatoris". Fromond and his wife were interred within the chantry.

John Fromond added spacious lodgings to the west end of the north side of the first court; he bequeathed liveries or gowns annually to the choristers, and his wife Maud gave two cups to the college.

> i Ciphus harnesiatus cum argento deaurato, vocatus note, cum coopere de argento deaurato, et scribitur in eodem;
>
> > He shall have Crystes blessyng to hys Dele,
> > Whoso of me drynker wele.

A curious specimen of the industry of the French prisoners of war, when in the king's house, is preserved here,—a model of a man-of-war of considerable size.

We now give a very curious catalogue of the books bought, either in the founder's life, or, probably, shortly after his death, with his money, certainly before A.D. 1474:—

i Ordinale emptum a° regni Ric. II^di xviii (a° 1395) pret., xv*s.*
ii Alia antiqua, xx*s.*
i Magnum Antiphonarium, x*li.*
iij Portiphoria antiqua, xx*s.*
i Legenda Magna cum clapsulis de cupro deaurato, x*li.*
iij Alia Legendæ antiquæ, xx*s.*
i Collectarium cum clapsulis argenteis, xxvi*s.* viij*d.*
i Graduale, xxx*s.*
i Manuale Magnum et Novum, xxx*s.*
i Manuale aliud parvum, xvi*s.* viij*d.*
iiij Processionalia, xxvj*s.* viij*d.*; xiij*s.* viij*d.*; xxiii*s.*; viiij*li.*
Item: aliud Processionale antiquum, vj*s.* viiij*d.*
ij Gradualia magna, viij*li.*
iiij Alia Gradalia, xi*l.* vj*s.* viij*d.*
ij Alia Gradalia, cvj*s.* viij*d.*
iiij Antiqua Gradalia, xiij*s.* iiij*d.*
i Epulare, xx*s.*
i Missale empt. cum clapsulis de cupro deaurato empt. a° regni Hen. IV^ti xijmo, a° 1411, xl*s.*
iij Alia Missalia antiqua, xxvj*s.* viij*d.*
Doctor de Lyrâ empt. a° regni Hen. V^to 4to, a° 1415, ix*li.* vj*s.* viij*d.*
Liber vocatus Auriola Biblie, xxx*s.*
Libellus quidam de significatione quarundam dictionum Bibblie, vj*s.* viij*d.*
Liber Sententiarum empt. a° regni Hen. V° 1°, xxx*s.*
Dialogus Augustini et Bernardi de præcepto et dispensatione, et de vitâ S^ti Edwardi regis et confessoris, cum vitâ S^ti Hugonis, xiij*s.* iiij*d.*
Soliloquium Augustini, et de immortalitate animæ, et de Sanctâ Virginitate et retractatione ejusdem de Genesi et de honestâ vitâ, x*s.*
Arnoldus de vj verbis D^ni in Monte, x*s.*
Omelie Gregorii super Curam pastoralem, xxx*s.*
.. .. super Ezechiel cum Biblie versificatâ, x*s.*
Moralia Gregorii empta a° regni Hen. V^to 1°, A° 1412, lxvj*s.* viij*d.*

Speculum Vincentis, de principum institutione et puerorum conditione et de pœnitentia et modo predicandi, et quibusdam sermonibus, xx*s*.

Stimulus Amoris, cum expositione et de consolatione Peccatorum, aliàs Belial, et quibusdam sermonibus angelicis de Revelationibus factis S^{ti} Brigetæ, xxx*s*.

Liber continens Alexandrum de informatione parvulorum, tractatum de naturis lapidum, cum quibusdam versibus Blesensis de commendatione vini et cerevisie, et tractatum de Purgatorio Patrum, vj*s*. viij*d*.

Liber continens Hugonem de S. Victore de Sacramentis cum tractatu de naturis Bestiarum et Cronicis Merlini.

Liber continens Innocentium de miseriâ condicionis humanæ cum Numerali M^{ri} Willelmi de Monte, et Cronicis Merlini de Bello Trojano, Itinerarium clerici Gyraldi Cambrensis, tractatum de laudabilibus Britanniæ et Wallie, Tractatum de penis Pilati et Judæ Iscariotis, cum tractatu quodam de laude Origenis, xiij*s*. iiii*d*.

Isidorius Ethymologisarius cum ij tractatis Grammaticalibus, iii*s*. iiij*d*.

Antiphonarium, pret. lx*l*. x*s*.

vi Alia Antiphonaria, lv*l*. v*s*.

i Portiforium notatum cum clapsulis argenteis, x*l*.

.. Aliud antiquum, iiij*l*.

.. Aliud, xxx*s*.

ij Antiqua Legenda, iiij*li*.

Liber de cantu organico, vj*s*. viij*d*.

i Pontificale cum clapsulis argenteis cum cooperculo de nigro serico et rubro, xl*s*.

Missale pulcrum et magnum cum clapsulis de argento deaurato, xx*l*.

Aliud Missale pulcrum cum clapsulis de argento, x*l*.

Aliud Missale parvum cum clapsulis de argento et registro deaurato, c*s*.

Aliud Missale cum registro, x *marc*.

Florarium Bartholomei, xxx*s*.

Vita S. Thomæ Martyris, xx*s*.

Rationale Divinorum, et Legenda Sanctorum, c*s*.
Liber Penitentialis, vocat. Pars Oculi, x*s*.
Polycronicon Will. Cestren̄. xl*s*.
Liber in quo continentur Taxationes omnium Ecclesiarum in singulis Dieces. per tot. Angliam, x*s*.
Liber continens Constitutiones Provinciales Synodales, x*s*.
Cum parte inedità Mag^ri Histor. vi*s*. viij*d*.
Priscian in Majore Hugincio [a bishop of Ferrara, who wrote the first gloss on the decretals, A° 1212], xxx*s*.
Liber Catholicon, c*s*.
Alius liber Catholicon, iiij*l*.
Summa Confessorum, xl*s*.
Summa Raymundi Canonistæ, xiij*s*. iiij*d*.
Summa Goffredi Canonistæ, xiij*s*. iiij*d*.
Innocentius super Decretalia, xiij*s*. iiij*d*.
Liber decretalium antiquus, x*s*.
Casuarium Bernardi super Decreta et Decretalia, xx*s*.
Simon Gratianus super Decreta cum tractatu Valerini de auctoritatibus Bibliæ, cum cotationibus V. et N. Testamenti et juris canonici, x*s*.
Parisiensis per totum annum, cum aliis diversis contentis, xxx*s*.
Bonaventura de vita et passione Christi, xiij*s*. iiij*d*.
Isidorus de Summo Bono, cum aliis, xiij*s*. iiij*d*.
Miracula B. Virginis, cum aliis, x*s*.
Januensis per totum annum, xxvi*s*. iiij*d*.
Januensis super opere quadragesimali, xx*s*.
Fasciculus Morum, vi*s*. viij*d*.
Sermones Dominicales, iij*s*. iiij*d*.
Liber continens diversas materias morales et Liber vocatus Binnell, vi*s*. iiij*d*.
Liber Sermonum, x*s*.
Repertorium bonum continens Tractatus super Biblia, xx*s*.
ii Portiphorium, viij *lib*.
i Portiphorium magnum, xx *lib*.
i Hymnale, xx*s*.
Portiforium cum clapsulis de laton deauratis

Graduale parvum, xxx*s*.
Processionale, xx*s*.
Gradale, liij*s*. iiij*d*.
Missale cum clapsulis et registro de argento, x *marc*.
Missale, x *lib*.
Missale, x *marc*.
Biblia, iiij *marc*.
Biblia, xl*s*.
Postilla super Apochalypsin, x*s*.
Questiones Nottinghamienses super Evangelia, x*s*.
Repyngton super Evangelia, xl*s*.
Otho Parisiensis super Evangelia, xxx*s*.
Chrysostomus, xx*s*.
Actonus, xx*s*.
Holcotus de lectura Libri Sapientiæ, xxx*s*.
Gorra de Luce Evangelii, xxx*s*.
Bonaventura super Librum Sententiarum, x*s*.
Medulla Historiarum, xxx*s*.
Spicilegium Historiale, iiij *marc*.
Psalterium glossatum, xiij*s*. iiij*d*.
Petrus Præmonstratensis super Psalterium [à Luthrâ, a Præmonstratensian], xxx*s*.
Augustinus de doctrinâ Christianâ, x*s*.
Augustinus super Psalterium, x*s*.
Gregorii moralia, xx*s*.
Gregorii moralia, cum certissimis Cronicis Regum Angliæ et cum Moralisationibus volucrum et bestiarum, vocatis Bestiariorum, xx*s*.
Compendium Morale, xl*s*.; cum tractatu Grammaticali qui intitulatur Adamas.
Sermones Fratris Gilberti et Tractatus de Fide et Virtutibus, x*s*.
Tractatus de ludo Scaccorum, et Willelmus de Sancto Amore, x*s*.
Narrationes de B. Mariâ Virgine et aliis; de Matris S., viciis et virtutibus, et de ludo Scaccorum, xx*s*.
Meditationes Bernardi: Thomas de Aquino de perfectione religiosorum et de vitiis et virtutibus, xiij*s*. iiij*d*.

Liber de Pœnitentia: Speculum Juniorum: Breviloquium et Sermones de x Præceptis, xxx*s.*

Bromzerd de vitiis et virtutibus, cum cotationibus Juris Civilis et Canonici, xxvi*s.* viij*d.*

Liber de Sacramentalibus, x*s.*

Polycraticon, xxvj*s.*

Liber Decretorum, x *marc.*

Bartholomæus de proprietatibus rerum et Augustinus super Johannem, liij*s.* iiij*d.*

Inventarium Juris Canonici,

Legenda Sanctorum vocata Legenda Aurea,

Bartholomæus in Casibus,

Liber Decretorum et Decretalium,

Liber Decretorum,

Liber Decretalium, xiiij*s.* iiij*d.*

Casuarius Bernardi super Decretalia, vj*s.* viij*d.*

Ostiensis in lecturâ super Decretalia in ij^bus^ partibus [Cardinal Henry de Ligurio], x *lib.*

Doctor super Decretalia, xx*s.*

Liber Sextus cum glossâ ordinatâ et ij alii Doctores, xxx*s.*

Liber Clementinus cum glossâ communi et Tractatus de electione cum institutione, xxx*s.*

Liber de Institutione Clementinâ cum iij Doctoribus, viz., Geff., Guill. et Joh. Andrews, xx*s.*

Speculum judiciale, xl*s.*

Summa Goffredi Canonistæ, vj*s.* viij*d.*

Bartholomæus de Casibus, xxx*s.*

Liber de Suggestionibus et Querelis secundum usum et practicam Curiæ Cantuarensis, cum aliis notabilibus, ij*s.* viij*d.*

Pupilla Oculi, xiij*s.* iiij*d.*

Pars Oculi, iij*s.* iiij*d.*

Summa Confessorum, cum tabulâ de Consecratione, xx*s.*

Codex juris Civilis, xx*s.*

FF. [Pandectæ or Digest] inforciatum, x*s.*

FF. novum, x*s.*

FF. cast' super c. [codicem] et FF. vet' inforciat' et nov', x*s.*

Liber Prisciani in majori, vj*s*. viij*d*.
. . . . minori, xx*s*.
Liber qui intitulatur Unus omnium cum Prisciano in minori cum Petro Helega, ij*s*.
Tractatus de accentu et de Dubitatibus quæ sunt in Bibliâ, iij*s*. iiij*d*.
Liber Equivocorum et Magni Doctrinalis, vi*s*. viij*d*.
Complectio de Informatione puerorum, cum aliis præcipuis tractatibus Anglice, xl*s*.
Cestrensis de modo dictandi, iij*s*. iiij*d*.
Diversi tractatus de Sophistura, iij*s*. iiij*d*.
Liber Græcismorum, et Doctrinale glossatum secundum Putanensem et Horiliensem, lx*s*.
Tractatus Grammatice super Dictionibus, vocatum Ferrum, et continens in fine Summa Raymundi
Glossarius super Marcum, x*s*.
Petrus de Tarentino super S. Synaxin cum tabulâ super eandem, xiij*s*. iiij*d*.
Psalterium Glossatum, xxx*s*.
Liber cum historiâ Pastorali Gregorii, iiij*s*. iiij*d*.
Albertanus Causidicus de Dilectione Dei, x*s*.
Revelationes S. Brigettæ cum constitutionibus factis per eandem, liij*s*. iiij*d*.
Pupilla Oculi, xl*s*.
Inventorium Juris Canonici et Constitutiones Legatinæ et Provinciales cum Synodalibus Wintoniensibus, xx*s*.
Ricardus de Posis de Epulis secundum Consuetudinem usitatam Curie Romane, xiij*s*. iiij*d*.
Liber continens Bourn de Disciplinâ Scolarum, cum Speculo S^ti^ Edmundi Montis, B^ti^ Isidorii, tractatu qui vocatur Templum D^ni^, et tractatu M^ri^ Henrici de Hekham super Donatum, cum expositione sequente "Alme Chorus Domini", et aliis notabilibus; vi*s*. viij*d*.
Liber Decretalium, empt' a° 1412, xxxiij*s*. iiij*d*.
Innocentius super Decretales, empt' eodem anno, xiii*s*. iiij*d*.
Liber Papæ, a° 1408, xxxiii*s*. iiij*d*.
Liber continens librum magni Doctrinalis et librum "Si non cruor."

Liber versificatus, cum tractatu Johannis Garland cum hymnaturâ glossatâ, et Virgilio, xx*d.*

1390. Prices of provisions and labour, and miscellaneous expenses:—

Pro factura ii gownarum,[1] ii capuc. et ii tuniceff., ii*s.* viii*d.*

Pro furrurâ dict. gownar., iiij*s.*

Et in v virgat. dimid. panni viridis erga Fest. Pentec., xi*s.*

Et in vj virgat. de panno russet. pro liberaturâ eorundem erga Festum Mich., ix*s.*

Et in iiij virgat. et dimid. de Blanket. empt. pro dupplicandis dict. Liberatis, v*s.* iiij*d.*

Et in factura dict. gownarum sic dupplicat. cum i pari caligarum et manicarum, ii*s.*

Et in vestibus lineis, xxj*d.*; et in vij paribus sotularum, ii*s.* viij*d.*

1398. Prices of provisions, etc.:—

Wheat, a bushel, vj*d.*; Malt, vj*d.* ob. q$_{b}$; Oats, iij*d.* q$_{b}$. [by the quarter, 1469, xx*d.*], 1474, ij*s.* viij*d.*; Wheat, xi*d.* q$_{b}$; New hay, a load, iij*s.* j*d.* ob. [1478, iiij*s.*; 1469, iiij*s.* iiij*d.*]; Old hay, a load, ij*s.* j*d.*; Carriage of hay, a load, j*s.* ob.; 10 hogs, each, ij*s.* ij*d.*; Flitch of bacon, i*s.*

1399. In oleo pro lampade ardente per totum annum, viij*s.*

1400. In cerpis empt. pro aulâ propter adventum Petri de Boxo (Legate) Expens. equitanti ad Dounton pro lanâ ibidem vendendâ, xviij*d.*

1400. In i equo conducto pro Joh. Huett clerico capelle, equitante usque ad Bristoll per iii dies pro suâ citherâ querendâ erga Nativ. Dni., ij*s.* iiij*d.*

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[1] The present gown is of black cloth, with a full sleeve looped up at the elbow, and buttoned at the neck in front. The college waistcoat is of the form worn by clergymen. A band is also worn. The gown of the prefects is marked by a broad facing of velvet, like the proctor's at Oxford. We earnestly hope that the scholars may be permitted to resume the academical square cap and tassel, in place of the inappropriate round hat.

1402. Beachen piles, by the hundred, xiij*s*. iiij*d*.

1404. Mention is made of i par organorum.

1406. In v paribus cultellorum harnesi, cum argento unde iij paria deaurat. ad dand. diversis clericis et generosis faventibus collegio, xi*s*. viij*d*.

1406. Stone slate for covering, v*s*.

1407. Red wine, by the gallon, viij*s*. x*d*.; Laodiceæ episcopo Grecæ ecclesiæ, *il*. i*s*.

1407. In viridibus candelis et ramis arborum emtis erga fest. Nat. S. Joh. Bapt., xiiij*d*.

In expensis Rob. Ticck equitantis usque ins. Vect. per iiij vices pro grenston [newly hewn] ibidem providendo et carpando, etc., iiij*d*., ij*d*.

In expensis vi scolarium deferentium organa de collegio usque ad hospitium d^ni^ epi de Waltham, ix^d^ ob.

1412. Sol. cuidam pictori pro depingendâ celurâ librarie et pro faciendâ Salutatione Angeli ad Mariam, xxxiii*s*.

Sol. Johi Mason emendanti et de novo ponenti pavimentum in aulâ.

1415. In dat. John. Gondray, Armigero d^ni^ epi Wynton deferenti novos rumores ad collegium de ultra mare de ducibus, comitibus, baronibus, militibus et aliis generosis de Franciâ capt. per d^m^ regem nostrum nunc Anglie in quodam bello facto apud Agyncourt in Picardiâ, vj*s*. viiij*d*.

In xij arcubus empt. apud London mense Maii pro d^no^ epo Wynton et familiâ suâ ad dand. inter eosdem tempore venationis in diversis parcis suis, xxii*s*. viij*d*.

In panno lineo empt. pro organis collegii cooperiend. cariand. ad Clere. xx*d*., in dicto panno incerando, xx*d*., in ij baculis fraxineis pro eisdem organis portandis, viii*d*.

1414. Pipa rubri vini, xl*s*.

1417. The college gave a scarlet cape to the warden of New Coll., and a hury or cap apiece to the posers.

Pro pane vino Damasceno et Piris miss. ad domum fratrum Carmel., iiij*s*. v*d*.

1418. Allocat' Bursariis de debito Johis Okebourne solut'

per eosdem ad subsidium cleri existentis ultra mare pro unione ecclesie faciendâ [a mission to heal the western schism], xj*s*. x*d*.

1426. Pro lanâ mundandâ per viij dies ut venditioni melius exponatur, iij*s*. x*d*.

1430. Pro grene-stone pro gradibus pro hostio sub Libraria, viz. x tunne tyrthe empt. in Ins. Vect. ad ij*s*. iiij*d*.—xxiij*s*. iiij*d*.

1433. Pro ij ollis de corio empt. Londini pro generosis, ij*s*.

1444. In Pyfehalm̄ empta pro cerevisiâ conservandâ in tempore yemali, ij*d*.

1448. In reparatione magni dorsorii [hangings] aule, et in i bolte de grene worstede empt. London, vj*s*. iiij*d*.

1458. Pro ij novis gonnis ferr' empt. Lond., utrâque habente iij cameras, vj*s*. viij*d*.

Pro i staffe gonne de Latyn' cum ij cameris, xx*s*. iiij*d*.

Pro xxlb. de gonne powder, xx*s*.

Pro factata le bondis et staplys ponderant' i lb pro magnâ gonnâ.

Sol. laboranti per iiij dies circa camerationem magnæ gonne, ii*s*. viij*d*.

1468. In ij arcubus et xxiiij sagittis empt' pro ii custodibus equitantibus cum d^no^ custode in progressu et aliis negotiis collegii, v*s*. vj*d*.

1468. A bricklayer, per day, iiij*d*. } with commons.
labourer, .. ij*d*. }

Lime, by the quarter, xij*d*. [ii*s*. j*d*., 1471.]

Sand, .. load, vj*d*.

Straw, by the load, xx*d*.

Quarter board and plank board, by the dozen, xx*d*.

6 Penny nails, by the 1000, iiij*s*. ij*d*.

Fee to a doctor of the Court of Arches, vj*s*. viiij*d*.

.. Proctor, iij. iiij*d*.

1471. Carriage of timber from New Forest to the college, iiij*s*.

A stone-cutter, per diem, vi*d*.; his labourer, ij*d*.; with commons, ij*d*.

Carpenter, per diem, ij*d*. and iiij*d*.

Blue slate, per load, vj*s.* ix*d.* Red tiles, per 1000, ij*s.* vj*d.*; laths, per 1000, iij*s.* vj*d*; wheelbarrow, j*s.* 1475. A vowdryn—i ton—of lead, c*s.*

1473. In ii equis trottantibus altero pomeldonne [grey] coloris empt., lx*s.*

1478. Faggotts, by ye thousand, xxvj*s.* viij*d.* [By the hundred, 1545, ii*s.*]

Wax for candles for the chapel, one hundredweight, xliij*s.* iiij*d.*

1482. Expens. custodis et aliorum equitant' ad London et ibidem expectantium xxiij dies.

Et in liberat' ad novam constructionem le vyce [stair-case], xiij*l.* xiij*s.* vj*d.*

1482. Glazier, per diem, iiij*d.*; with commons, at i*s.* ij*d.* per week.

Canneflape, for scholars' and servants' tablecloths, vij*d.*; xxx Plates of glass, each at vij*d.* Tyn, by the lb. ij*d.*

Plaster, per ton weight, vj*s.* viij*d.* 1509. Holland, by the ell, vij*d.* A labourer, by the day, iiij*d.*, and commons, ij*d.*

Lime, per quarter, xij*d.* 10 penny nails, by the 1000, vj*s.* viij*d.*; 6 penny nails, do., iiij*s.* ij*d.*; 5 penny nails, do., ij*s.* iiij*d.*; 3 penny nails, xx*d.*; lathe nails, per c, vij*s.* Tile-pins, per bushel, iij*d.* Plank-board, by the foot, ij*s.* and xxij*d.*

1509. Sol. pro costumagio quatuor molarium lapidum apud Southton, xiij*s.* iiij*d.*

1509. Parchment, a skin, iij*d.* Horseshoes [iron], for forefeet, ij*d.*; for hind-feet, j*d.*

1509. Oats, per quarter, ii*s.* [1531, ij*s.* viij*d.*]

Bran, per quarter, x*d.* [1531, ij*s.*]

Hay, by the load, iiij*s.*, iiij*s.* vi*d.* [1531, iiij*s.*; viij*d.*, 1545.]

Straw, .. xx*d.* [1531, xvj*d.*; xx*d.*, 1545.]

1512. In armis emptis pro iij hominibus mittendis ad Insulam Vectam tempore belli, cum xviij*s.* vij*d.* pro tunicis, lxxiv*s.* vj*d.*; pro 6 faratris sagittarum, xv*s.* iij*d.*

1519. Hempen rope, by the pound, iiij*d.*

1519. A millstone, iiij*d.*

1529. Tile-pins, per quarter, ij*s.* viij*d.*; sand, per load, ix*d.*; lime, by the quarter, xvj*d.*; a sawyer, with commons, per diem, iiij*d.*; bricks, per 1000, v*s.*; hire of a cart and driver, per diem, x*d.*, besides commons, v*d.*; plumber, by the day, iiij*d.*; solderer, do., iij*d.*; quarry of glass, i*d.* 1542. Reyme of paper (regall), v*s.* iii*d.* 1543. Labourer, by the day (with commons), ii*d.*; Purbeck stone, by the ton, v*s.*; glass, for windows, v*d.* 1547. Bell metal, by the lb., iiij*d.* 1560. Glazier, commons and a day's work, viij*d.*; glass, by foot, v*d.*; pewter, by the lb., viij*d.*; load of straw, ij*s.*; iron horse-shoe, ij*d.*; saddle, iij*s.* viij*d.*; carriage from London to Winton, by the cwt., ij*s.*; paving-stone, by the foot, ij*d.*; gutter-stone, do., iiij*d.* 1573. Pro dolio vini clarett. (a butt of 30 gallons), iij*l.*; pro lagenâ vini clarett. (a gallon), ii*s.* 1573. A labourer, cutting wood and making faggots, by the day, iij*d.*; bricklayer, and boy, do., ix*d.*; load of lime, viij*s.* Bricks, per 1000, vj*s.* viij*d.*; tiles, do., vij*s.*; a hatchet and bill-hook, xiij*d.*; a pair of hedging gloves, ix*d.*; load of hay, x*s.*; of straw, ij*s.* vj*d.*; a pair of knyt-hosen, xvj*d.*; a hat, xvj*d.*; horse-shoe, iii*d.*; pair of short boots for a servant, iiij*s.* x*d.*; pair of shoes, do., xvj*d.*; a doublet, do., ij*s.* 1575. Hedging and ditching, by the perch, vj*d.*

1525. Olium pro lampade in choro per lagenam, xv*d.*

1527. Sol. rectori S^{ti} Trinitatis pro decimis pro mancione d^{ni} custodis pro ij primis terminis, vij*s.* [This was the warden's hostel, in Little Trinity Lane, Queenhithe. Blackstone calls the range, Troumper's Inn: it was for the use of the college, when they had business to transact in London.]

Pro vectura de le cloth-sack [carpet-bag] d^{ni} custodis tempore parliamenti regis mense Februarii, a° 25 Hen. VIII.

Between 1403, 1404, the warden and fellows rented a

house, at an annual cost of lviij*s.* iiij*d.*, to receive them on their journies to London.

1531. Plumber, by the day, iiij*d.* [1478, vj*d.*]
Old glass, by the foot, ij*d.* [1482, ij*d.*]
New glass, do., v*d.*
Beans, a quarter, iiij*s.* viiij*d.*

1534. A fat ox, ij*l.* 0*s.* viij*d.*
.. weather, iiij*s.* vj*d.*

1536. Sol. pro impositione plumarum xiiij sagittarum et pro unâ capsulâ pro iisdem, xiij*d.*

1537. 2 remys of paper, 0 : 5 : 2.

1551. In denariis diminutis per edictum regium divulgatum in civitate Wynton ix Julii, iiij*li.* xiij*s.* ix*d.*

1564. For 1200 short boards for the asylum in the time of the plague.

1570. Pro ponderatione et carriagio plumbi ab ecclesiâ cathedrali ad collegium, xvij*d.*

1570. Pro j duoden : quadrarum pro mensâ sociorum Bursariorum tempore auditionis computûs et pro ij^{bus} magnis lagenis de pewter empt' Lond. ad eandem, xiij*s.* vj*d.*
A chayre of wyred worke for the orgayne player in the third chamber, and iiij small desks.

1574. Sol. Ballivo aquarum pro i cygno vocat' a nest byrde, iiij*d.*
Pro contributione ad rete composatum pro cygnis capiendis, iij*s.*, et pro expensis in capiendis cygnis, viij*d.*

1578. One bigate (a two-wheeled two-horsed cart, containing 4 quarters) of lime, 0 : 8 : 0.
Wheat, 155 quarters 7 bushels, 135 : 19 : 9½.

1579. Pro expensis M^{ri} Booles et Jo. Budde equitantium ad reducendos scolares defugientes, x*s.* x*d.*
Pro expensis M^{ri} Chandler et M^{ri} Booles equitant' cum ij famulis ad curiam circa querelas scolarium, xxxv*s.* i*d.*

1597. Pro pictura domini Fundatoris, iiij*l.* xij*s.* vj*d.* [The portrait hangs in the Hall in Election week.]

1607. Pro serâ ad subsellia sociorum in ecclesiâ cathedrali Wynton, iij*s.* iiij*d.*

1640. Pro liturgiis eccles. Mediol', 4 : 0 : 0.
1675. Pro carbonibus fossilibus per modium, 0 : 7 : 6.
1675. Sol. d^no^ Loggan Chalcograph. Acad. Oxon. figuram Collegii delineanti, 12 : 0 : 0.
1691. Pulsantibus campanas ob regis reditum incolumem ex Hiberniâ, 0 : 2 : 6.
1657. M^ro^ Informatori pro mappâ mundi pro scholâ, 1 : 7 : 6.
1666. Sol. M^ro^ Williamson, pro renovando et deaurando effigiem Fundatoris in aulâ, 3*l.*
Viduæ Sharrock pesti laboranti et ulceratæ ne aquæductum nostrum impuris lotionibus injuriaret, 0 : 1 : 0.
1667. Pro expensis electionis apud Nubery [owing to the plague], 51 : 15 : 9. Pro le tarr et pice ad purgandas cameras, 0 : 0 : 9.
1687. To my Lord of Bath's drummers [recruiting at Winton], 0 : 10 : 0.
1688. Allocat. per consensum in relevamen indigentium scholarium St. Marie Magdal. 40 : 0 : 0.

The cloisters (the area of which includes 17,424 square feet) were not originally comprehended in the founder's plan, the site being called "Locus in cœmeterio in dicto collegio ordinatus". Buttresses also finish the south side of the chapel, although cloisters would have afforded sufficient support to it. The cloister is mentioned in a computus roll, 7 Henry IV; that is within two years after the founder's death, when payment was made for repairs, "defectûs super claustrum". Pope Boniface IX, A.D. 1390, issued a bull, permitting the right of free sepulture within the sacred enclosure, which was consecrated in 1395. There are nine bays on every side of the square, divided by buttresses: each bay is divided by mullions into three quatrefoiled lights; the tracery in

the head being of perpendicular work; the spandrils on the inner face of the wall are filled with quatrefoils; a doorway in each central bay admits to the garth; the cloisters, separated by the green sward, surround it, in a quadrangle 132 feet square, and 11 feet 3 inches between the walls and arcade, roofed with segmental rafters in the pointed style. Chastened not chilling, solemn not sad, is the thoughtfulness which the scene inspires.

In the east wall of the ambulatory is the doorway which led through another to the north alley, by which the daily circum was made. To the north rises the college tower, and above the sloping roof and open arcade of the alley is the line of the chapel windows; over the east and southern alleys appears a belt of tall trees, seemingly shutting out the world. Here passed the stately procession on high days, sweeping by with hymns and silver cross and burning incense; here the attentive scholar sat at his master's feet during the heat of summer in the refreshing coolness of its shade;[1] here the pensive student mused or read, when winds were high, sheltered from the storm; here were celebrated the last obsequies of the departed. The soft velvet turf, more brightly green in the sunshine, from the contrast of the grey girdle of stones around, nourishes the sweet bay and flowering jasmine, scenting the air; the spider hangs her light net-work between mullion and pier, but no web ever touches the rounded rafters of the roof, which is vaulted with dark beams of Irish oak. Deep shadows

[1] So lately as 1773.—See *Hist. of Winton*, p. 150; Winton, 1773.

cluster around the distance; the light falls tempered on the old walls weather-tinted and stained by time, and the brasses on the pavement and piers; the song of the birds alone breaks the still silence; yet there is no feeling of loneliness or desertion; it has been ever a holy place, dedicated to meditation and the last repose of man. No ensigns of ambition, no memories of bygone pageant, no remembrancers of men who desired the vain distinction of a cumbrous monument, are here; the simple tablet on the wall, the modest brass graven on the pavement, suggest no sense of loneliness, or the impotency of the old yearnings of a proud heart laid in the dust; it seems the place of slumber that befits a student's last home; few footsteps echo here but those of members of a brotherhood of which the dead was once a fellow; few voices break the hush of these corridors, but those of men who regard them with the self-same affection wherewith he looked upon them; few visit them, but with a Wykehamist's traditionary love. When all other sounds have been hushed, save the light rustling of the ivy and waving trees in the garth, and the faint whisperings which are ever floating about retreats such as these, how the solemn interest of the cemetery deepens, when the chant and responses in the neighbouring chapel come gushing in, and the thrilling notes of the organ, rolling onward in waves of sonorous music, breathe through and shake the quivering arcades, roll their sublime harmonies along the roofs, blend with the soft voices of the choir, and, with the grandeur of slow retiring thunders, speak, like the voice of one rising heavenward, peace and hope to the sleepers

yet alive, until the soul seems borne upward on the mighty wings of those triumphant strains.

We pass out into the fine breezy meads, with St. Catherine's Hill in the distance, its noble plane and fir trees, the cheerful murmurs of the college-mill, and the cries of the scholars at their play. A finer ball-court, a better cricket-ground, or ampler space for foot-ball, are not to be found. College meads, composed of part of the domain of St. Elizabeth College, are bounded on the east by Non-Licet Gate; the Carmelites' grounds were to the south; ball court, and the school court, occupy Otterbourne's Mead; the cathedral lands were to the west. The pathway, De la Barton, ran along the line of the gravel walk by the brook in the

warden's garden: the house Caritè, a lazar house or almonry of the convent, standing just to the eastward of the little bridge. The Wykehamist needs not to be reminded of the day when he has lent his voice to cheer, as the exciting contest went on, between the elevens, six and six, or twenty-two and twenty-two, as alternately commoners or college were in the ascendant; how a wicket bowled down, or a game won, have made the echoes on hills and in water-meads ring again and again; with what keen interest he watched the hard-fought match between the "Lord's eleven" and school, anxious to speculate on the chances of Winton against the bats of Eton and Harrow. Many a memory of sunny days in summer will the mention of Meads recall; and of the long lines of juniors keeping in the balls in the nipping frosty winds of November:

"—— the football's noisy rout,
Tumult loud and boisterous play,
The dangerous slide, the snow-ball fray;
Cricket, nimble boy and light,
In slippers red and trousers white,
Who o'er the nicely measured land,
Ranges around his comely band,
Alert, to intercept each blow,
Each motion of the wary foe."

HUDDESFORD.

The wall of the Carmelite Friars lay to the south of College Mead (the present wall is of the time of Henry VIII, or 1 Edward VI, being built chiefly of the large stones of St. Elizabeth College), and was built by Winton College, A.D. 1410, of flint and mortar, and with the present eastern wall formed

an acute angle; it was pulled down when the meadow was enlarged; its remains may be seen in dry weather. In 1750, a hedge ran east and west across meads. The grounds of St. Elizabeth extended no further than the river. The inscription on the Carmelite's wall ran thus: "Solum ecclesie in occidentali parte hujus muri ab hoc angulo", *i. e.*, that their church land began from that corner of the wall south-westward.

A house, in which the society might take refuge during the time of the plague, was built at an early period of its history, in the hamlet of Mounsberle, or Moundsmere, in the parish of Preston Candover. In 1640, on the former grounds of the Carmelite, or White-Friars (a convent founded by Peter, parish priest of St. Helen's, in 1278), Warden Harris built the present infirmary, or sick-house; upon it were carved the words, "Sumptibus Harrisii fuit ædificata Bethesda". Over the windows, on the east side, this legend still remains:

Votum authoris pro pueris.

Jehovah, Qui sanitatis author est unicus, noxia, precor,
Omnia a vestris capitibus arceat ac repellat.

And on the west, this sentence:

Votum puerorum pro authore.

Cubantis in lecto languoris extremus cor essis,
Et artus Jehovah curet, foveat, ac sustentet.

A fellow of the college, the Rev. John Taylor,[1] M.A., in 1775, added the garden-front to the south.

Old Commoners is gone; but the old familiar sights

[1] Founder of Petworth Free-School, 1753.

are still the same for commoner and scholar alike: the magnificent cathedral, the chapel, the school, Black bridge (so called from its predecessor—built of tarred wood), the chalky steep of St. Giles's, the breezy downs sweeping away to the east and southward, the massive tower and roofs of St. Cross (almost hidden within the thick belt of elms), the clear rapid Itchen,

the waterman's hut, and water meads of "Dalmatia", Commoners'-field, Double-Hedge (in 1750 the high road to Twyford), the locks, and bathing-places of Newbridge and Tunbridge, and the streams where the boyish angler plies the craft and treads the constant paths of Izaak Walton :—

> "—— patient takes his quiet stand,
> The line soft trembling in his hand,
> And marks with penetrative eye,
> Kissing the wave, the frequent fly ;

Where the trout, with eager spring,
Forms the many-circled ring,
And, leaping from the silver tide,
Turns to the sun his speckled side."

There also remains the well-known "hill", with its swelling side, deeply dented with the circular rim of the Roman mound, and tufted summit; whereon Leland remembers standing "the very fair" chapel of the patroness St. Catharine, until Wolsey destroyed it. (*Itin.* vol. iii, f. 72, page 87; Oxon. 1744.) The high hill was a favourite spot with the old ecclesiastics, whereon to found a chapel dedicated to this saint, owing to the legend that angels (meaning, really, holy men) transported her body to the famous monastery on the summit of Mount Sinaï in Arabia, which was richly endowed by the Emperor Justinian, and remains there to this day. Hence so many hills (for instance, those near Winkton and Christchurch) are called by her name in England, as also one at Rouen in France.

There too still remains the time-worn maze, about which Tom Warton, who should have been a Wykehamist, happily describes the frequent games:—

"Celebrare palæstras
Multiplices, passimque levi contendere lusu
Festa dies quoties rediit.
Quin lusu incerto cernas gestire minores,
Se saltu exercent vario, et luctantur in herbâ,
Innocuasque edunt pugnas, aut gramine molli
Otia agunt fusi, clivisque sub omnibus hærent."

Below is the fatal "first lock"; its familiar name of "pot" being derived from its bubbling frothing water; in it poor Bingham, then captain of the

school, and elect of New College, was drowned in 1780, owing to cramp. He is buried in the cloisters.

Silently indeed does the old Wykehamist think with himself, as he takes his way among the well remembered scenes, along which he mused upon his home, or the prospects of his future life, and recalls the memories of his boyish days, and of his fellows, his own familiar friends,—all now scattered far and wide,—some, with fortune, talent, and virtue, sitting in high places; others toiling in humbler stations; some still warring in the battle of life, in alternate hope and disappointment; and some laid in an early or a foreign grave. His must be a cold and no Wykehamist's heart which is not affected by a return to the "old place", while every year increases his own sense of gratitude to the founder, and lessens the number of those who were there associates and companions: dead and unprofitable the living man, that, without emotion, hears the grace that has been sung, and sees the holy walls that have stood, by God's blessing, for nigh five hundred years, during which five times the reigning dynasty, and thrice the established religion of the country, have suffered change.

To such as have nor love nor pleasant memory in such a place, the fault is not in it, but in themselves. Wearied with the toil and change of the world, how the old Wykehamist loves to turn back to the "old place" again, and yearns to look upon it once more; yet all to him seems shrunken, something has passed across the old remembered haunts, the boys are less tall, the courts are not so spacious as they appeared to his younger eye. He has never forgotten the

school, never ceased to feel a keen interest in its fortunes; its memory has been ever dear, ever rested softly in his inmost heart, like a bright spot amid the darker remembrances of later life; affection to it has grown deeper with advancing years; while all other things pale, cool, and satiate, this alone retains all its freshness and warmth. That which was disagreeable has lost its bitterness, and recalls friendships and boyish alliances, scenes and times; the kindly welcome, the cordial shake of the hand, that goes home to his heart, is given by one to whom, perhaps, he scarce addressed a word, yet is as that of a friend. There is a community of interest, a mutual tie,[1] a secret freemasonry, a oneness of language, between all who have sat in the same school, knelt in the same chapel, cricketed or played at football in the same field and mead, bathed in the same stream—they have both glanced with pleasure on the class-list, in which appeared some known names—they have both watched anxiously and with reviving boyish enthusiasm, and rejoiced over the day won at Lord's over Eton or Harrow—they have both venerated the successful champions of the good name of Winton in senate, parish, bar, or camp;—for young and old, the prosperous and unsuccessful, for all without distinction, here is the central home of that great brotherhood, whose common glory is the name of Wykehamist.

One spot there is in his solitary walk, where he will pause a little space,—it is the Domum-wharf,—

[1] An admirable custom prevails in Commoners: the prefects and senior boys, on the last night before they leave, attended by their immediate friends, go round the rooms, and bid good-bye to every commoner.

and we can fancy the grey-haired father tell his boy, whom he has come to introduce as one of Wykeham's scholars, an old legend; how once, year by year, according to old tradition, all assembled beneath the shade of Domum Tree. Quaint is the old tale, and a tear glistens in his eye, as he speaks of the cause of that ancient custom. Three centuries have gone, more or less—the monks still sang mass in St. Swithin's, St. Elizabeth's vesper bell still chimed with the blithe peal of St. Mary's—since the summer holidays came and found the busy courts of the college deserted, save by a few servants and one boy, on whom they looked carelessly, as they passed upon their errand: none have ever told why the friendless boy was still kept a prisoner, and awhile chained to a pillar, his merry fellows gone: but sad truth it is, none addressed, none heeded, none saw the faltering step, the pale face, the bowed head, the glazing eye; none heard complaining from the poor solitary; but he thought through the long dull hours, the lonely walk, the silent night; and the brain grew heavy with thought, and the heart too big with sorrow; sad and weary with longing, none came to soothe his grief, or dry the streaming tear, as sight or sound reminded him that he was alone. The end came at last. The scholars came back; there was no sound in the chamber; the last sunset rays were gilding his bed, and he was rejoicing in the sunrise of undying day—he had found his "home". Upon the bark of the ancient tree, that stood where yonder sapling, the third of its race, now stands, as his memorial, with the death-pang at his heart, he carved the words of "Dulce Domum".

Until the year 1773, the "Domum" was sung at the Wharf, on Blackbridge, and at the college gates, on the evening before the Whitsuntide holidays. The fourth verse—

"Jam repetit domum
Daulias advena"—

marks the season. It is sung in College Hall on the six last Saturdays of the "long half" before "evening hills".

Still in July the annual festival comes round, which commemorates the old tradition of the "Domum Song", and has been made the season for gathering together the family of Wykeham, drawing close again the bonds of love which bind together kindred hearts, which have wandered asunder—reviving once more the old love, which seemed dormant amid the cares and struggles, the pleasures and sorrows, of the tumultuous world without—rekindling the sweet sympathies of former days—making heart unlock its depths and call to heart—dilating, warming, inspiriting the spirit worn with the never-ceasing battle of life—reassembling around this their father's hearth, the rallying place of their common affections, the young and the old, all children and brothers, growing young again, and unselfish, forgetting every difference of age and fortune, among the dear remembrancers of boyhood. Beautiful, indeed, is it, when the school walls are gay with garlanded flowers and festooned flags, and the floors are hid with the crowd of those that come to keep the high day of Winton—when the bands burst forth in joyous melody, and the choristers and grace-singers lift up their voices, "Con-

cinamus oh sodales!"—then the chorussed burden, "Domum, domum!" thrills through the very heart, quickens and blends all in one warm, genial, generous, flow of joy and kindliness—peer and prelate, statesman and recluse, the well-known and the unnoted—rouses a hundred fond associations and glowing sympathies—cements the cordial greeting, in the scene of early love, where all are equal: "Domum, domum", the green home of memory in the sterile waste of years, wherein are no holidays—"Domum, domum, dulce domum",[1] home, home, sweet home!

Nations, and thrones, and reverend laws, have melted like a dream,
Yet Wykeham's works are green and fresh beside the crystal stream;
Four hundred years and fifty their rolling course have sped,
Since the first serge-clad scholar to Wykeham's feet was led;
And still his seventy faithful boys, in these presumptuous days,
Learn the old truth, speak the old words, tread in the ancient ways:
Still for their daily orisons resounds the matin chime—
Still linked in bands of brotherhood, St. Catharine's steep they climb;
Still to their Sabbath worship they troop by Wykeham's tomb—
Still in the summer twilight sing their sweet song of home.

ROUNDELL PALMER'S *Anniv. Ballad.*

Ecclesiastical Patronage[2] *in the gift of the Warden and Fellows of Winchester College.*[3]

Andover, V., with Foxcote, C., Hants, 433*l.*
Ash, R., Surrey, 473*l.*

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[1] For the music, see Appendix.

[2] By 9 Geo. II, c. 36, the two universities, their colleges, and the scholars upon the foundation of the royal colleges of Winchester and Eton, and Westminster school, were excepted out of the act of Mortmain; and by 45 Geo. III, c. 110, these colleges may purchase any number of advowsons.

[3] No better proof of the wisdom of Wykeham, in providing for the maintenance of amity and union between his colleges, could be given,

St. Nicholas and St. Peter, Beddestone, R., with Slaughterford, P. C., Wilts, 102*l.*
Bradford Abbas, V., with Clifton Maybank, R., Dorset, 479*l.*
Bradford Peverell, R., Dorset, 229*l.*
North Bradley, V., Wilts, 398*l.*
Bursledon, P. C., Hants, 110*l.*
Downton, V., with Nunton, C., Hants [granted 3 Ric. II, P. III, m. 22], 571*l.*
Hamble le Rise, D., Hants, 36*l.*
Hound, V., with Bursledon, C., Hants, 160*l.*
Milhome Port, V., Somerset, 233*l.*
Portsea, V., Hants, 696*l.*
Portsmouth, V., Hants, 555*l.*
St. Nicholas, Sydling, V., with Hilfield, C., Dorset, 169*l.*
West Worldham, P. C., Hants, 38*l.*
Widley, R., with Wymering, V. alt., Hants, 678*l.*

It is singular that we cannot add to this list the church of the founder's birth-place.

Wickham was the seat of the Uvedales. The founder is said to have been born in a little house near the wells, to which the neighbouring people repair, as others to Epsom and Tonbridge. The

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than the appeal made to his statutes by King's College, in their famous petition of November 1634, to the crown—that as the fellows of Winchester were exclusively chosen from the members of New College, the fellows of Eton might be elected from their society only. Archbishop Laud, as visitor, decided that five out of the seven Eton fellowships should be given to King's men, March 11th, 1637. King Charles II confirmed the order, which had been interrupted by the civil wars, on Nov. 10th, 1670; and finally, the case having been argued before L. C. Jefferys, and through the influence of Archbishop Sancroft, King James II, Feb. 26th, 1687, ratified it. By means of a royal mandamus, strangers, neither graduates nor clergymen, were also unstatutably thrust upon Eton College, until the provostship of Dr. Allestree, about the same period; when, by order of the privy-council, the practice was forbidden.—*MS. Ayscough*, 4841, 4844.

manor-house, on the east end of the town, passed into the hands of Edward, Earl of Carlisle, who married Elizabeth, the heiress of the Uvedales. The monument of the last of this noble race, of the date 1695, still remains. While a Uvedale survived, there were no poor in Wickham. Sir William Uvedale gave the pulpit. His motto was "Tant que je puis." —MS. Add. 14, 296, f. 15-7.

THE ANNALS

OF

ST. MARY WINTON COLLEGE,

(COMMONLY CALLED "NEW COLLEGE"),

IN THE

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

ST. MARY WINTON COLLEGE

IN OXFORD.

" Neque Collegium quodvis aliud vel plures, vel ad negotia tum sacra tum civilia procuranda magis idoneos, in Ecclesiam aut Rempublicam emisisse constat."
—*Antony à Wood.*

WYKEHAM'S own noble words, the eloquent expression of his hopes and designs in the foundation of his college in Oxford, prefixed to the statutes, form the most suitable preface to its history.

In nomine sanctæ et individuæ Trinitatis, Patris, et Filii, et Spiritus Sancti, necnon Mariæ Virginis gloriosæ, omniumque sanctorum Dei. ¶ Nos Willelmus de Wicham permissione divinâ Winton. episcopus de summi rerum Opificis bonitate confisi, Qui vota cunctorum in Eo fidentium cognoscit, dirigit, et disponit de bonis fortunæ, quæ nobis in hâc vitâ de Suæ plenitudinis gratiâ tribuit abundanter, duo perpetua collegia, unum, viz. collegium perpetuum pauperum et indigentium scholarium clericorum in studio universitatis Oxon̄: Lincolniensis diocesis in diversis scientiis et facultatibus studere et proficere debentium [Saint Mary College of Winchester in Oxenford vulgariter nuncupatum]; Et quoddam aliud collegium perpetuum aliorum pauperum et indigentium scholarium clericorum grammaticam addiscere debentium, prope civitatem Wintoniæ [Saint Mary College of Winchester similiter nuncupatum]; ad laudem, gloriam, et honorem nominis et exaltationem Cruçifixi, ac gloriosissimæ Mariæ matris Ejus sustentationem, fidei Christianæ exaltationem, ecclesiæ sanctæ profectum, divini cultùs, li-

beraliumque artium, scientiarum, et facultatum augmentum, authoritate apostolicâ et regiâ ordinavimus, instituimus, fundavimus, et stabilivimus, prout in chartis, et literis nostris patentibus super ordinationibus, institutionibus, ac fundationibus collegiorum ipsorum confectis pleniùs continetur. ¶ Unde nos volentes aliqua, quæ in præsenti nostræ occurrunt memoriæ, facere, statuere, ac etiam ordinare, quæ dicto nostro collegio Oxoniæ scholaribus, clericis, et personis aliis, ac possessionibus, et bonis ejusdem collegii, necnon salubri regimini eorundem necessaria et utilia reputamus, et quæ doctrinam incrementum et profectum ipsorum respicere dignoscuntur, Christi nomine primitùs invocato, ad futuram et perpetuam rei memoriam, ad eam procedimus in hunc modum.

Imprimis, siquidem ut sacra scriptura seu pagina, scientiarum omnium aliarum mater et domina sua liberiùs ac præ ceteris dilatet tentoria, et cum eâ pacificè militet, utriusque juris, canonici viz. et civilis, facultas nec philosophia desit pro ceteris imbuendis, prefatum nostrum Oxoniæ collegium, in et de numero unius custodis, ac lxx pauperum indigentium scholarium clericorum, indictis scientiis et facultatibus studere debentium subsistere statuimus, ac etiam ordinamus; et sic ipsum volumus, Deo propitio, perpetuò permanere. Ut sicut ipsum collegium de diversis, quas in unum congregabit, personis existere dignoscetur, sic in eodem collegio vigeat per Dei gratiam scientiarum diversitas et etiam facultatum: philosophiæ scilicet, jurium canonici et civilis, et ut præcipuè ferventiùs et frequentiùs Christus evangelizetur, et fides cultusque divini nominis augeaturi et fortiùs sustentetur; sacræ insuper theologiæ, ut sic dilatetur laus Dei, gubernetur ecclesia; vigor atque fervor Christianæ religionis calescant; scientiæ quoque et virtutes omnes ampliùs convalescant; necnon ut generalem morbum militiæ clericalis, quam propter paucitatem cleri ex pestilentiis, guerris, et aliis mundi miseriis, contigentem, graviter vulneratam conspeximus, desolationi compatientes tam tristi partim alleviare, possimus, quam in toto sanare veraciter non valemus, ad quod reverà

pro nostro parvitatis modulo nostros apponimus libenter labores. Et insuper ut custos, scholares, et socii dicti nostri collegii, quod ad sui regiminis rectitudinem, et munimen, viros diversarum scientiarum, et facultatum, qui collegium ipsum, ejusdemque possessiones spirituales et temporales, libertates, et jura impugnare volentibus resistere sciant, et valeant, ex adverso habere indiget eruditos et exercitatos jugiter in scientiis et facultatibus supradictis, viros de seipsis continuè recipiant circumspectos, providos, et discretos, ac aliis extraneis verisimiliter diligentiores, fideliores, et etiam promptiores, ad conservandum, tuendum, et viriliter defendendum, res, et bona, terras, redditus, et possessiones, alias spirituales et temporales, libertates, et jura quæcunque collegii memorati; causas quoque, lites, et placita occasione premissorum emergentia prosequendum, et fideliter defendendum; necnon ad faciendum, procurandum, exercendum, et etiam exequendum, omnia alia et singula ipsius collegii negotia, quæ pro ejus tranquillitate, utilitate, commodo, et honore occurrerint et fuerint facienda.

¶ Cupientes prætereà quòd sicut præfati scholares clerici prædictis diversis scientiis et facultatibus intendentes per collationes, communicationes mutuas, ubique inveniant quod addiscant, et proficientes continuè in eisdem semper fiant, ut convenit, meliores; sic quoque multitudinis ipsorum ad unum finem tendentium sit semper cor unum, et anima una, quòdque per ipsorum conversationes laudabiles, Deo gratas, eorum corda divini amoris ignita radiis dilectionis fraternæ fervore, ac mutuæ charitatis dulcedine citiùs ac ferventiùs copulentur, ut sic, propitiationis divinæ assistente clementiâ, dictum nostrum collegium tot scientiarum ac facultatum viris prædituin et fulcitum firmiùs, securiùs, quietiùs, atque fortiùs, in pacis pulchritudine feliciter persistere valeat, et perpetuò permanere.

Of the anxious care, exactness, and forethought with which Wykeham provided for the welfare of his

foundation, no better proof can be found than the history of the statutes themselves. In a letter to the warden of New College, written about 1386, he speaks then of his statutes as "edita, et debitè promulgata, necnon sociis à multis retroactis temporibus sæpiùs divulgata"; in 1389, his commissioners delivered the statutes, sealed with Wykeham's seal, to the warden; a new edition was received in 1393; the last, now in use, was dated 1400.

He determined upon founding a society composed of a warden and seventy fellows; fifty of the latter to be students in arts or philosophy, and divinity, though two might study medicine and two astronomy; and the remaining twenty to be learned in the law, ten as civilians, ten as canonists; all to be in priests' orders within a fixed period, except in cases of lawful impediment; there were moreover to be ten conduct-chaplains, three clerks of the chapel, and sixteen choristers. By Rubric 58, one of the chaplains was required to learn grammar and to be able to write, in order to assist the treasurers in transcribing Latin evidences.

From this princely and accomplished man, not only Henry VI at Eton and King's, but subsequent founders derived the form of their institutions. The annexation of a college in the university to a dependant school, was followed by Wolsey in his foundation of Cardinal College and Ipswich School; by Sir Thomas White at St. John's College and Merchant Taylors' School; and Queen Elizabeth at Westminster and Christ Church. Chicheley and Waynflete almost literally copied his statutes. The institution of col-

lege disputations, external to the public exercises of the university, in the presence of deans and moderators; the cotemporaneous erection of a private chapel: the appropriation of fellowships for the encouragement of students in neglected branches of learning, were among the more prominent signs of that which must be viewed more as a creation of a new system, than as the revival of literature in its decline.

1369 was a year to be remembered by Wykehamists for ever. Antony à Wood has preserved the history of the first small beginnings of the St. Mary Winton College in Oxford.

On June 8th, 1369, William of Wykeham, having obtained a licence of mortmain, purchased and settled upon New College, two inns in Oxford, called Trilleck's, with three adjoining gardens on the west side, and a messuage called Rose Hall, with another garden. The Bernardines studied in these hostels, until Chichele built a house for them. New College spent considerable sums of money in repairs of the fabric, and in 1460, rebuilt it from the ground: and from this cause it obtained its present title of New Inn Hall.

We can never ascertain now the amount of the founder's gifts to various societies: thus, in the mass for benefactors of the university of Cambridge, occurs this entry: "Item, pro animâ dñi Will' Wycoumbe, episcopi Wintoniensis."—Cole's MSS., xxi, p. 128 b.

The founder employed John Buckingham, afterwards bishop of Lincoln, Sir William de Mulshoe, sometime dean of St. Paul's, and Sir John de Rowceby, canon of Abergwilli and St. Patrick's, and rector of

Harlow and Hardwick, clerks, to purchase from the priory of St. Frideswide, Feb. 10th, 1369, all their void plots of ground in St. Peter's-Parish-in-the-East, lying between Hammer Hall (which abutted on the road from Hert Hall to the site of New College Gate) on the west, and the town wall on the east, and between the said wall on the north, and the wall of Queen Hall on the south, and between the said wall of the town on the east, and the churchyard of St. Peter's and the St. Edmund Hall on the west, and the walls belonging to the tenements of St. John's Hospital in High Street, between Queen's College Corner and the East Gate on the south; these plots contained two roods of ground: in the same year and month they bought two gardens, containing two acres, in the same place, from the abbey of Oseney: also in the same year, from Queen's College, they obtained six void plots of ground containing three roods of land, lying between Hammer Hall on the west, and the town wall on the east, and between Hammer Hall on the north, and the road leading from St. Nicholas' Hall to St. Peter's Church towards the west, on the south, and between the town-wall on the east and the churchyard of St. Peter's: also, 21st February, a tenement containing two roods of ground near St. Peter's Church, from the vicar, Nicholas Redyngs, and the proctors, John Le Marshall and John Paas: also the moiety of one acre within these limits, yielding fifteen shillings by the year, from the abbess and convent of Godstow; also a void plot of ground from John, son and heir of Robert Whetewong, lying between a plot of the abbey of Oseney

and another belonging to St. John's Hospital; also a plot from Emma, wife of Roger de Ludlow, between a plot of Oseney and a plot belonging to Queen's College. Here their hands were stayed.

On February 10th, 1378, John Buckingham and John de Rowceby, clerks, purchased void plots of ground lying between Hammer Hall on the west part, and the town wall on the east, and that wall on the north, and Queen's College wall on the south. Also, plots belonging to the Mynchery of Littlemore, within those limits, on February 25th. Also, on March 1st, a tenement in St. Peter's parish, between a tenement lately held by Thomas de Buckland, vicar of St. Peter's, and a tenement of St. John's Hospital on the west, from Thomas Gloucester, of Oxford. Petty vexations from time to time occurred. John Salvin, escheator of the county of Oxford, appears with a royal writ, and summons twelve honest men, to make inquiry, on the Monday before St. John Baptist's Day 1379, whether it would damage the king, the town of Oxford, or the feefarm thereof, if William de Wykeham should enclose these lands, which he had bought. They, after due inquisition, made reply, that the warden and fellows of the New College would bind themselves to keep in repair such parts of the east and north walls of the town as should be included within its bounds; and also make a postern on either side at the furthest limits of the college, inclosures through which the mayor and bailiffs once in every three years might enter, to see if the conditions of repairs were observed, and preserve a free passage for the townsmen in time of war,

for the defence of Oxford. The common lane and plots of ground, which were under consideration, they declared were long time waste, and covered with refuse and offensive matters—the haunt of murderers, thieves, and persons of bad repute, where scholars and other persons were liable to be maltreated, robbed, and slain; the ground was worth no more than ten shillings by the acre yearly, and it would be to the honour and security of the scholars in the University, and to the profit and relief of the town, if these lands were built over and inhabited. Wykeham paid the burghers of Oxford the large sum of 80*l.* for their eight plots of ground and interest in the common thoroughfare.

King Richard II gave his royal license for the foundation of New College, June 30th, 1379, about twelve days after the inquisition had been made, for seventy scholars, students in several faculties, and to be built on the ground which he had already purchased:—

> Licentia ꝑquirendi terras in Oxon. ad fundand: Coll. Novum ꝑ Will. de Wykeham Epm. Wint. m. 32, 30 Jun.
>
> Pat. 3, R. 2, ꝑs. 1a.—Licent. Willo de Wykeham Epō Wint. includendi quosdam locos in Civit. Oxon. ad edificand. novum Colleg. ibid. 26 Jul. m. 33.

A Papal Bull was procured to the same effect. On the 1st of August, Wykeham purchased from the minister and brethren of the Order of the Holy Trinity, two plots of ground containing one acre, from the west to the east from Smith-gate within the walls, to the north-east corner of the wall near Cro (Cross) well, and from that spot to the east gate of

the town. He, on August 1st, obtained a confirmation of the lands which he had bought of Frideswide's Priory and St. John's Hospital, and of two acres of ground and a common lane, "the Slipe", purchased from the mayor of Oxford. Also, August 4th, of a messuage, called Spaldyng Couch, on the west, and Bole Hall on the east: a necessary preliminary, since these purchases of lands and tenements had been made before his deprivation, and therefore might, if unconfirmed under the royal seal, have been treated as invalid, and forfeited to the king, as his temporalities had before been seized. His charter of foundation was issued under the date November 23rd, 1379; and letters of attorney were granted to John de Campeden and Nicholas de Wykeham, to take seisin of all these lands, tenements, and plots of ground. His seventy fellows were maintained in halls and hostels, in Hert, Shule, Hamer, Maiden, and Black Hall, adjoining. The annual expense of their lodging amounted to £10:13:4; and commons were allowed to the value of 1*s.* 6*d.* weekly to each member.

On March 5th, 1379-80, at eight o'clock in the morning, the Founder, being fifty-five years of age and in the twelfth year of his consecration, laid the first stone; great mirth and pastime following:—

> Erexit igitur titulum et posuit primum lapidem in Collegio Beatæ Mariæ Winton, in Oxonio Lincoln' diōce, vulgariter nuncupato Saynt Mary Colledge of Winchester in Oxford, anno Domini 1379, horâ quartâ ante meridiem, 5^{i} diei mensis Martii, qui fuit dies lunæ tertiæ septimanæ Quadragesimæ, anno regni regis Richardi secundi tertio, ætatis vero dicti patris anno 55, et consecrationis suæ anno 12.—MS. Hist.

On April 14th, 1386, the vigil of Palm Sunday, at nine o'clock in the morning, the warden and fellows entered in solemn procession, preceded by the cross, and singing litanies, commending themselves and their studies to the Almighty:—

> Custodum et scholarium et cæterorum prædictorū primus ingressus ad locū ante dictum, ad inibi habitandum, fuerat horâ tertiâ ante meridiem decimo quarto die mensis Aprilis, die videlicet sabbati et præcedente dominicâ in ramis palmarum, anno Domini 1386 cū cruce erectâ et litaneâ solemniter cantatâ processionaliter gradiendo.—MS. Hist.

In 1388, he bought a messuage, called Sheldhall, from the Nunnery of Stodwell; Maiden Hall, from University College; and Great or More Hamer Hall, from Oseney Abbey: he pulled them down, and in their stead built part of the west and a greater part of the south cloister, and made the lane leading from Hart Hall to the college gate. The north cloister was built on the road from Smith Hall to the north-east corner of the town wall, hitherto belonging to the Trinitarians. Pope Boniface gave him licence to consecrate the Garth as a cemetery; and three bells were erected, after being blessed by Robert Calder, Bishop of Dunkeld, on October 19th, 1400:—

> Et eodem xix° die Octobris a° Dni. 1400, fuerunt iij campanæ majores in turri magnâ sive campanili collegii juxta dictum Claustrum sive Cemeterium unctæ, sacratæ, et sanctificatæ per D^um^ D^nm^ Ep^um^ Dunkeldensem, quarum Campanarum maxima dedicata in honore S^æ^ Trinitatis; secunda vero in honore B^tæ^ Mariæ Genitricis Dei; et tertia in honore S^ti^ Johannis Baptistæ et S^tæ^ Fridiswidc Virginis.

The stables, and the garden on the south side, were built and made upon lands purchased from Queen's College and St. John's Hospital. The grammar and music school was built between the west door of the chapel and the east wall of the cloister.

In 1389, the founder's commissioners visited the college, received the oaths of the warden and fellows, and delivered to them the statutes to be observed. In 1400, another commission came to Oxford for the same purpose.

Towards the close of the year 1388, the college had the honour of giving an entertainment to some of the chief men of the kingdom, as we learn from an old *Computus*:—

> In expensis factis in aulâ custodis tempore consilii regis, et aliorum dominorum regni, per magistrum Nicholaum de Wykeham, pro tunc custodem, pro diversis dominis et eorum famulis, vj*li.* 0*s.* viij*d.*

Wykeham's former enemy, John of Gaunt, visited the society in 1393, attended by four knights and a stately retinue, and was entertained after the fashion of the time:—

> In expensis factis pro domino duce Lancastriæ, cum iiij militibus et aliis multis de familiâ suâ venientibus ad collegium xiij° die Februarii, viz. in ij libris de confectis, et dimidio libræ dragetorum (comfits), et vj lagenis vini, 0*li.* vj*s.* x*d.*

Wykeham, we find, on one occasion was compelled to address his society with grave censures, for inattention to his statutes, and internal discords.

Lollardism also appears to have penetrated into New College. The courtiers cast in his teeth, that

he had raised up a seminary of heresy. "God forbid," he replied, "that I should expect that my little hostel should be happier than the ark of Noah, which carried a reprobate; or than the house of Abraham, which contained an Ishmael. What am I, that among my hundred scholars there should not be an offender, when a Nicholas was chosen by the Apostles, and in their company was the traitor."—*Martin*, lib. iii, cap. iii, p. 130.

At Eton it was found necessary to make every fellow take an oath against Lollardism.

In 1399, Cardinal Beaufort was received at a splendid banquet in the hall:—

Expensæ Episcopi Winton Beaufort venientis ad Collegium. 1399.

Cervisia		0	13	0
Una pipa vini		0	6	8
Carne: bovinâ, 0 15 8; ovinâ, 0 10 9; porcinâ, 0 1 8; vitulinâ, 0 7 1; agnina, 0 5 0		2	0	2
Porcellis		0	2	9
Caponibus et pulletis		0	8	1
3 cygnis		0	13	8
6 ardeis [herons]		0	8	0
4 egretis [young swans]		0	4	8
5 leguarles [quails?]		0	1	8
4 coples de rabbets		0	1	9
12 pipionibus [chickens], 6*d.*, oves, 5*d.*		0	11	0
Dimidium lib. piperis, 4*d.*, et dim. zinzib. [ginger], 1*s.* 1*d.*		0	5	1
Croco, 8*d.*, gaviofilo [garlick?], 1*s.* 2*d.*, cinnamomo, 1*s.* 2*d.*		0	3	0
Maces, 1*s.*, cerasis et vino acrio, 6*d.*		0	1	6
Cirpis pro camerâ exteriori		0	0	6

Catalogus librorum donatorum per Fundatorem in capellâ, volumina 62, *viz.*,

Missalia, 12, pulchra notata, 3.
.. .. non notata, 9.
Antiphonaria, ii, notata et pleraque cum legendâ
Graduale notatum, j^{um}.
Collectarium, j.
Martyrologia, ij.
Legenda, iij { De temporali et communi Sanctorum. / De temporali / De communi } Sanctorum.
Processionalia, xiij.
Ordinale de usu Sarum.
Gradalia, xviij.
Libri Theologici, 136.
Biblia, v; Precium unius, liij*s*. iiij*d*.
Libri Sententiarum quinquies, precium unius xx*s*.
Speculi Historialis, pars i^{a}, ij^{a}.
.. .. tabula
Augustinus super Psalterium, tribus voluminibus
Gregorii liber moralium, bis.
.. Homiliæ, bis, pretium unius xiij*s*. iiij*d*.
Magister Historiarum, bis, pretium unius et alterius xxiiij.
Psalterium Glossatum, ter, precium unius xxvj*s*. viij*d*.
Epistolæ Pauli quater, pretium unius xx*s*.
Postillæ super Epistolas Pauli, xl*s*.
Chrysostomus de opere imperfecto in quaterno, bis.
Thomas super Matthæum, Marcum, Lucam et Joannem, iij^{us} voluminibus
Scotus super 1° sententiarum, xx*s*.
Biblia, Glossata pro majori parte, volumina, xx*s*.
.. Precium Geneseos Glossatæ, xx*s*.
Legendæ Aureæ, ij, precium unius xx*s*.
De Vita S^{ti} Thomæ, ter, precium unius vj*s*. viij*d*.
Rationale Divinorum
Hugo de S^{to} Victore
Summa Collationum

Prophetia Sibyllarum
Epistolæ Clementis Papæ
Liber Innocentii de Miseriâ conditionis humanæ, cum multis aliis, x*s*.
Pars Oculi
Innocentii Papæ liber de mysterio et significantiâ Paparum, iij*s*. iiij*d*.
Numerale, x*s*.
Augustinus de Civitate Dei, liij*s*. iiij*d*.
Thomas super 3um, x*s*.
Summa Gulielmi Cancellarii Lincoln. x*s*.
Postilla super Joannem, xiij*s*. iiij*d*.
Thomas super 1um, xiij*s*. iiij*d*.
Manipulus Florum, xiiij*s*. iiij*d*.
Bartolomæus de prosperitatibus rerum, ij*l*. xiij*s*. iiij*d*.
Thomas super 1um et 2um, xxvj*s*. viij*d*.
Postilla super Matthæum, xiij*s*. iiij*d*.
Postilla super Proverb. cum aliis, xx*s*.
Historia Scholastica, xxiij*s*. iiij*d*.
Postilla super Parabolas Salomonis, vj*s*. viij*d*.
Magister sententiarum, xx*s*.
Sermones Bernardi
Summa Altisidorensis, xx*s*.
Augustinus de modo vivendi, cum aliis, xxvj*s*. viij*d*.
Liber Ambrosii de bono morbi, cum multis aliis, precium iij*l*. xiij*s*. iiij*d*.
Haymo super Epistolas Pauli, precium c*s*.
Thomas super 2um sententiarum, x*s*.
Augustinus de verbis Domini, cum multis aliis, xxvj*s*. viij*d*.
Bonaventura, xiij*s*. iiij*d*.
Sermones Beati Augustini, xxvj*s*. viij*d*.
Thomas in Joannem, x*s*.
Postilla super Isaiam, cum aliis, xiij*s*. iiij*d*.
Postilla super Epistolas Pauli, xiij*s*. iiij*d*.
Petrus Senonensis, vj*s*. viij*d*.
Libri Anselmi, xxvj*s*. viij*d*.
Expositio super Apocalypsim, vj*s*. viij*d*.

Odo de Sermonibus, ij*s.* viij*d.*
Chronica, xvj*s.*
Thomas super iij^{um} et iiij^{um}, x*s.*
. . in Vitas Patrum, x*s.*
Liber qui incipit "Attendite", vj*s.* viij*d.*
Homilia Gregorii super Ezechiel
Libri Petri Parisiensis, xiij*s.* iiij*d.*
Sermones Parisienses, viij*s.*
Psalterium Glossatum in Glossam Ordinariam, xxx*s.*
Dr Fischaker super Psalterium, xxxiij*s.* iiij*d.*
Idem super i Sententiarum, vj*s.* viij*d.*
Stephanus Cantuariensis super Ecclesiasten, in ij vol., liij*s.* viij*d.*
Biblia versificata, v*s.*
Postilla super Librum Sapientiæ, iij*s.* iiij*d.*
Postilla super Matthæum, j*s.*
Epistolæ Sidonii, j*s.*
Sermones pro diversis temporibus Anni, iij*s.* iiij*d.*
Quaternum unum et aliud, iij*s.*
Augustinus de Correptione et Gratiâ, vj*s.* viij*d.*
Distinctiones Bayardi, xiij*s.* iiij*d.*
Sermones fratris G. de Tornaio, x*s.*
Distinctiones fratris Nicolai de Gorrhâ, xiij*s.* iiij*d.*
Sermones pro visitationibus, vj*s.* viiij*d.*
Legenda Sanctorum.
Dr Nottingham super iiij^{or} Evangelistas, vj*l.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*
Evangelium Matthæi, ij*s.*
Evangelium Joannis glossatum bis, x*s.*
Quaternus Sermonum, bis, v*s.* vj*d.*
Postilla ad Romanos, iij*s.* iiij*d.*
Notulus super Biblia, ij*s.*
Liber de gestis, ij*s.*
Expositio super Psalterium, v*s.*
Augustinus de cognitione veræ vitæ, j*s.*
Quodlibet in quaterno, ij*s.*
Dr Nottingham super iiij^{or} Evangelistas iterùm, in ij vol. de dono Hen. Whitfield.
Precium totale librorum theologicorum præter gratuitos sine precio, lxxxij*l.* xiiij*s.* iiij*d.*

iij Libri de facultate Philosophiæ, xxxiiij, viz.
Bartholomæus de Proprietatibus Rerum.
Boetius de Consolatione Philosophiæ.
Albertus de Iride, Somno, etc., xv*s.*
Thomas super libros Ethicorum, x*s.*
Comentator super libros Physicorum.
bis de Anima, xx*s.*
Metaphysica.
Cœli et Mundi, bis.
Orgidius super libros Physicorum, xiij*s.* iiij*d.*
Dr Burley super Physicos, i*s.*
Commentarii Physicorum abbreviatus, xx*d.*
Rhetorica Tullii, v*s.* ex dono Gul. Reade.
Liber Perspectivæ et Politicorum.
Quaternus cum quæstionibus, et Bursley de potentiis animæ.
Featus naturalis Philosophiæ.
Liber de regimine Principum.
Albertus de vegetatibus.
Textus Phisicæ, xvj*s.*
Textus Metaphysicorum, x*s.*
Albertus super libros Meteororum, xxvj*s.* viij*d.*
Liber de Anima, v*d.*
Textus naturalis Phisicæ quater, prec. un. xvj*s.*; xiij*s.*; xvj*s.* iiij*d.*
Expositio Thomæ super Met., xiij*s.* iiij*d.*
Quaternus Commentarius super quosdam libros Phisicorum.
Arithmetica Boëthii cum aliis, iiij*s.*
viiij Partes Dumbledon.

Summa totalis precii præter gratuitos, xviij*l.* iii*s.* x*d.*

In Facultate Medicinæ lii *volumina; Juris Canonici* liij *volumina. Precium totale* (*præter multos gratuitos*), xxxiiii*l.* v*s.* viij*d.* *Decreta, Decretalia, Textus, et Doctores Hostiensis, Speculum,* persæpè singuli Juris Civilis, volumina xxxvij. *Precium totale præter multos gratuitos,* xvij*l.* viij*s.* j*d.*

Summa totalis precii assignati præter gratuitos in omnibus facti, cli*l.* xj*s.* viiij*d.*

The colleges of Wykeham, in common with King's College, Cambridge, long enjoyed the special privilege, from the Pope, of presenting their fellows for ordination by what bishops they might please; and Bishop Gibson asserts that they are said to be *sufficienter dimissi*, without *letters dimissory:* and though in later times a fellowship in either university has been reputed a title, yet it is held sufficient only in that diocese in which the university is situated: Oxford, for Oxford; and Ely for Cambridge.

The founder also made a composition with the university, that the fellows of his house should be examined for their degrees, and stand for their graces according to the form of the university, but before the governors of the society.—Ayliffe's *Ancient and Present State, etc.*, P. II, ch. I, vol. i, p. 315.

Scattered incidents of the history of the college are all that we can gather now.

On January 3rd, 1404, Henry IV commissioned Richard de Salford, the abbot of Abingdon, to visit New College, and ejected several of the fellows.

In 1422 the college received the honour of a royal visit.

New College was excepted, when Dr. W. Lyndwoode, the famous canonist, official of Canterbury, and the Chancellor Dr. Thos. Bromis, by order of the primate, held a visitation of the other colleges in Oxford, "to make a close search into heretical pravity", in 1425.

In 1452, King Henry VI exempted New College, Merton, and All Souls' College, from paying two

tenths to the crown. — Wood's *History, etc.*, B. I, vol. i, p. 598.

In 1479, William of Waynflete empowered the society of St. Mary Magdalen College, to elect a president from the actual or former fellows of New College (Rubric I, MS. Harl., 6282, f. 16 b). So by the first foundation of King Henry VI, the fellows of Eton College were empowered to choose a Wykehamist for their provost.

> Præpositum socii eligere debent de seipsis, aut de sociis collegii regalis, Cant., seu alterius duorum collegiorum Beatæ Mariæ Winton. et Oxon.; aut de collegio Orielensi; seu de illis, qui aliquandò fuerint et honestè recedentes.—*MS. Ayscough*, 4841, f. 155.

In 1488, ten years before the visit of Erasmus, it is to the honour of New College that in the hall Cornelius Vitellius, an Italian, read Humanity Lectures, in order to improve the knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages in the university. — *Polydore Vergil*, ed. Basil, 1534, p. 610. In 26 Hen. VIII, we find that a regius prælectorship "in Græcis et humanis", was endowed with liij*s.* iiij*d.* by the year.

1509, Dr. Younge, of New College, was appointed to arrange the statutes and archives, which were in disorder.—Wood's *Hist.*, vol., ii, P. II, p. 666.

From the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, we learn the amount of the college revenues, and its expenses during one year (vol. ii, p. 262-264).

Feb. 1, 26 Hen. VIII.

Summa totalis valoris omnium domaniorum, maneriorum, terrarum, tenementorum, et aliarum possessionum predictarum, d.cccc.lxix*l.* vs. v*d.* q.

Indè in reprisiis perpetuis et annualibus ut particulariter patet superiùs, xxiiijxij*l.* vij*s.* 0*d.* ob. q.

Et valent clarè, dccc.lxxvj*l.* xviij*s.* iiii*d.* ob.

Nomina et numerus omnium personarum in dicto collegio cum eorum communibus.

Johannis London. xl*l.*

lxx *Socii et scholares*, singuli capientes lxix*l.* iiij*d.*
ccxlii*l.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*

x *Sacellani* conductitii capientes singuli, lxix*s.* iiij*d.*

Rob. Couche *informator choristarum* et pulsantis organa, capiens lxix*s.* iiij*d.*
Summa, xxxviij*l.* ij*s.* viij*d.*

iij *Clerici* conductitii, cotidiè in divinis officiis ministrantes, capientes pro communibus suis singuli juxta ratam xii*d.* per septimanam, per annum lii*s.*

Mancipium : ii *pincernæ ;* iii *coci ;* ii, *janitor* et *barbitonsor ;* i *lator librorum :* i *ortulanus ;* i *equester ;* singuli, lii*s.* Summa, xxxvj*l.* viij*s.*

xvi *Choristæ* ad x*d.* per septimanam singuli, xliij*s.* iiij*d.*
Summa, xxxiiij*l.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*

Summa fœderum et elemosinarum annuatim distribut arum, clx*l.* vij*s.* ij*d.*

Sic remanent clare in omnibus, dccxvj*l.* xj*s.* ij*d.* ob.

Stipendia perpetua diversarum personarum dicti collegii ex ordinacione fundatoris ejusdem.

Vice custodis, liij*s.* iiij*d.*

iii *Bursariorum* vel dispensatorem cujuslibet eorum xiij*s.* iiij*d.* per annum, xl*s.*

x *Sacellanorum* cujuslibet eorum, liij*s.* iiij*d.* per annum: inter quos unus est sacrista, capiens xx*s.*: et alius precentor, capiens xiij*s.* iiij*d.* per annum pro suo officio, xxviij*l.* vj*s.* viij*d.*

Informatoris choristarum, cvj*s.* viij*d.*

iij Clericorum, lx*s.*

Unius communis *ministri dirigentis organa et horologium* necnon latoris librorum, xvi*s.* viij*d.*

Unius *registrarii* scribentis omnia acta et gesta in dicto collegio, xxvj*s.* viij*d.*
j *mancipii* sive provisoris victualium, xl*s.*
Superioris *pincernæ* sive promi, xx*s.*
Inferioris .. .. .. viij*s.*
Superioris *coci*, lxvj*s.* viij*d.*
ij^{di} .. xx*s.*
iij^{i} .. xvj*s.*
Equestri sive custodi equorum, xxvj*s.* viij*d.*
Ortulani, xx*s.*
Communis *lotricis*, l*s.*
Superioris *janitoris* et *barbitonsoris*, xx*s.*
Inferioris .. xiij*s.* iiij*d.*

Summa, lviij*l.* x*s.* viij*d.*

Liberata empta ex ordinacione ejusdem Fundatoris per annum.

Pro custode, lxx sociis et scholaribus, x sacellanis, iij clericis, informatore choristarum, xvj choristarum et aliis servientibus sive ministris predictis communibus annis, cxx*l.*

Annuæ expensæ necessariæ factæ in ecclesiâ dicti collegii.

Pane, vino celebrantium; cerâ, capis, vestimentis, superpelliceis, et aliis necessariis, xxx*l.*

Domo custodis:

Diversis utensilibus restaurandis, reparandis et emendis pro aulâ, promptuario, et coquinâ, xl*s.*

Communi aulâ:

Mensalibus, poculis, candelis, et aliis necessariis, cxiij*s.* iiij*d.*

Promptuario:

Situlis, ollis terreis, ac aliis necessariis emptis, xl*s.*

Communi coquinâ:

Discis electrinis, ollis, et patellis æneis, ac aliis vasis reparandis et emendis, iiij*l.*

Stabulo:

Feno: avenâ; fabis; pisis; equino stramine; sellis;

frenis, et aliis necessariis pro stabulo et equis, pro custode, sociis, et famulis equitantibus in negociis collegii, necnon equis emptis, xxiiij*l.*

Focalibus :

Lignis, carbonibus, fassiculis et aliis focalibus emptis pro communi aulâ, coquinâ, domo barbitonsorum, et aliis locis, xxx*s.*

Dietâ :

Pro dietis generalium receptorum, seneschalli, et auditorum et ballivorum, xx*l.*

Reparacione diversarum domorum in precinctis collegii et tenementorum infra villam Oxoniæ et civitatem Londonii, xl*l.*

Reparacione diversorum domaniorum, maneriorum, et domorum collegii in domaniis et maneriis forinsecis, lxvj*l.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*

Expensis factis in lege, in prosecutione diversorum hominum pro causis collegii una cum fœdis diversorum legisperitorum retentorum de consilio collegii, x*l.*

Tanner reckons its annual revenues at 487*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*; Brian Twyne, at 887*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*

In 1566, on September 2nd, Queen Elizabeth, attended by many noblemen, and Don Guzman de Silva, dean of Toledo, the Spanish ambassador, visited the college: George Coryat, B.A., the poet, and William Reynolds, B.A., received Her Majesty at the gates with an oration; the former "received for his pains half a sovereign".—Wood's *History, etc.*, bk. i, vol. ii, P. ii, p. 159.

New College was highly distinguished during the visit to the university. When the Queen entered the city from Woodstock, at six o'clock in the evening, Robert Deale, one of the fellows, received her in the name of the scholars of Oxford, with a Latin oration at the north gate or Bocardo; warden White and eight

heads of houses, were in her train; and the warden was selected as one of four to bear the canopy over her head, when her majesty entered the cathedral of Christchurch. On Sept. 1st, Mr. Harris, fellow of New College, preached before her in St. Mary's; and upon the gates, on September 3rd, when the court attended to hear disputations held in the university church, Mr. Neale, another Wykehamist, hung an admirable map of Oxford, with appropriate verses attached to each college.—*Ibid.*, p. 160.

On August 23rd, 1605, the Earl of Dorset, Lord Treasurer, and Chancellor of Oxford, became a guest of the college. On August 26th, the Lord Chamberlain and a great company of nobleman dined in the warden's lodge. On August 29th, a royal feast, "with incomparable music", was given in the hall to King James I, the queen, and the English Marcellus, Henry Prince of Wales, attended by a large number of the nobility. The fellows and scholars, arrayed in hood and gown, were all drawn up to receive the royal visitors, who came from Magdalen College. The king, his consort, and the prince, occupied the middle seat at the high table: among their retinue were these young noblemen—the Earls of Oxford and Essex, and the Viscounts Cranburn, Sheffield, and Harrington.—Wood, *Hist.*, B. I, vol. ii, P. II, p. 286.

In 1607, a dispute occurred between the regents of the University and the fellows of New College, about their presentation for a degree, without asking their grace from the University. The cause was brought before the Chancellor Bancroft, who ruled in

favour of New College,—the custom having prevailed more than two hundred years (Wood's *Annals*, B. I, vol. ii, P. II, p. 292). In November 1834, the college surrendered their privilege of presenting its members for degrees, without passing the usual schools' examination, while it retained its right of exemption from any supplication. The act came into effect after the election in 1836. King's College, Cambridge, gave up a similar right in 1851.

The correspondence in Latin, between the college and chief member of the government, on this subject, will, we trust, prove interesting to our readers.

Illustrissime Comes,—A te principium, tibi desinimus, liceat enim nobis omniū jam difficultatū scopulos prætervectis hanc tibi vere nostro Neptuno quasi votivam tabulam consecrare. Nam quòd collegio nostro Wintoniensi de dignissimo custode, viro nostrûm omnium votis ardentissimis expetito sine tumultu aliquo aut molestiâ fælicissimè prospectum sit, id quidem vestro potissimū munere effectum esse et iam nunc agnoscimus, animisq; gratissimis in æternum agnoscemus. Quod quidē iīmortale beneficiū, etsi Tibi fortasse, cui benemerendi consuetudo in naturam prope transiit, leve aut exiguum videri possit, eâ tamen animi promptitudine erat conditum, ut nobis non amore magìs quàm stupore dignum videatur: eâque spe futuræ benevolentiæ conjunctum, ut non magìs præsenti fruamur, quàm futurâ oblectemur. Incredibilem hanc animi tui erga nos propensionem cùm diuturna experientia satìs apertè confirmavit, tum verò eodem sigillo nobis quasi obsignare visus es, quo literas illas, quas omnis humanitatis plenissimas à dominatione vestrâ nuper accepimus. Dici quidem solet epistola mutus esse nuncius. Hæc autem tua amorem et benevolentiam non loquebatur modò, sed personabat, hunc olebat tota, hunc spirabat, hunc totum

præ se ferebat. Beâsti nos, insignissime heros, beâsti nos his unis literis tuis, qui jam non magìs gloriamur Wicchamo Fundatore quàm Te studiorum nostrorū patrono et Mæcenate. Beâsti mœnia nostra et parietes, quib^s tu maiorem benevolentiam, quàm alii ipsis Literis et Musis, declarâsti. Beâsti deniq̃ Wicchamū nostrum, qui Te tam uberem omniū virtutū ac eruditionis messem ipsius culturæ acceptam ferre gratiosè profiteris. Quàm impares simus tanto amori referendo et facilè sentimus et libenter prædicamus. Quòd si tamen tam singulare tuū studiū gratissimâ animorū nostrorū devotione aliquâ ex parte compensari possit, spondemus, adeoq̃ sanctè in nos recipimus, nunquam eos nobis defuturos, qui et præsentem tuam gratiam debitè predicare, et sequentem sedulò demereri studeant. Votorum deniq̃ nostrorū per Te iam facti compotes, Deum Opt. Max. votis obtestamur ut Te, fidissimum regis Nestorem, unicum Reip. Atlantem, nostri verò collegii honoratissimū Mæcenatem, regi, reipub. nobis quàm diutissimè incolumem conservet. Amplitudini vestræ devotissimi.

Wickhamici Oxonienses.

Illustrissimo Domino, D^no Henrico Howardo, Comiti Northanton.; Custodi privati Sigilli, quinq' portuu' gardiano, Cancellario Academiæ Cantabrigiensis, et regiæ Ma^tis prudentissimo Consiliario.

(*Cotton MS., Titus*, C. vj, p. 157.)

Quod semper polliceri nobis visa est tum virtus et humanitas, tum propensissima in nos voluntas tua, literatorum nobilissime, nobilium literatissime, comes, id in eâ, quæ cum magistris quibusdum academiæ nostræ de privilegio nobis erat, controversiâ non ita pridem abundè præstitit. Perfecisti enim, perfecisti rem et tuâ virtute dignam et nostrâ omnium, qui sumus erimusq̃, memoriâ sempiternâ. Veterem huius collegii nomine, magìs quàm re Novi, libertatem propugnasti, et ab injuriis quorundā juvenum rebus novis in academiâ temerè studientium vindicasti.

Moribus antiquis stat res nostra, neq̃ nostra modò privata

res, sed academica, sed publica. Næ tu igitur antiquâ laude dignissimus es, cui nihil est antiquius quàm hos antiquos mores defendere et stabilire. Quòd si non minor est virtus quàm quærere parta tueri, non minùs profectò tibi debetur cuius virtute conservatum, quàm ei cuius operâ primò nobis acquisitum est hoc privilegium. O utinam aut noster fundator Wicchamus, aut tuus præceptor Whitus jam revivisceret. Quales quantas illi tibi gratias pro tali tanto in collegium suum beneficio redderent! sed hi jam mortui sunt. Nunc igitur pulcerrima primū pro facto pulcerrimo vobis præmia. Pii moresq̃ dabunt vestri. Nos etiam quod habemus tibi damus, animos nimirum et linguas, animos futuros in æternum tibi devotissimos, et huius maximè beneficii memores; linguas verò ad laudes virtutum tuarum celebrandas inter homines, et preces pro salute tuâ fundendas apud Deum, ut pergat tibi benedicere, quemadmodum Tu nobis benefacere, ut cùm sūmos tibi dederit in hâc vitâ honores, vitam in honoribus longam et in cœlo sempiternā det. Dat. Oxoñ è collegio nostro ad 13as calendas Maii, a^{o} Dñi 1609. Amplitudinis vestræ studiosissimi,

Custos et Socii Collegii Beatæ Mariæ Winton' in Oxon.

To the right honourable my verie good Lorde the Earle of Northampton, L. Warden of the Cinque Ports, and one of the LL^{s} of His Maties most honourable Privie Counsill.

De Te, Comes illustrissime, cum respub. tota literæq. sibi et literati omnes, tum verò nos præ omnibus meritò gratulari nobis et possumus et debemus. Tu enim, Platonici nostri regis ad exemplum aliàs rarissimum, senator verè Platonicus ad Reipub. clavum sedes. Tu literarū gemmas, ab aliis non insolenter magìs quàm turpiter protritas et contemptas in aureo illo antiquæ nobilitatis, et honoris amplissimi splendore, gloriæ tibi et ornamento futuras indicasti. Hinc ille in literatos omnes tantus amor tuus, tanta liberalitas et munificentia emanavit.

Nos autem Wicchamicos præ reliquis Musarum cultoribus pro eâ, quâ clarissimi præceptoris tui eximii, quondam collegiorum Wicchamicorū ornamenti episcopi Wintoniensis, memoriam prosequeris, pietate, dignatus es benevolentiæ ulmis arctiùs complecti. Eâ freti querelas nostras in tuum sinum effundere, Te in causâ publicâ patronum nobis appellare non veremur. Ità verò se res habet ut cum magistris quibusdam academiæ nostræ controversia nobis sit de privilegio, quod ab ipsis (ut verisimile est) incunabulis collegii maioribus nostris aut ab academiâ concessum, aut a principibus indultum, ad nos per longam annorum seriem summâ cum tranquillitate transmissum est. Illud cum ipsâ suâ canitie penè sanctum crederemus, hâc demum ætate reperti sunt qui convellere conarentur. Consuetudinem quæ ut in privatâ re singulis altera natura, sic in Repub. universis altera lex est, nihili faciunt. Unanimem totius academiæ consensum annos supra $\overline{cc}^{os}$ continuatam parvi pendunt, cornicum oculos confixuri sunt, ac si iam tandem ipsi saperent (si diis placet) soli, maiores antehac delirassent omnes. Non dubitamus quin ista consuetudinem antiquarum impugnatio viris cordatis et prudentioribus vel ipso nomine suspecta sit, et juvenalem quandam temeritatem sapiat. Nam gravis Antenor Priamusque, hoc est reverendi doctores et collegiorum præfecti, queis ætas longa magistra fuit, nec auctores nec fautores tam præcipitis consilii; Sed Paris et fratres, sed juvenes quidam ferocientes vel ob æmulationem, ne dicamus invidiam, privilegiorum comitem, vel quòd aliquid novum et memorabile in annuo suo imperio moliendum sibi crederent, quo famosi apud posteros fierent, certamen hoc non magìs contra nos quàm contra suos maiores susceperunt. Et hi sunt præclari antiquarum consuetudinum emendatores. Ætas præpostera! in qua magestelli doctoribus, adolescentuli senibus videri sapientiores volunt. Nos vero privilegia nova non ambimus; aliena non arrogamus. Hoc iniquum, illud invidiosum. Sed antiqua defendere, sed nostra retinere pro virili contendimus.

Antiqua verò antiquare velle quàm est inusitatum! nostra nobis eripere quàm injuriosum! ad hanc igitur injustitiam prohibendam, ad hanc injuriam propulsandam, vestræ amplitudinis adjutricem dexteram humilitèr imploramus; ut quod majoribus nostris antiquitùs datum, id nobis jam ratum fiat: ne novitiis quibusdam magistris integrum sit pro suâ libidine nobis de nostro jure negotium ulteriùs facessere. Id et posse Te (quæ tua est apud reverendissimum Cancellarium nostrum auctoritas) et velle (quæ in nos egregia et propensa voluntas) certò confidimus. Ità pollicemur nos (quæ sola est liberalium artium liberalitas) Tui observantissimos, præconis nominis Tui vocalissimos, et assiduos apud Deum pro salute tuâ futuros precaturos. Ita Te Optimus Maximus lumen et columen reipublicæ, literarum decus et præsidium, nostrum deniq̃ (liceat hoc nomen arrogare) patronū; reipub. literis, nobisq̃ diu incolumem tueatur. Honorificentiæ vestræ ad omnia imperia et obsequia devotissimi

Wicchamici Oxoniensis.

To the Rt. Hon. our verie good lord ye earl of Northampton, etc., Privie Seale, E. B. Dat. è Coll. Novo Oxon, 6° Octobris, A^o^ 1608.

(*Cotton MS., Titus*, c. vi, f. 160-1.)

His royal highness Prince Frederick Ulric, the eldest son of the Duke of Brunswick, was received at New College on May 6th, 1610; the congratulatory addresses were printed.

In 1625, the college chambers were vacated for the use of the members of Parliament, which met here owing to the plague raging in London.

In 1633, by desire of Laud, then the chancellor, the University statutes were revised and re-arranged; the chief persons employed upon the work were Wykehamists—Warden Pinke, Dr. James, keeper of

the Bodleian Library, and Dr. Zouch, principal of St. Alban's Hall.

In 1648 and 1649, the Puritan warden procured the expulsion of a large number of the fellows:—for instance, on June 30th, four; on July 8th, seventeen; on October 2nd, in the former year, one; on June 2nd, 1649, thirteen; and on June 23rd, fourteen members of the foundation. No less than 5,000 trees on the college farms were cut down, principally at Stanton St. John.—Wood's *History*, etc., B. I, vol. ii, P. II, p. 596.

The following custom, continued till the period of the "great rebellion", is recorded in Peshall's *Oxford*, p. 279; ed. Lond. 1773:—

> On Ascension Day, the fellows of New College, after their grave and wonted manner, early in the morning used to walk to St. Bartholomew Chapel, where they entered the chapel, being ready decked and adorned with the seasonable fruits of the year, and being seated, the chaplain of this place used more anciently to read a psalm and chapter allotted for the day. This ended, the fellows sung an hymn or anthem, of five or six parts, then the second lesson was read; after which, another hymn sung, or else a collect for the day, consisting of as many parts. Then they went up to the altar, where stood a vessel decked with tuttyes [nosegays], and therein offered a piece of silver, to be divided among the poor men. The chapel service or ceremonies ended, they walked in procession to a well called Stockwell, at the upper end of the grove adjoining, which, with the way from the chapel thereto, used anciently to be strewed with flowers, where being fixed after an Epistle and Gospel, as was sometimes used, they in the open place, like the ancient druids, echoed and warbled out from the stately arbours harmonious

melody, consisting of several parts then most in fashion. But for several times, about twenty-four years ago, they commonly sung an "Oriana", or else one of Mr. J. Welby's songs of three parts, beginning thus, "Hard by a crystal fountain"; which done, each man departed home. "Within these sixty years," says Mr. Wood, "they only sung the collect of the day of divers parts, which done, they go up to the grove." In their procession to the hospital, they went the lower way, in the old London road; but in their return to Oxford, through the Divinity walk, along the upper road, down past Heddington Hill. The procession was changed from the Feast of SS. Philip and James to May Day; and again, owing to interruptions from the students of Magdalen and Oriel, to Holy Thursday.

In Loggan's bird's-eye view of the college, the massive tower, the girdle of embattled city defences on the north and east, and the high walls towards the lane, the idea conveyed to the mind is that of a strong building destined to resist any attack from without: a provision demanded for the safety of the inmates, in times when the University was subject to the feuds of turbulent scholars amongst themselves, or with their common enemy, "the town", and the country was in an unsettled state.

The approach to New College impresses the mind of the visitor with a feeling of disappointment: a close narrow lane, bordered by the blank cloister-wall, with its high pitched roof and broad eaves, and the humble enclosures of the exterior courts of All Souls' College, lead him to expect an undignified building: the entrance gateway tower, disfigured by modern sash windows, fails at first sight to remove the unpleasing impression. Yet, upon a closer in-

spection, there are the remains of ancient stateliness; the portal ample, and the roof richly groined; the canopied niches, containing the statues of St. Mary in her annunciation, the angel Gabriel, and the Founder at his devotions, reassure him. He passes on into the spacious quadrangle, 168 feet in length, and 129 feet in width; it reminds him at once of St. Mary's Winton; but here a third and battlemented story has been added. The addition was made by Dr. Colepepper. The square-headed sashes, miserably uniform, looking without the college, were added in the reign of King Charles I; those towards the quadrangle were opened in 1675. Still, so well has the new work been managed, that even experienced architects have been in doubt whether it did not form part of the original building of the founder, which was finished between the years 1380 and 1386. On every side are the indications of a great genius; the architect who could raise that grand and regular court, the high imposing range of the chapel and hall, on the north side, sheltering the quadrangle from bleak winds, and reflecting the warm sun-rays in the winter-time — the artist, and man of taste, combining towers, pinnacles, graduated elevations, buttresses, and polygonal turrets, with the square fronts, and thus mingling picturesqueness and ornament with solidity and due proportion, and affording opportunity for ever-varying effects of light and shade. All is in keeping and harmony; all wears the aspect of a simple grandeur.

The arrangement of the chambers has been preserved to us. The warden resided in the Great Gate-

NEW COLLEGE CHAPEL.

way tower; his windows commanded a view of all the principal portions of the college, especially from a superb oriel window, between the entrance and the chapel. The following pictures are in the warden's lodge: the Founder; and William of Waynflete, and our Lord bearing his cross, the gift of Warden Ryves; Abraham offering to Melchisedech; Robert, Earl of Leicester, Chancellor of Oxford; Cecil; Henry VIII; Prince Henry; Peters; Robert Sydney, Earl of Leicester; Bishop ———; a head of our Lord; Dr. Dobson; Bishop Jewell; Richard Whittington, Lord Mayor; the Wardens Bigg, Nicholas, Beeston (æt. 57, 1688, Gandy *fec.*), Pinke, and Oglander; Dr. Wood, rector of Hardwicke; Bishop Ken; and two other portraits, anonymous. An ancient and beautiful salt-cellar is also preserved, which was the gift of Warden Hyll: it bears the legend "Aquæ stabunt super montes, 1493." Thirteen chambers, of which three—the Star, the Chaplains', and the Chamber of Three—contained three, and the remainder four beds, each, were allotted to the accommodation of the members of the society. The larger rooms were called the Vine, the Baptist's Head, the Conduit, the Crane's dart, the Vale, the Cock, the Christopher, the Serpent's head, the Green post, and the Rose. Two principal and one small truckle bed, which could be slid under the larger, and small studies attached, formed the chief feature in each chamber. The chaplains and clerks slept under the hall. The muniment tower, of four stories in height, is in the south-east angle of the court. The bursar's audit-room was on the north side of the eastern gateway; the small room over against the

hall-doors was the smaller audit-chamber for the weekly accounts.

Rubrica lii. In the upper rooms three fellows or scholars were to live: in the lower rooms "iiij fenestras et iiij studiorum loca habentes", four fellows or scholars, except "in inferiori camerâ, juxta cameram in orientali angulo collegii situatâ", wherein three only were to be. "Camera subtus librariam ex parte boreali orientalis portæ quadrati" was to be used for the audits; the weekly and lesser audits were to be held "in camerâ ex opposito ostio magnæ aulæ situatâ", containing the statute-chest of the college. One elder fellow was to preside in each room. "In cameris quæ sunt subtus aulam in fine versus orientem" the priests and ministers of the chapel were to reside; for their convenience the following excellent order was given.

> Item: quià subtus aulam prædictam, quæ in modum solarii desuper terram elevata et ædificata consistit, plures diversæ cameræ ordinantur, in quibus scholares, vel socii dicti nostri collegii, necnon sacerdotes clerici et ministri et alii in capellâ ipsius collegii servire debentes morari, jacere, quiescere, ac etiam studere debebunt ... Nos verò ipsorum utilitati pariter et quieti prospicere cupientes, omnes luctationes, choræas, tripudia, saltus, cantus, clamores, tumultus, et strepitus inordinatos, aquarum, cervisiæ, aliorumque liquorum omnes effusiones, ludos quoque tumultuosos, et alias insolentias quascunque in aulâ vel capellâ prædictâ ullo unquam tempore fieri districtiùs prohibemus, per quæ vel eorum aliquod præfati studentes, sacerdotes, et alii in dictis cameris commorantes ab ipsorum studio, dormitione, tranquillitate, requie vel quiete, quomodolibet poterint impediri: seu aliàs in libris, vestibus, aliisque rebus suis damnum sustineant, vel gravamen, seu per quæ aula ipsa

in ipsius ornatu vel fabricâ, deorsùm vel superiùs, intrà vel extrà, in aliquâ suâ parte deturpetur, læsionemve seu damnum aliquod patiatur.

Over the scullery was the apartment of the undercook, who thus could watch the Wolvesey postern at night: the room of the manciple communicated directly with the butteries and cellars; the porter's yard lay between the chapel and the refectory. The lodge of the sacristan, with a strong room for the reception of the sacred plate, adjoined the chapel; its two windows were pierced in the city walls; by crossing a small court he could command at all times access to a staircase leading to the detached belfry-tower, which was removed to a distance from the chapel, to prevent any injury to the walls from the vibration when the bells were ringing: its massive strength harmonises well with the defences of the city walls.

The third story of the quadrangle, to the great detriment of the proportions of the gateway and area, was commenced in Dr. Colepepper's time; in the beginning of the reign of King Charles I, uniform windows, looking towards Queen's College, were added; in 1675 the society had the windows on the side of the quadrangle made similar to those in the lower story. A leaden statue of Minerva, the gift of Henry Parker, Esq., of Honnington, co. Warwick, in 1690, stood in the middle of the quadrangle, in which was laid down a grass-plot in 1789, and the statue sold, the proceeds being applied to the use of the library.

The library, indicated by a dip in the string-course, occupies the greatest portion of the eastern side of

the quadrangle. Bishop Rede gave one hundred volumes, of which fifty-seven were on theology, to this college. Warham, in 1508, gave twenty books, and Dr. Woodward, in 1675, five hundred folio volumes. Tanner says that there is "Catalogus cccxxiii Codd. MSS. in bibl. Coll. Novi Oxon. in Catal. MSS. Angl. et Heb. Oxon. 1647. Tom i, P. ii, p. 31."

In 1675 the divisions of this room into arts and law MSS. were removed, and an additional story added above. They are seventy feet long by twenty-two in breadth. The present arrangement was made by Mr. Wyatt.

The staircase, between the upper and lower libraries, is adorned with architectural elevations of the Pyramids of Egypt, made by Reveley, and given to the society by William Ottway, Esq. In the British Museum are *Catalogue of MSS. in the College Library*, A.D. 1655 (*MS. Harl.* 695, f. 520, 552), and an *Index* (Tanner's) *of MSS. New College* (*Add. MSS.*, 6261). Pointer says that in 1690 there were three hundred and twenty manuscripts in the library. (*Academia*, etc., p. 45.) "The armes in New Colledge in Oxford", are recorded in *MS. Harl.* 1754, f. 56.

At the same period the wainscotted law library was converted into a common room; the apartment called "the Chequer", so styled from some peculiar ornament or device, or from being the place of payment of rents or service, is now used as a morning-room by the fellows. In the bursary, on one of the window panes, is a bursar's rebus; a well-known Hampshire bird, the pewit, quasi, "Pay it"; with the

motto, "Redde quod debes". In the common room is preserved a valuable ancient full-length portrait of the Founder. In the hall is another; and a third is in the warden's lodge, painted on panel, and given to the society in 1747 by a descendant of Warden Skinner. Some of the more interesting entries in the books of accompt are subjoined.

1393. In expensis magistrorum Johannis Haseley et Roberti Keton equitantium Londinum ad dom. Fundatorem pro statutis reformandis, à 2do die Maii per x dies continuò sequentes, xviij*s.* vi*d.*

1399. Sept. 29th. Pro scripturâ libri statutorum, v*s.*; pro ligaturâ eorundem, viij*d.*; pro pergameo empto per volunt' legant' bona coll. inserend', xviij*d.* lectis conductis pro eâdem camerâ, 6*d.*; pabulo equorum et cibo garcionis [groom] in villâ, 2*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.*; datis servientibus epis. 4*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*

1422. Aug. 31st. Expensæ factæ circa Rob. Driffield et benefactorum loci, in refectionibus per duos dies et in vino propter exilitatem cervisiæ. In cœnâ factâ decano S. Pauli, London., misso per dom. regem ad coll. ad videndum et audiendum divina officia inibi celebrata et reportandum ea prædicto d^{no} regi, ij*s.* vj*d.* Pro chirothecis in adventu cardinalis episcopi Sarum.

The gift of Oxford gloves, with a deep fringe of gold, and turnovers wrought with pearl, was thought worthy of King James I; and a plainer pair were presented to William III by the university.

In carriagio librorum, caparum vestimentorum et aliorum ornamentorum, et jocalium collegii ad Oxoniam pro missâ ibidem celebrandâ in præsentiâ dni regis et reportatione eorundem, iiij*s.* vij*d.*

1461, March 4th. Cust. forins. pro jentaculo dato episcopo Sidonis in tempore consecrationis altaris in capellâ, xx*d.*

1470. Pro quâdam refectione datâ scholaribus Aulæ Cervinæ pro labore suo in extinctione ignis in domo novâ, iij*s.* iij*d.*; de Joannâ Long de Weeden pro licentiâ maritandi quia filia nativi, 6*s.* 8*d.*

1486. De oblationibus ad intra coram imagine Beatæ Mariæ in capellâ, 32*s.*; Joh. Phillips laboranti circa gradus capellæ borealis et australis capellæ; pro annulis et cortinis in novis capellis et quæ pertinent ad ædificationem earum.

1509. Pro recenti salmone dato abbati de Evesham, 3*s.* 8*d.*; pro unâ sectâ vestimentorum de rubeo panno aureo pro festis principalibus, 62*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.*

1530. In adventu episcopi Winton.—Pro victualibus; pro ferinâ, pane, speciebus pro stipendio adventûs, 6*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*; coquo ejus principali, 6*s.* 3*d.*; famulo coqui, xx*d.*; registrario cancellario episcopi pro regardo in chirothecis, xx*s.*; pro grano avenis—29*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*: pro 5 virgatis præter le nayle de panno aureo, 8*l.*; pro tribus baculis rectorum in choro, 12*l.*; pro thecâ pro iisdem, 6*s.*; pro brasill (red dye) et pro facturâ, 7*s.* 9*d.*

1530. Pro uno remo papiri, 2*s.* 6*d.*; custodi aulæ, 38*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* (viz. wainscotted, as provided for); anno prædicto, pictori pingendo scripturas in aulâ, tribus diebus, 1*s.* 6*d.*; pro vino dato Galario Hispano oratione ab eo factâ in aulâ die S. Joannis, 9*d.*

1535. Pro capis iiij^{or} holosericis } coloris } cœrulei, 12*l.*
sericis } albi, 12. 7*s.* 4*d.*
Doctori Smith capienti ex mandato regio stipendium publicæ lecturæ in theologiâ. Doctori Cotes et Doct' Broade pro lectione suâ, 51*s.* 4*d.*

1541. Doctori Broade pro lecturâ theologiæ, 51*s.* 4*d.*; lectoribus dialectices, juris civilis et Græcæ, 17*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; occidenti sorices in cubiculis sociorum et aliis locis collegii, 2*s.*; Doctori Olivario pro lectione suâ in physicâ ab Annunciatione ad festum S. Joannis, x*s.*; pro mappâ mundi, 12*s.*; pro le framing duarum mapparum mundi, 16*d.*

1559. Pro pulsatoribus in adventu reginæ, 7*s.*

The expenses incurred by the college in receiving royal visitors, may be gathered from the following extracts out of Gutch's *Collectanea Curiosa*, No. xvii, p. 190. The old rents of the colleges, according to which they were taxed for the entertainment of the queen.—34 *Eliz.* Ch. Ch., 2,000*l.*; Magdalen, 1,200*l.*; New Coll., 1,000*l.*; All Souls, and Corpus Christi, each 500*l.* In 1596 the rate was for Christchurch, at 2,000*l.*, 30*l.*; Magdalen, at 1,800*l.*, 18*l.*; New College, at 1,100*l.*, 16*l.* 12*s.*: in 1684 it was rated at 1,000*l.*—*MS. Harl.*, 6282, f. 83.

"1624. Mr. Warden, when provided for in kind, never stinted at any rate."

All Hallow's Day. For Mr. Sub-Warden. 1st course: mutton and white broth; rost beefe, 1*s.* 6*d.*; 2 minced pies, 2*s.*; a pig, 1*s.* 6*d.*; udder and tongue, 8*d.*; 1 capon, 1*s.* 6*d.*; a custard, 1*s.* 6d.; veale, a breast, 1*s.* 6*d.* Second course: 2 rabbets, 1*s.* 3*d.*; 1 partridge, 1*s.*; 4 snipes, 1*s.*; 12 larkes, 6*d.*; 1 warden pie, 2*s.* 6*d.*; 1 tart, 1*s.* 6*d.*; in wine, viz., a pint for grace-cup, 2*s.* 2*d.*; in sugar, a quarter, 4*d.*

For Mr. Deanes. First course: mutton and white broth; rost beefe, 1*s.* 6*d.*; 2 minced pies, 2*s.*; 2 forequarters of a pig, and a head, x*d.*; 1 custard, 1*s.* 6*d.*; a mess of veale, 8*d.* Second course: a capon, 1*s.* 6*d.*; 2 rabbets, 1*s.* 3*d.*; 12 larks, 6*d.*; a tart, 1*s.* 6*d.*; wine, a quart of sacke, 1*s.*; claret, 8*d.*

For Masters and Bachelors of Law: stewed mutton and broth; roast beefe, 1*s.* 6*d.*; a minced pie, 1*s.*; halfe a pig, 9*d.* and a head; a mess of veale, 8*d.* Second course: a capon, 1*s.* 6*d.*; two rabbits, 1*s.* 3*d.*; a custard, 1*s.* 6*d.*; a tart, 1*s.* 6*d.*; wine, 1*s.* 8*d.*

On Christmas Day, Twelfth Day, and Candlemas, called "Great Pie Gawdies", brawn was allowed in

addition; and a quart of claret and a pint, substituted for a quart, of sack or muscat; and at supper, rabbits were given throughout the Hall. On New Year's Day:—

Mr. Sub-Warden and D. D.: Mutton and stewed broth; roast beefe, 1*s.* 6*d.*; a pig, 1*s.* 6*d.*; brest of veale, 1*s.* 4*d.*; a capon, 1*s.* 6*d.*

Masters and Deans, in messes of four, had mutton in broth; roast beef; half a pig: a messe of veal, 8*d.*

On Shrove Sunday, one hen was allowed to every four masters, instead of a rabbit. On Shrove Tuesday dinner was at ten o'clock, and supper at three.

Mr. Sub-Warden. Our Lady Day in Lent: grand pullet, butter and rice milk, old ling, a pike in broth, a carpe, plaice, 2 eele pies, troute, thornbacke, lobsters, fresh salmon, soles, roast eele, a warden pie, or equall custard and tart. Wine: a quart of claret, 3 pints of sacke and sugar, 4*d.* for grace cup.

Good Friday. The Masters: one lb. of figs, 1 lb. of raisins, and a quarter of almonds.

Easter Eve. Butter, rice milke, 6 dishes of market such as the market will afford.

Easter Day. Mr. Sub-Warden: mutton and stewed broth; rost beefe, 1*s.* 6*d.*; breast of veale, 1*s.* 4*d.*; a capon, 1*s.* 6*d.*; a pigg, 1*s.* 6*d.*; lambe, a target, 9*d.*; a quart of claret.

On Whitsunday, green geese were given over and above; between the two days of Our Lady in harvest, viz., the Assumption, Aug. 15th, and the Nativity, Sept. 18th, Furmentie, of

Milke, 5 gallons; wheate, 8*d.*; a marrowbone, 6*d.*; spice, 10*d.*; floure, a pottle.

Orders made Nov. 14, 1630.

Beaver Time, for the morning at half an hour after 8,

until 9, vj*d.* In the afternoone at a quarter of an houre before 4 untill 4, vj*d.* After supper at 8 for half an hour, vj*d.*

The beaver consisted of a pint of beer. The panterer and butler were to be fined 2*d.*, or make good the loss of plate, if loose persons were suffered within the college, near the hall, especially about meal time. Beaver-time was out between the Sunday before St. Luke's Day and the first Sunday in March; during that time the sub-warden and the bursars are allowed every morning, each of them, a quarter of a loaf; the sub-wardens, three bursars, and the steward, each two loaves; and the M.A. and B.C.L., a loaf and a quarter at every meal.

At the five Pie Gawdie days, the whole company was allowed without stint at dinner. Upon every one of these days:—

To make broth, 18 loaves; for beefe to grate, 1 loafe; for veale, 2 loaves; for capons, woodcocks, snipes, larkes, and other foule, to grate, 2 doz.

Bursar's feast, 1633.

Mr. Warden's Feast: 2 pullets in white broth, a crop of beefe, 4 chrivits or minced pies, a pigg, an udder, a made dish, a goose, a pastie of venison, a turkie, a chicken pie, 2 capons, a custard. Second Course: 1 couple of ducke and mallard, a neat's tongue, 2 rabbetts, a made dish, 2 partridges, 2 woodcocks, a warden pie, 6 snipes, 12 larkes, a tart.

Payments, 1633.

4 geese, 5*s.* 4*d.*; 4 pigges, 9*s.* 6*d.*; a turkie, 3*s.*; 10 capons, 16*s.* 8*d.*; 15 pullets, 10*s.* 9*d.*; 6 duck and mallard, 6*s.*; 6 partridges, 6*s.* 6*d.*; 6 woodcocks, 6*s.*; 15 chickens to bake, 6*s.* 2*d.*; 12 snipes, 4*s.* 6*d.*; 2 dozen of pigeons, 4*s.*; 15 dozen of larkes, 10*s.*; 150 egges, 6*s.*; 2 custards, 4*s.*

Poser's Accounts, 1622.

Carrying and reward for trunkes, 13*s.* 4*d.*; our supper at Newbery, 2*l.* 9*s.*; our breakfast, 1*l.* 2*s.*; at Whit Church in ye raine, 3*s.*; for walking our horses at Magdalen Hill, 4*d.*; to musicians, 2*s.*; purgandi ocreas et pallia, 1*s.*; for a shave, 4*d.*; pro regardiis to the house, 1*s.*; oisters on Friday, 10*s.*; given behind cellar dore, 2*s.*; for a hogshead of beere, 1*l.* 5*s.*

1633.

Fire to drie us, 10*d.*; meete for 5 horses, 6*s.* 3*d.*; marchbeere in ye morning, 8*d.*; candles in ye morning, 7*d.*; chamberlaine and maides, 3*s.*; beere a hogshead, 1*l.* 2*s.*; gloves for Mr. Warden and Mrs. H., 10*s.*; for 2 pair for Mr. Sub-Warden and Mrs. Schoolmaster, 5*s.* 6*d.*

1634. Supper.

Mutton and brothe, 2*s.* 8*d.*; 4 boiled chickens, 2*s.* 8*d.*; 3 boiled rabbets, 2*s.* 6*d.*; 7 joynts of mutton and sallets, 14*s.*; a side of lamb, 3*s.* 6*d.*; 2 neates tongues, 2*s.*; a turkey, 5*s.*; sased pigg, 2*s.* 6*d.*; 4 couple of rabbets, 6*s.* 8*d.*; 2 chicken pies, 5*s.*; 4 trouts, 5*s.*; 2 artichoke pies, 3*s.*; 4 dishes of fresh cheese and creame, 2*s.* 8*d.*; cherries and strawberries, 3*s.*; anchovies, 2*s.*; wine and tobacco, 6*s.*

Breakfast.

Butter, 1*s.* 6*d.*; 4 leggs of mutton, 6*s.* 8*d.*; 3 trouts, 3*s.*; a side of lambe, 3*s.* 6*d.*; fried steakes, 5*s.*; cheese, 1*s.*

A°. 1612. Number of students.

Novum Coll.	Custos	1
	Socii	70
	Capellani	11
	Clerici et Choristæ	20
	Famuli	10
	Servientes et Pauperes Scholares	18
		130

Gutch's *Collect. Curiosa*, No. xviii, p. 197.

Pitts gives us a picture of college life immediately before his time, *De Rebus Anglicis*, ch. ix, p. 38. Paris, 1619.

Every member rose at five, A.M., and went into chapel, where they offered the first fruits of the day to God (at Winchester, Pitts says they sang the Matins of the Virgin Mother); after service, they attended the private and public lectures of the university; the former being on logic, philosophy, and Greek, daily; and once in the week at least followed by declamations. Every member dined in the common refectory, observing strict silence while Holy Scripture was read; after hall there was time allowed for a walk or recreation, after which they returned to study. The gates were shut at night, at eight P.M. in winter, at nine in summer, the great bell ringing to warn scholars homeward. After that hour no one could enter until five A.M. No junior or undergraduate was allowed to leave the college bounds without leave from the superiors, nor without the companionship of a fellow. It was a heinous offence to enter the house of a citizen or a tavern. For two years they studied in the college; for two following years they had to respond and dispute in the public exercises. Greek was required in order to read Aristotle, the Holy Scriptures, and Greek doctors of the Church. They were required to know somewhat of geometry, arithmetic, mathematics, and astronomy. Having taken the degree of a bachelor of arts, throughout the following Lent they had to maintain theses against all comers openly in the schools, often with tried masters and learned doctors, veterans in this wordy

warfare. For three years after, they had constantly to hold declamations, to support theses in philosophy, explain some work of Aristotle, or St. Augustine, and, if they were found deserving, were then admitted to their degree of M.A.

In the 31st Rubric the founder directs every B.A., from St. Denys' day to the feast of the Translation of St. Thomas, except in Lent, twice in every week, to dispute in the hall, in questions and problem, one on each day: at other times, from St. Thomas to the Assumption, and in Lent, there was to be only one weekly disputation. Pointer says that English essays in his time (c. 1749) were read by the under-graduates in ante-chapel after divine service. Walker, in his *Oxoniana*, vol. i, p. 36, says, that the custom was observed in his time for the porter to knock on the lower door of every staircase with a mallet, at first and second peal, at seven and half-past seven o'clock in the morning, and to summon the fellows to college meetings. It was a relic of an old monastic custom, still preserved in the east, and in several colleges at Oxford.

The university attends in the chapel of New College, on the morning of Trinity Sunday, to hear a sermon; for which 3*l.* was left annually by Warden Ryves to the preacher. The sermon on the feast of the Annunciation was instituted by the Founder.

To Pitts' graphic picture we must add the rules given by the great Founder himself.

Rubr. xxv. No scholar or fellow was allowed to keep dogs of chase, hawks, ferrets, to use slings, bows and arrows, or darts, or to play at any game of hazard or

ball; they were especially bidden to eschew "illum ludum vilissimum ac horribilem radendi barbas, qui fieri solet in nocte præcedente inceptionis magistrandorum in artibus."[1]

All the members of the society, in hall or chapel, chamber, cloister, or garden, were to converse in a modest and courtly style (modesto ac curiali modo), and in Latin,[2] except in the presence of laymen and strangers, or form some reasonable cause. No one was to hinder another member while in his study or at the time of the repose, by making any disturbance or playing at any game.

Rubr. xxiii. In going to the schools, or walking within one mile round the university, the warden, fellows, and scholars, were to use, as a common dress, capes, chimeres, long tabards[3] reaching to their feet, or mantles:[4] and in time of bad weather might put on also cloaks, surcoats, or military cloaks, "armulansas aut bellas"; or any decent and honest dress. They might walk without a companion only to processions, sermons, church, or to the schools: they were never to put on green or red boots, or peaked-toed boots, or knotted hoods, in the university or

[1] Shaving the precentor in public formed a chief part of the ridiculous mummeries of the famous Fête des Fous in France.

[2] The same injunction was made in the statutes of Merton College, 1271; Exeter, 1330; Oriel, 1328. In 1398, the seneschal of the Prior of St. Swithin's was directed by Wykeham to address him in French.

[3] Defined by Stowe as "a sleeveless coat, whole before, open on both sides, with a square collar, winged at the sides, commonly worn of noblemen." Some of the members of Queen's College retain the name of "tabarders". Heralds still wear the dress.

[4] A long dress fastened by several large buttons on the right shoulder, with the front part thrown over the left shoulder, forming a sort of cape over the breast, and hanging in folds on the back.

without: they were to carry neither sword, knife, nor any weapon of offence or defence: their belts (zonæ, cinctoria) were to be plain, without gold or silver: their beards shorn, and their hair tonsured.

Rubr. xxii. They were to wear "vestes de unâ et eâdem sectâ, pretii cujuslibet panni competenter aquati, sinati, et tonsi, continentis ad minus xxiiij virgatas, xlii solidorum[1] in toto," the warden was to receive xij virgatas panni, before the feast of All Saints annually; each of the others, according to their degree, station, and height, as much as would make subtunicam,[2] supertunicam,[3] tabardum talarem, vel capam[4] cum caputio (a cowl buttoned round the chin, and hanging down behind in a peak or knot); besides vj*s.* and viij*d.* (half a mark) pro furrurâ et facturâ vestium.

The constitutions of Bourchier forbid any fur-trimming on the lower edges and hem of the dress, A.D. 1463, § ii. We must remember that these orders were made in the foppish age of Richard II, when extravagant fashions were brought in from Bohemia. In the constitutions of Stratford, A.D. 1343, § ii, is a passage which illustrates these rubrics; it is a decree proscribing the assumption by clergymen or university students of a layman's dress; and Wykeham intended

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[1] Knights having a yearly income of two hundred marks were permitted to wear woollen cloth worth six marks for the whole piece.

[2] A sort of short cassock.

[3] The surcoat, a short dress like a dalmatic, often open in front as high as the waist, to give greater freedom to the lower limbs, with loose sleeves shorter than those of the under-tunic.

[4] A cape worn about the shoulders, and descending in front to the girdle.

his college to be a seminary for priests. The offensive customs are thus described: "Hair hanging down over the shoulders, in a womanish manner; an upper habit, short and scanty (the *jaque*, whence our word jacket), with sleeves remarkably and excessively wide and long, not covering the elbows, but hanging; locks matted with fur-trimming and light silk, and curled; hoods with tippets (streamers, or cords, often bound about the head) of marvellous length; long beards; rings on the fingers, not being badges of office; girdles of great size, costly and stiff; purses engraved with various figures, enamelled and gilt; with knives hanging openly from the side, like swords; boots, red and green; or shoes, peaked-toed and curiously pinked; and cloaks of fur." Clergymen had been forbidden to wear the fashionable colours red and green by the Council of Lateran, A.D. 1216, § xvi. It prescribed a "close cope over the dress." The ploughman, in Chaucer's *Canterbury Pilgrims*, and Hardyng, in his *Rhyming Chronicle*, describe the dress of the clergy in similar terms.

Mr. Philip Duncan says that there was a custom of calling the scholars to dinner and supper every day, by two choristers going along the quadrangles from the chapel-door to the garden-gate, crying, "Tempus est vocandi, mangez tous seigneurs." The college tenants (so Pointer informs us) that bring in their rents before Christmas (their audit being held between St. Luke's day and the feast of All Saints), receive a pair of white gloves edged with red ribbon. There was also a custom for the fellows to borrow money out of Chicheley's chest, into which he put

123*l.*; a similar sum being placed in another chest for the sole use of the university and the other colleges. Curious scenes have been in these old courts.

In 1535 Dr. Richard Leyton and Dr. London were the chief visitors in the royal commission. They established two public lectures of Greek and Latin in New College. "In New Colege," they write, "we have stablisshede two lecturres publique, one of Greke, another in Laten, and have made therfore for evermore an honeste salarie and stipende.... At the seconde tyme we came to New Colege, affter we hade declarede your injunctions, we fownde all the gret quadrant court full of the leiffes of Dunce" (Duns Scotus, proscribed by the state visitors), "the wynde blowyng them into evere corner. And ther we fownde one Mr. Grenefelde, a gentilman of Bukynghamshire, gatheryng up part of the saide bowke leiffes (as he saide), therwith to make hym sewells or blawnsherres (scarecrows), to kepe the dere within the woode, therby to make the better cry with his howndes." The execrable Dr. Leyton wrote thus to Cromwell, adding, "Penam imposuimus to evere scholer within the universitie not heryng at the leste one of thes lectures, for that day that he shalbe absent from one of the saide lectures to be punissede in the losse of his commons for that day, the saide paine evere day tociensquociens absens fuerit, nisi concurrenti causâ aliquâ legitimâ, approbandâ tamen per prepositum collegii sive aulæ."—*Cotton MS.*, *Faustina*, C. vii, f. 205.

The ample space of the quadrangle—168 feet long and 129 feet in breadth—during the civil wars, was covered no more with the scattered limbs of poor

Duns Scotus, but with parties of loyalist gownsmen, drilling and training against the attack of the rebels.

Antony à Wood was then a little boy at school in New College, and in the following anecdote tells of his childish longings to attend these parades and mimicries of war.

"A°. 1642. Upon the publication of his Majesty's proclamation for the suppressing of the rebellion under the conduct and command of Robert Earl of Essex, the members of the University of Oxon began to put themselves in a posture of defence; and especially for another reason, which was, that there was a strong report that divers companies of soldiers were passing through the country, as sent from London by the Parliament for the securing of Banbury and Warwick. Dr. Pink of New College, the deputy vice-chancellor, called before him to the public schools all the priviledged men's arms, to have a view of them; where not only privileged men of the University and their servants, but also many scholars, appeared, bringing with them the furniture of arms of every college that had any. They did sometimes train in New College quadrangle, in the eye of Dr. Rob. Pink, and it being a novel matter, there was no holding of the school boys in their school in the cloister from seeing and following them. About the same time his Majesty caused his magazine to be put into New College cloister and tower. Whereupon the master of the school there, with his scholars (among whom Antony Wood was one), were removed from the school situated between the west part of the chapel, and east part of the cloister, to the choristers' chamber

at the east end of the common hall of the said College. It was then a dark nasty room, and very unfit for such a purpose, which made the scholars often complain, but in vain."—Wood's *Life*, p. v.

The battle was fought and won on Naseby moor; and soon at the gates appeared the rebel chaplain, George Marshal, claiming to be warden. On April 22nd, 1650, eight chaplains and fifty-four fellows were driven out; one Wykehamist only took the oath before Cheynell and Prynne. In August of the following year, 1651, when it was rumoured that King Charles was on his way to Oxford, Colonel Draper, governor of the city, fortified New College on behalf of the parliament, to the great injury of the buildings, the gates, and the cloisters, which were pierced for musketry. A strong stone tower of defence was built in the centre of the court; but Master John Kent, one of the fellows, rode on the king's side, at the head of one hundred and fifty horsemen, who took the motto, " Non arte sed Marte". On August 25th there was a review of ten companies of the University volunteer corps, in New College court.—Wood's *History*, etc., B. I, vol. ii, P. II, p. 647.

King Charles II wished to recompense one of his followers by procuring for his boy a fellowship in this college. " Trusty and well beloved, we greet you well. Whereas we are given to understand that Roger Stanley, a schollar of your Colledge nere Winchester, for the time he hath continued there, hath made good progress in his learning, and therefore doth deserve encouragement therein, his father alsoe being a man who hath deserved well of us, both in

this present parliament, and in the late times of confusion, being alwayes constant to his duty and allegiance, wee have thought fitt to recommend the said Roger Stanley to your especiall care, that at your next election hee may have your nomination for New Colledge, which we shall take well from you. Given at our Court at Whitehall, this — day of July, in the twelfth yeare of our raigne" (1660).—*MS. Aysc.* 856, num. 6. He was elected fellow, Dec. 6th, 1660.

In another letter, two years later, the king wrote on behalf of a child, named Robert Grove, for election as a scholar of Winchester, on the score of his uncle's services and death as a cavalier, "to be treyned upp under a good discipline and educacion such as the schoole is eminent for"; and promises in return "the royal remembrance on any good occasion."—*Ibid.* No. 144.

During the reign of King James II, red coats and feathers again took the place of the academic's sober gown.

In 1685 Robert Sewster (M.A. 1664), fellow of New College, and captain of a company of University volunteers, mostly of New College, received their colours, "quarterly, *sable* and *argent;* two coronets, *or*", from the Earl of Abingdon, on July 3rd; they afterwards used to train in New College bowling-green. This was during the Duke of Monmouth's rebellion. The uniform of the captain was a scarlet coat, a scarf round the waist, and white feathers in the cap.—Wood's *Life*, p. cv.

For the last time, we trust, were such sights seen, at the period of the threatened invasion of England

by Napoleon, when the University volunteers were reviewed here under the command of John Coker, Esq., fellow of this college.

The refectory hall, eighty-seven feet in length, thirty-five feet in breadth, and originally forty feet in height, is approached by a long flight of broad stone stairs in the north-east angle of the great court, in the muniment tower: the doorways and screen of the same pattern as the wainscot within, richly carved in a linen pattern, are said to have been the gift of Archbishop Warham, and, probably, erected at the same time as the woodwork in Magdalen College. Against the west wall is placed a portrait of the Founder, between the pictures of Archbishop Chichele and William Waynflete; and upon the east wall is a large painting, after the manner of the Caracci, representing the Adoration of the Shepherds at the Nativity of the Redeemer; it was the gift of Pleydell Bouverie, Earl of Radnor, and originally the altar-piece; it was removed hither in 1790. The flat modern ceiling is a sore disfigurement; we regret the loss of the old timber roof, with interlacing oaken beams, and its central louvre, through which the smoke from the charcoal fire burning on the hearth in the midst of the hall eddied out. Under the cornice over the high table upon the dais, are ranged eighteen escutcheons of mitred benefactors to the college. Coats of arms, duly blazoned, are also set upon the eastern screen. The walls are ornamented with the portraits of Bishops Wainflete, Lake (by Cornelius Jansen), Bisse, Kenn, Lowth, Trimnell, Bathurst, Huntingford; the Archbishops Howley,

Warham, and Chichely; and the Founder. In the windows are still preserved some coats of arms. In 1593 the French ambassador visited the hall. He observed in the glazing several candles painted with the motto "fiat lux". On inquiring the reason of their introduction, Warden Culpepper explained that it was the rebus of his predecessor, Dr. Chandler. "Nay, Mr. Warden", replied the Frenchman, "it should be rather 'fiant tenebræ', inasmuch as it doth make the hall to be dark".

The statutes present us with a lively picture of college life in the fourteenth century.

Rubr. xvi. At the high table (mensa principalis) were to sit the sub-warden, masters in theology, and doctors in any science or faculty; in their absence, bachelors in divinity were to supply their place, but only four portions more than were provided for the fellows, were to be served, except when the warden took his proper seat in the centre of the table, or for the sake of showing suitable hospitality to guests. On either side of the hall were to sit graduates, the chaplain-priests, and fellows; no one was to enter or take his place, hastily, or with noise, or any claim of precedence of right to a particular position. In the centre of the hall sat the probationer scholars.

Rubr. xvii. While dinner was being served, one of the chapel clerks, an undergraduate fellow, or a scholar, was to read aloud from the Holy Scripture, to which all in the hall were to listen without talking, noise, gossiping, whispers, laughing, or any other kind of interruption.

Rubr. xviii. In order to prevent unseemly jesting,

scandals, quarrels, and excess, "which commonly are indulged in after men have dined," as soon as grace had been offered to the Most High, and they who would had drunk of the loving cup (potu charitatis), all the seniors were to retire to their studies and leave the hall, seeing that the younger members departed before them.

We are permitted, however, a glimpse at the merry group round the reredos of winter nights, when the stately warden has gone to his lodge, and the elder fellows departed to hold audit or consultation in common room: another and another faggot is heaped on the blazing fire, the snow falls heavily without, the breath clouds over the closed windows, against which the hail beats and patters, long shadows flicker in the remote corners, as the flame dances up higher and higher; and a strong-voiced scholar relates some wondrous story told by palmer, or red-cross knight; reads aloud in the quaint chronicle or illuminated manuscript; or sings some pleasant lay to the cheerful throng about him.

> Nisi in festis principalibus, et festis majoribus duplicibus, et nisi quandò consilia domûs, disputationes, aut alia negotia ardua collegium tangentia immediatè post in aulâ debeant pertractari, aut nisi quandò, ob Dei reverentiam et Suæ Matris vel alterius Sancti cujuscunque, tempore hiemali ignis in aulâ sociis ministratur, tunc scholaribus et sociis post tempus prandii aut cœnæ liceat gratiâ recreationis in aulâ in cantilenis,[1] et aliis solatiis honestis moram facere condecentem, et poemata, regnorum chronicas, et mundi hujus mirabilia,[2] ac cætera quæ

[1] Poetical Chronicles of the Realm.

[2] Tales of the Eastern Countries, brought over by the Crusaders wrought into shape by the monks.

statum clericalem condecorant seriosiùs pertractare.—[Harl. MS. CLXXV, is Itinerarium Johannis de Mandeville, Militis, de Mirabilibus mundi.]

In 1384 Wykeham forbade the monks of the cathedral,

Canere cantilenas, ludibriorum spectacula facere, saltationes et alios ludos inhonestos, frequentare choreas, etc.

In the hall, on the second Wednesday in November, is held the annual gawdy, when the society make welcome all their brother-Wykehamists then resident in the university: this hospitality is without precedent on any other foundation.

Upon the outer wall of the ante-chapel is the figure of an angel bearing a scroll: on it is the legend "Hæc est domus Dei, porta cœli."

The chapel, the festival of the dedication of which was kept on Nov. 8th, old style, is a master-piece of science and art: built according to the highest rules of the great architectural schools of the Middle Ages, before they were corrupted and obscured. All is in strict proportion, without a sign of feebleness: the whole and every part are symmetrical and commensurate. All is in due length and perspective: the ornaments and details are all subordinate to the great idea and plan of harmonious distribution. This is the secret charm—the spring and origin of the beauty which strikes upon every spectator. The whole building is comprehended within an aureole, the mystic symbol of architectural perfection; in geometrical language, the space included within two arcs of 102°, constructed according to Euclid's first proposition.

Longitudinally it is divided into seven equal parts, of which the choir contains five, and the ante-chapel two, and transversely by four equal parts, all comprehended in the transepts, without the screen. The choir is 100 feet long, 35 feet broad, and 65 in height. The ante-chapel is 80 feet in length.

Twenty-six brasses and monumental slabs are arranged in the north aisle of the transept; they were removed hither when the choir was paved with black and white marble in 1636.

Unhappily, like Durham cathedral, the colleges of Magdalen, Corpus Christi, and Trinity, and the cathedral of Winchester, this chapel suffered under the hands of Bishop Horne. Actuated by a heat and misguided zeal unworthy of a bishop and guardian of Wykeham's foundation, he destroyed images, pictures, stained glass, missals, and ornaments: the superb reredos was hopelessly defaced, niches and canopies hewn off, and the rest of the stonework filled up with plaster and whitewash. When the repairs were being made in 1695, some exquisite remains of ancient art were discovered. Something of its grandeur we can gather from the wording of part of the statutes.

> Rubr. lxiii. Item: quià ubi in intermedio capitali sive tranversali muro capellæ nostri collegii supradicti quidam murus lapideus inter ipsum et capellam et aulam ipsius collegii mediare noscitur, ac etiam separare, imago sanctissimæ ac individuæ Trinitatis, patibulum sanctæ crucis cum imagine Crucifixi, beatissimæ Mariæ virginis, sanctorumque aliorum plurium imagines, sculpturæ, fenestræ vitreæ, ac picturæ variæ, nonnullaque alia opera sumptuosa ad Dei laudem, gloriam, et honorem, Ipsiusque matris predictæ, subtiliter fabricata,

INTERIOR OF NEW COLLEGE CHAPEL.

variisque coloribus perornata, ex parte dictæ capellæ devotissimè situantur et multifariè collocantur.... nos verò imaginum, sculpturarum, fenestrarum, et operum prædictorum indemnitati et prosperitati cupientes, jactus lapidum, et pilarum, necnon rerum quarumlibet aliarum ad parietem memoratum, saltus insuper, luctationes, aliosque incautos et inordinatos ludos in capellâ vel aulâ prædictâ ullo unquam tempore fieri districtiùs prohibemus, per quæ vel eorum aliquod imaginibus, sculpturis, fenestris vitreis, picturis, vel aliis sumptuosis operibus supradictis, seu præfato parieti capitali in suâ compositione vel fabricâ, in materiâ vel in formâ, damnum inferri poterit quomodolibet vel jactura.

The following yearly sums were paid on account of masses in the chapel, in 26 Hen. VIII.

The founder's mass for the souls of Edward III, Queen Philippa, the Black Prince, Richard II, and Queen Anne: for every priest 40*s*. . . 26*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*.

On the feast of the Annunciation; nativity of St. John Baptist; St. Michael's day; and St. Cosmas and St. Damian's day; and at Christmas, among the members of the college, who attended the mass, on each occasion . . . . . 4*l*. 2*s*. 6*d*.

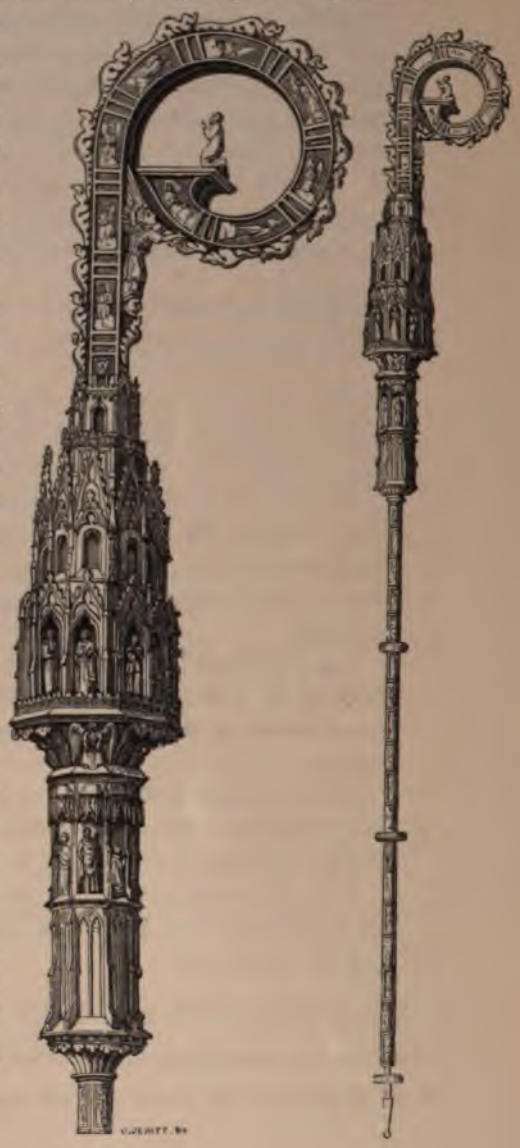
King Edward IV's mass of the Holy Trinity on the feast of St. Faith, for the royal founder's soul and the good estate of the realm, among the members of the college . . . . . 69*s*. 4*d*.

Robert bishop of Chichester: his stipend to the chaplain cursal celebrating the matin-mass, weekly, 12*d*.; to the poor scholar serving him, yearly, 10*s*. . . 62*s*.

John Eggecombe's stipend to a priest celebrating his mass of requiem on Dec. 15th, 4*d*.; each chorister, 2*d*.; and for tapers, 4*d*. . . . . 3*s*. 4*d*.

The ancient stalls and desks had been defaced in 1550 by the commissioners and visitors; in 1636 they were replaced by those which are now in the ante-

chapel. In 1646 this beautiful building suffered greatly during the occupation of Oxford by the rebel troops. A curious organ, which stood on the north side of the high altar, and fifty copes, given by Master William Port in 1450, were destroyed or sold. Fortunately some curious jewels and interesting relics were preserved: the mitre-case of the Founder, his gloves of silk, with golden fringes and rings, parts of his mitre, studded with precious stones set in gold, and ornamented with the emblems of the Annunciation; and the superb pastoral-staff of Wykeham, silver-gilt, of elaborate workmanship, heightened with encaustic colours, and six feet nine inches in length. Bad taste completed the wreck in August 1695, when the



plastering which covered the reredos was removed and several broken images discovered. Henry Cook, a favourite artist of the time, erected a semicircular screen of woodwork, profusely painted and gilded, at the east end. In the centre was a painting, mentioned at p. 322 (Chalmers' *Hist. of Oxford*, ed. 1810, p. 135). It was not until 1789 that Mr. Wyatt received directions to remove the plaster and deal, and restore the reredos, composed of fifty niches arranged in four stories; building at the same time a new organ screen.

Over the Holy Table, which is of dove-coloured marble, are five compartments of sculpture by Westmacott, representing the Salutation, the Nativity, the Descent from the Cross, the Resurrection, and the Ascension. Two small rooms, between the east end and the city wall, were probably the sacristies.

The present organ, by Dallam, was built in 1663; but has since been improved by Messrs. Green and Byfield. An opening in the centre permits a view of the west window to the visitor standing below the altar-steps. Wood gives the epitaph on a former organist, Merideth, the son of a miller at Oseney, who lived in 1657.

> "Here lies one blown out of breath,
> Who lived a merry life, and died a Merideth."

He summed up the course of his existence in this distich:

> "Morn: mend hose: stu(dy) Greek: breakfast: (study St.) Austin; quoque dinner:
> Afternoon: walk (in) meads: crack nuts: take a cup: quoque supper."

Among other notable organists of this college may be mentioned William King, who set to music several of Cowley's songs in 1668. (Hawkins, b. I. ch. III, vol. v, p. 23.) John Weldon, gentleman extraordinary, Jan. 6th, 1701; organist of the Royal Chapel, 1708; second composer, 1715; organist of St. Bride's and St. Martin-in-the-Fields. He died in 1736, and is buried in the churchyard of St. Paul's, Covent Garden. Richard Goodson, organist of Christ Church, Professor of Music, 1682-1718. Philip Hayes, organist of Magdalen and St. John's, 1777-1797; also Professor of Music, 1777-1797. And the present organist, Dr. Stephen Elvey, Choragus of Music in the university of Oxford, 1848.

On December 31st, 1665, Dr. Alexander Hyde was consecrated bishop of Sarum, in the chapel, by the primate, the bishops of Winton, Oxford, Peterborough, and Limerick assisting: the king, the queen, and the court being then on a visit to the University.

The windows of the ante-chapel—80 feet long by 36 wide—still retain their original stained glazing; those on the south side of the choir are by Flemish artists, traditionally said to have been pupils of Rubens, but repaired in 1740 by William Price, from whom they were purchased by the society: those on the north side, at an expense of 100*l.* for each window (Salmon's *Present State of Oxford*, ed. 1744, p. 57), were stained by Peckett of York, in 1764-1774; the three nearest to the screen were designed by Rebecca.

In the old windows were the saints, Thomas,

Stephen, Christopher, George, Denys, Vincent, Titus, Abundius, Ignatius, Narcissus, John, Paul, Agatha, Cecilia, Agnes, Sebastian, Christina, Petronilla, Katharine, Margaret, Oswald, Edmund M., Helena, Petronillus, Columnus, Recuhius, (St. Roche?), Silucius.—MSS. Ashmole.

The great west window, 10 feet wide and 18 feet in height, has been filled with painted glass by Thomas Jervais, after the designs of Sir Joshua Reynolds, in 1777. Beneath are the four cardinal and the three Christian virtues; in the upper lights is a representation of the Nativity. Two boxes in the cloisters of Winchester contain the fragments of the original glazing. Dr. Latham, according to the Rev. S. Denne, observed that the portraits of the artists were well represented in the persons of the two shepherds. The glass, however, is so faded, when compared with the bright hues of the ancient glazing, that it gave cause for the witty sarcasm, that "Sir Joshua had come off with flying colours". Lord Orford calls them the "washy virtues". Tom Warton admired them, in his love for the classical and modern:—

> "For when again I view the chaste design,
> The just proportion, and the genuine line,
> Those native portraitures of Attic art,
> That from the lucid surface seem to start;
> Thy powerful hand has broke the Gothic chain,
> And brought my bosom back to truth again—
> To truth, by no peculiar taste confined,
> Whose universal pattern strikes mankind."

The principal cartoons of the design were sold to the Duke of Rutland for 800*l.*, and were burned at Belvoir Castle in 1816. The Duke of Portland had

some of the accessories, and the Marquis of Thomond the seven figures of the Virtues.

Dr. Beeston, on February 15th, 1682, laid the first stone of the garden court, which was finished in 1684. To the funds, Dr. Nicholas gave 445*l.*; Mr. St. Loe, 360*l.*; Warden Traffles, 142*l.*; Mr. Rolfe, 125*l.*; Dr. Beeston, the Hon. James Brydges, and the bishops, Dr. Turner, Dr. Kenn, and Dr. Mews, each 100*l.*; Sir William Pole, Sir Cholmeley Dering, Dr. Braithwaite, and Mr. William Musgrave, each 50*l.* The east ditch was drained in 1671. The gardens in 1711 were divided from the court by iron railings 130 feet in length, of elaborate and beautiful workmanship, wrought by Mr. Thomas Robinson of Hyde Park Corner (Ayliffe's *Past and Present State of the University*, P. II, ch. i, page 332), and brought from "Timon's villa", at Canons, says Chalmers (*Hist.*, etc., page 129); they then presented a very quaint appearance, with a mount in the centre, a large sundial, box and yew trees, clipped into divers devices, and plots cut into cyphers and the arms of the College, and of the Order of the Garter. On May 29th, 1649, the loyal choristers and clerks of New College celebrated Prince Charles's birthday, by lighting a bonfire on the mount after nightfall. The gates were fortunately closed, for the rebel soldiers made an assault upon the college, in the hope of seizing the offenders. Next morning, they made prisoners of two of the fellows, one of them lately a cavalier major. The visitors, however, sensibly ordered their release. (Wood's *History*, etc., B. I, vol. ii, P. II, page 589). The bowling-green, shaded with elms and sycamores,

was on the south-east side. The columns of the summer-house were brought from Canons, the seat of the Duke of Chandos. Near St. Peter's churchyard, and fronting Queen's College, was a gate like the "Non-Licet", at Winchester: it was removed when the garden court was commenced. The fine old embattled city walls, with round bastions about sixty yards apart, still defend the gardens on the eastern and northern sides.

The cloisters,—156 feet in length, by 105 feet in width,—the earliest example of such a building in a college, and the only perfect one, except that of Magdalen College, Oxford, in either university, enclose a garth, 130 feet in length and 85 feet in breadth. The cemetery was consecrated on October 19th, 1400. In 1643, when the cloisters were converted into an arsenal, and passages for troops broken through the walls, the ancient brasses were torn up and lost. There is a remarkable echo in the south and west alleys, where a sound is repeated eight or nine times. "There was an epitaph depicted on the wall by the tower door for one (Peter) Woodgate, who was a fellow (chaplain) of the house, and at his death (Nov. 4th, 1590), bequeathed all his estate to his executor and kinsman, desiring him that he would put some memorial upon him, which he unworthily did not; whereupon one (John Hoskyns) of Woodgate's friends and acquaintances, that was a scholar of the house, wrote that epitaph over his grave on the wall with a black coal, which continued there a long while." It was renewed in 1802. It runs thus: "Heus, peripatetice, conde tibi tumulum, nec fide hæredis amori,

epitaphiumque compara. Mortuus est, nec emit libris hæc verba ducentis: Woodgatus hìc sepultus est."—Wood's *Letter*, Oxoniana, ii, p. 68-9.

The battlemented tower (the massive walls are six feet in thickness on the base) consists of four compartments, diminishing gradually from the base to the summit, and is ascended by a newel staircase of stone, which terminates in an octagonal turret on the south-west angle. It contains a noble peal of ten bells. The view which it commands is perhaps the finest in Oxford.

Strype records a curious tale connected with the tower, which was built of stone brought from the quarries of Hedington, Teynton, and Barynton:—

"Quinby, a fellow of the college, was imprisoned very straitly in the steeple of New College, and half starved with cold and lack of food, and at length died. He was asked of his friends what he would eat, who said his stomach was gone for all meat, except it were a warden pie.[1] 'Ye shall have it,' quoth they. 'I would have,' said he again, 'but two wardens baked; I mean our warden of Oxford and our warden of Winchester—London and More; for such a warden pie might do me and the church good; whereas, other wardens of the tree can do me no good at all.' Thus jesting at their tyranny through the cheerfulness of a safe conscience, he turned his face to the wall in the belfry where he lay, and after his prayers, slept sweetly in the Lord."—Strype, *Eccles. Mem.*, i, p. 356.

William Collyer, yeoman-bedell, and friend of Bishop Mews, being a stout cavalier, in 1650, was imprisoned in one of the chaplain's chambers under the hall, having been concerned in a design to surprise the rebel garrison. He was savagely tortured; his hands being bound behind his back, and burned with a lighted torch, in order to extort a confession from him, and to discover the names of his confederates. He happily made his escape through the windows, and over an adjoining wall: thus he escaped a certain death.—Wood's *Hist.*, etc., B. i, vol. ii, P. ii, p. 602.

On the evening of June 3rd, 1769, the tower of

[1] The warden, *poire du garde*, was a fine kind of large pear, fit for baking.—See Shakspere, *Winter's Tale*: "I must have saffron, to colour the warden pies."

New College was used by Mr. Lucas, a fellow, and Mr. Clare, of St. John's, to observe the transit of Venus; Professor Hornby was in the Schools' tower; and Mr. Nitikin and Mr. Williamson, of St. Alban Hall, in the Infirmary.

The principal charters and patents granted by the kings to New College are referred to in Tanner's *Notitia Monastica*, and MS. Harl. 744, f. 800, al. 390.

The alien priory of the Benedictines of St. George, Boscharville, in Normandy, was granted to this college, 14 Rich. II, p. 2, m. 10, 11, 27; but by Henry IV, A°. 13, pat. 1, m. 14, was annexed to the collegiate church of Fodringly, North Hants.—Tanner's *Not. Mon.*, Wilts, iii.

John Smith, a burgher of Ipswich, being asked by John Reading of Oxford, whether he would sell his lands in Birchanger, and other places in Essex and Herts, asked, "For what intent Dr. Fleshmonger would buy the said lands of him?" he answered, that "he would give them to the college, to be remembered in their prayers."—"If so," answered he, "I can as well find in my heart to give my lands to be so remembered as Dr. Fleshmonger." These lands were conveyed to the society Oct. 20th, 1528, to produce annually exhibitions to fellows, 40*s*. a-year to three fellows, priests, and 20*s*. to seven poor scholars.

Clement Harding, B.C.L., fellow, bequeathed lands at Burton, Bucks, and Wanborough, Wilts, Dec. 22nd, 1507.

Thomas Wells, D.D., fellow, founded three exhibitions of 2*l*. each for fellows in priest's orders, July 13th, 1524.

Christopher Rawlins, B.D., bequeathed certain rents for division among the poorer scholars, Aug. 17th, 1589.

Other benefactions, made for special, purposes will be found under the name of the donor, or in course of the narrative.

Dean Fleshmonger left 20*s.* a-piece yearly to as many fellows. Thomas Mylling left 40*s.* a-piece by the year to two fellows, priests; to the precentor, sacristan, and master of the choristers, on his commemoration, March 24th, 12*d.* each; to each of the eight chaplains, 8*d.*; to each of the three clerks, 6*d.*; to each of the sixteen choristers, 2*d.*; and to divers almsmen, 7*s.* 6*d.* on that day. Bishop Shyrburn bequeathed a stipend to nine censors, tutors of the scholars in various sciences; to four 100*s.* yearly, to five, 66*s.* 8*d.*,—8*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* To poor scholars who lacked friends and means to take their degree; and to a B.A. disputing in Lent in the public schools, 10*l.*

In 1551 a patent was granted to the mayor and burgesses of Bedford to erect a free grammar school, the head-master and usher to be appointed by the warden of New College. Bishop Fox vested the perpetual appointment (Strype, *Memorials*, vol. ii, P. II, I, 160) of the Free School of Taunton, endowed by him in 1522, in the warden of New College for the time being.

Ecclesiastical Patronage, with the value of each Benefice in the King's Books.

Abbotstoke, R., Dorset, the gift of Sir Thomas Ryves, D.C.L., in 1675, 19*l.* 15*s.*

Adderbury, V., Oxon, given to the society by Bishop Buckingham, with Boddicote, C., and Little Barford, C., Pat. Ric. II, a° 4, P. II, m. 4.; 5 Ric. II, P. I, m. 5; 6 Ric. II, P. II: 21*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*

Akeley, St. James, R. Bucks, granted by King James VI, A.D. 1415, at the instance of Bishop Beckington, 6*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*

Alton Barnes, R., Wilts, purchased, 6*l.* 18*s.* 11½*d.*

St. John's, Berwick, R., Wiltshire, purchased 1741, 26*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*

Birchanger, R., Essex, the gift of the founder, 9*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

Bucknell, R., Oxon, given by Robert Ball, M.A., F.N.C., 1571; rector of Estington, on Sept. 1st, 1610, 13*l.* 6*s.* 0½*d.*

Chesterton, V., Oxon, purchased 1st Elizabeth, 7*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*

Colerne, R., Wilts, annexed by act of Parliament to the office of warden, 16*l.* 11*s.* 10½*d.*

St. Mary, Donhead, R., Wilts, purchased, 30*l.* 14*s.* 4½*d.*

St. Mary's, Hardwick, with Weedon, R., Bucks, the gift of the founder in 1386, 39*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*

Heckfield, V., with Mattingley, C., Hants, per. Ric. II, a° 3, P. I, m. 2, 5, 16*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.*

Heyford Warren, R., Oxon, the gift of the founder, 13*l.* 16*s.* 0½*d.*

Hornchurch, V., Essex. The Alien Priory of St. Nicholas and St. Bernard (belonging to the famous monastery of St. Bernard in Savoy) at Hornchurch or Havering, was given to the college at the dissolution of foreign religious houses. A large pair of horns were suspended in the chancel. 740*l.* [1851.]

St. James, Great Horwood, R., with Singleborough, Bucks, granted in 1441 by King Henry VI, 14*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*

Long Ditton, R., Surrey. Mrs. Pennicott, in 1770, sold the advowson to New College, 12*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*

Marshfield, Vicarage, Glouc. Pat. I and 2 Phil. et Mar. P. IV, m. —. (21 Mart.) Pro rect. de Marshfield, Glocestr. in considerat' maner de Stepinglee in com. Beds et Essex, 20*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*

Newton Longueville, V., Bucks. The Alien Priory of Cluniac Monks of St. Faith at Longueville, in Normandy, was given by Henry VI at the instance of Bishop Beckington, 20*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*

Norwich, St. John, Maddermarket, R., granted by King Henry VI, through Bishop Beckington, 7*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*

St. James', Paulerspury, V., Northants, purchased, 24*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*

St. John the Evangelist, Radcliffe, R., Bucks, the gift of the founder, who purchased it in 1365, 8*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*

Romford, V., Essex, the gift of the founder, 700*l.* [1851]

Saham Tony, St. George, R., Norf., belonged to the Alien Priory of St. Mary at Rouen, 21*l.* 14*s.* 9½*d.*

Little New Sampford, R., Essex, bought by the college within the last century, 11*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.*

Stanton St. John, R., Oxon, bought by the gifts of Dr. Fleshmonger and Thomas Millyng, 16*l.* 9*s.* 4½*d.*

Steeple Morden, V., Camb. Per R. II, a° 3, P. 1, m. 2, 5; 6*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*

Stockton, R., Warw., purchased, 10*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*

Stratton, All Saints, R., Norf., granted by King Henry VI through Bishop Beckington, 6*l.* 13*s.* 8½*d.*

Swalcliffe, with St. Peter, V., Oxon, with Epwell, C., and Shulford, C., 7*l.* 9*s.* 4½*d.*[1]

Tingewick, R., Bucks. It belonged to the college in 1386, and was once a cell of the abbey of the Holy Trinity on St. Katharine's, near Rouen; it was confirmed to the college by the king in March 1391. (Rymer, *Fœdera*, iii, P. iv, p. 67), 12*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*

Weston Longueville, R., Norf., granted by King Henry VI at the instance of Bishop Beckington, 8*l.* 18*s.* 1½*d.*

Whaddon, St. Mary, V., with Nash, C., Bucks, given in 1440.

Witchingham, Great, R., 5*l.*, with St. Faith, Little Witchingham, V., Norf., bought by the founder, 4*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*

Wootton, R., Oxon, given to the college by Warden Pincke in 1647, he having purchased it for 500*l.*, 15*l.* 2*s.* 8½*d.*

Worthen, R., with Wolston, V., Salop, 28*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*

Writtle, with Roxwell, V., Essex. Rex concessit custodi et conventui hosp. S. Spiritûs Romæ alienig. quòd ipsi dare possint custodi et scolaribus collegii Winton. Oxon. ecclesiam (Omn. Sanct.) de Writtele, cum capellâ de Rokeswell eidem annex. appropriand. eidem collegio Oxon. Pat. 14 Ric. II, P. ii, m. 27. (Tanner's *Not. Mon. Essex*, xlviii.) 71*8l.* [1851.]

Roxwell has been made a perpetual curacy during 1851. The first incumbent being John T. Hearn, M.A., 150*l.* [1852.]

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[1] William of Wykeham, in 1377, bought Broughton Castle and two-thirds of the manor; and in 1382, the advowson of Swalcliffe, of which he is said to have been the incumbent. Sir Thomas, the Founder's heir, became the possessor of Broughton Castle; and Swalcliffe is the property of Sophia E. Wykeham, created Baroness Wenman, 1834. Mr. Wykeham Martin has lately, in an interesting pamphlet, revived the controversy, as to the descent of the Founder from the family of Wykeham of Swalcliffe, Oxon.

THE ROLL

OF

DISTINGUISHED WYKEHAMISTS.

"Vita mortuorum in memoriâ vivorum est posita."
—*Cicero, Philipp.* ix, 10.

THE ROLL

OF

DISTINGUISHED WYKEHAMISTS.

THE VISITORS OF THE COLLEGES, BISHOPS OF WINCHESTER, PROVINCIAL SUB-DEANS OF CANTERBURY, PRELATES OF THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE GARTER, ETC.

1. BEAUFORT, CARDINAL: he held a visitation in 1434. Jan. 17th. "For one day and night at dinner and supper. Visitation of cardinal bishop of Winton: a boar and other hogmeat, 10*s.*; 3 quarters of an ox, 12*s.*; three hogs, 9*s.*; four calves, 10*s.* 8*d.*; marrowbones and lard, 5*s.* 8*d.*; eight sheep, bought in the Isle of Wight, 17*s.* 4*d.*; 2 very small lambs, 2*s.*; 14 couple of rabbits, 8*s.* 2*d.*; expense of 3 men going to and coming from the I. W. to purchase the aforesaid, with carriage to Winton, 4*s.* 6*d.*; 12 pigs, 6*s.* 11*d.*; 2 capons, 1*s.*; 3 dozen capons, 13*s.* 6*d.*; 23 hens, 4*s.* 2*d.*; 2 dozen of chicken, 2*s.* 6*d.*; veal and hogmeat, 1*s.* 5*d.*; milk and cream, 2*s.* 2*d.*; 12 couple of rabbits, 6*s.*; preserving 4 curlews, 45 tylverells [teal], 9 widgeons, bought at Winton, 17*s.* 10*d.*; 2 bran [brent] geese, 1 curlew, 3 bran ganders, 1 mallard, 4 widgeons, 4 plovers, 4*s.* 6*d.*; larks and other small birds, 4*s.* 2½*d.*; 9 widgeons, 24 woodcocks, 7 sticks of small birds, 12*s.* 4*d.*; one pheasant and other birds, 1*s.* 5*d.*; partridges, plovers, snipes, and larks, 5*s.*; spices, 1*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*; 7 quarters wheat, 1*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*; 11 quarter of malt, 3*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.*; 46 gallons of beer, 7*s.* 8*d.*; 2 doz. lb. of candles, 2*s.*; 6 tunneys, 8*s.*; 6 pair of gloves, bought at Oxford for the knights and esquires, 18*s.*; 18 pair for the gentlemen of the cardinal, 12*s.*: there were also 3 does, presents, and 8 couple of rabbits; expense of his horses and family 1 day and 1 night, 13*s.*; 1 gallon of honey, 10*d.*; a pipe of red wine bought at Southamp-

ton, 2*l.*; carriage of do. to Winton, 3*s.* 4*d.*; 6 quarters of oats for the lord cardinal's horses, 16*s.* Sum total 29*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.*"

[Maydenhithe, John, dean of Chichester, commissary-general of Canterbury; held a visitation for Archbishop Arundel at Winton, on Oct. 22nd, 1404. The expense to the college was vii*l.* vii*s.* ii*d.*]

2. WAYNFLETE, WILLIAM (1447). He held a visitation on Sept. 19, 1449, and in 1479, at Winton.

3. COURTENAY, PETER (1486). He held a visitation in 1487 at Winton.

4. LANGTON, THOMAS (1493). He held a visitation in 1497 at Winton.

5. FOX, RICHARD (1500), visitor of Baliol College. He held visitations at Winchester, in 1517 and 1526; at New College, in 1520. Thomas Hide, commissary of the priory and convent of Canterbury, held a visitation in 1500. In 1528 Mr. Britton held a visitation, as commissary-general for Archbishop Warham, at Winton.

6. WOLSEY, CARDINAL (1529). The college had to pay to him 8*l.* as his charge at a visitation: they entered into a bond to do so in four payments during four years.

7. GARDINER, STEPHEN (1531). He held a visitation in 1531: he received i ox and vj sheep, pr. iij*l.* vij*s.* x*d.* Mr. Looft, commissary-general, held a visitation in the same year for Archbishop Wareham. In June 16th, 1535. Archbishop Cranmer held a visitation at Winton in 1545.

8. POYNET, JOHN (1551).

9. WHITE, JOHN (1556).

10. HORNE, ROBERT (1561). He held visitations in 1561 and 1571 at Winton. Bishop Horne extended his episcopal jurisdiction beyond the bounds of the statutes and the ancient privileges of the college, which accordingly caused a litigation, continued from April 29th to May 27th, 1568, at a cost of 11*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.* to the college.

11. WATSON, JOHN (1580).

12. COWPER, THOMAS (1583).

13. WICKHAM, WILLIAM (1594).

14. DAY, WILLIAM (1595).

15. BILSON, THOMAS (1597). Archbishop Bancroft held a visitation in 1607 at Winton.

16. MONTAGUE, JAMES (1616).

17. ANDREWES, LANCELOT (1618).

18. NEILE, RICHARD (1627).

19. CURLE, WALTER (1632). In 1635 Archbishop Laud held a visitation at Winton.

20. DUPPA, BRYAN (1660).

21. MORLEY, GEORGE (1662).

22. MEWES, PETER (1684).

23. TRELAWNY, SIR JONATHAN, BART. (1707).

24. TRIMNELL, CHARLES (1721).

25. WILLIS, RICHARD (1723).

26. HOADLEY, BENJAMIN (1734).

27. THOMAS, JOHN (1761).

28. NORTH, HON. BROWNLOW (1781).

29. TOMLINE, SIR GEORGE PRETYMAN, BART. (1820).

30. SUMNER, CHARLES RICHARD (1827).

WARDENS OF ST. MARY WINTON OR NEW COLLEGE, IN OXFORD.

"Viri providi et discreti, literarum scientiâ, moribus, et virtuosis actibus meritò commendandi, in spiritualibus et temporalibus plurimùm circumspecti; qui collegio plus prodesse cupiant, quàm præesse; ut per eorum vigilantiam sollicitam, probitatem, et gubernationem bonam, dictum collegium nostrum ad Dei honorem ac cleri augmentum prosperè dirigi, et votivis valeat commodis honorari."—*William of Wykeham.*

1. TONEWORTH, RICHARD (Sept. 1379), fellow of Merton College; president while the society was yet in Hert and Black Halls; canon of Lincoln, 1379. He died in 1379. His salary as warden was 20*l.* by the year.

2. WYKEHAM, NICHOLAS, D.C.L. (1374), principal of Hert Hall, 1381; rector of Witney; canon of Boseham, Feb. 3, 1370; of Boreham, March 5, 1392; of Sarum; of Howden; and of Romsey; archdeacon of Winton, Oct. 23rd, 1372; of Wilts, Dec. 7, 1388; chancellor of Sarum, 1380; master of St. Cross' Hospital; and of St. Nicholas' Hospital, Portsmouth, Feb. 5th, 1386. His yearly salary was 40*l.*

3. DE CRANLEY, THOMAS (1389). See Wykehamical bishops.

4. MALFORD, ROBERT, M.A. (Nov. 1396), of Christ Milford, Wilts: fellow of New College, 1386; rector of Radcliffe, Nov. 12th,

1402. He died Oct. 20th, 1403. His brass is in New College Chapel.

5. BOWKE, JOHN, M.A. (Dec. 1st, 1403), of Southampton: fellow of New College, 1388; rector of St. Leonard's, Sussex, April 4th, 1400. He died at Winton and is buried there.

6. ESTCOURT, WILLIAM, M.A. (Nov. 26th, 1429), of Shipton, co. Gloucester: fellow of New College, June 5th, 1402; rector of Writtle, Dec. 25th, 1417; canon of Sarum.

7. OSSULBURY, NICHOLAS, B.D. (Oct. 31, 1435), of Southampton: fellow of New College, April 10th, 1409; rector of Tingewick, July 25th, 1440. He died Feb. 6th, 1453, and was buried in New College Chapel.

8. CHANDLER, THOMAS, D.D. (Feb. 22d, 1454), of St. Cuthbert's, Wells: fellow of New College, May 1st, 1837; chancellor of Oxford from July 6th, 1457, to May 15th, 1461, and from 1472 to 1479; commissary, in 1463 and 1467; and vice-chancellor in 1464; proctor, in 1444; rector of Hardwick, Feb. 20th, 1461; master of St. Cross' Hospital; chancellor of Wells, 1454; prothonotary apostolic and councillor of the king, Feb. 25th, 1466; dean of the Chapel Royal; chancellor of York, Feb. 25th, 1466; canon of St. Paul's, August 1471; of Southwell; of Hereford, Dec. 16th, 1486; of Beverley; and York, 1466; dean of Hereford, March 26th, 1481. He died Nov. 2nd, 1490, and is buried in that cathedral.

9. HYLL, WALTER, B.D. (Sept. 5th, 1475), of Wilton: fellow of New College, 1456; rector of Hardwick, Dec. 15, 1479; of Newton Longueville, Feb. 4th, 1473; canon of Hereford, Oct. 12th, 1487; proctor, 1475. He died March 30th, 1494, and was buried in New College Chapel. He gave an exquisitely finished salt-cellar to the college in 1493.

10. PORTER, WILLIAM, B.D. (April 12th, 1494), of Newent, Gloucester: fellow of New College, Aug. 20th, 1470; proctor, 1481; precentor and canon of Hereford, 1515; chancellor of Chichester, 1507; canon of Lincoln, May 7th, 1485; rector of Colerne, Aug. 25th, 1508; and Saham Tony, May, 1482. He died Nov. 5th, 1501, and is buried in the nave of Hereford Cathedral, under a flat marble arch, richly ornamented with brass, representing the dead surrounded by twelve angels. He was a benefactor of Brasennose College, Oxford, having bequeathed lands at Marston, Oxon, and at Kingsholme, in Gloucestershire, to maintain a fellow from the county or diocese of Hereford, or the county next to Oxford. This gift was confirmed in 1531.

11. REDE, JOHN, D.D. (Sept. 10th, 1520), of Kingsley, Hants:

fellow of New College, Oct. 22d, 1474; head master and warden of Winchester: tutor of Prince Arthur; canon of Chichester, and of Lincoln, 1503; master of St. Cross and St. Mary Magdalen Hospital. He died April 1st, 1521, and was buried in New College Chapel.

12. YONGE, JOHN (1521). See Wykehamical bishops.

13. LONDON, JOHN, D.C.L. (April 16th, 1526), of Hambyldyn, Lincoln: fellow of New College, July 5th, 1505; canon of York, April 23rd, 1519; of Lincoln, Aug. 29th, 1522; treasurer of Lincoln, April 1st, 1522; canon of Sarum; and St. George's, Windsor, Sept. 30th, 1540; rector of Stanton St. John, 1527; and Adderbury; dean of Oseney, 1542; of Wallingford, 1536. He resigned his wardenship in Sept. 1542, and died in the Fleet, being a prisoner on a charge of perjury, in 1543. He built a tall steeple of stone at the west end of the collegiate chapel at Wallingford. He was a royal commissioner to examine into the state of religious houses. He was Cardinal Wolsey's right hand in drawing up the privileges granted to Oxford in 1522 by Henry VIII, as he was very expert in the controversies between the university and townspeople; he acted as commissary to inform the cardinal about them; his schoolfellow, Dr. John Young, bishop of Callipolis, and late warden of New College, assisting Wolsey to draw them up. His wicked libels of the founder were refuted by the accurate Bishop Lowth, but it may be doubted whether it was worth while to answer a man pilloried and imprisoned as a perjurer. His implacable and unchristian persecution of the early reformers, needs only to be referred to in this place.

14. COLE, HENRY, D.C.L. (Oct. 4th, 1542), of Godshill, Hants: fellow of New College, Oct. 26th, 1523. He travelled into Italy, and studied at Padua. In 1540 he returned to London: he was successively an advocate in the Court of Arches; prebendary of Sarum; archdeacon of Ely, 1553; R. of Chelmsford, Sept. 11th, 1540; canon of St. Paul's, 1540; rector of Newton Longueville, Bucks, Sept. 14th, 1545; dean of St. Paul's, Dec. 11th, 1556; official of the Court of Arches and dean of Peculiars, Oct. 1st, 1557; vicar general, Aug. 28th, 1557; rector of Wrotham, July 1558. On July 13th, 1554, he was elected provost of Eton College. During the reign of Edward VI he was an admirer of Peter Martyr, and preached the reformed doctrines at Carfax. Having become a Romanist, he preached by Queen Mary's order the sermon in St. Mary's before Crammer's execution. In the year 1557, Henry Cole, D.C.L., and Nicholas Ommanet, the Pope's datary, D.C.L.,

visited the university by a commission from Cardinal Pole; and with Cuthbert Scot, bishop of Chester, Thomas Watson, bishop of Lincoln, John Christopherson, bishop of Chichester, visited Cambridge. The story is told of him, that after he changed his religion he went as commissioner of heresy to Ireland; on the journey he stopped at Chester, where he was entertained by the mayor, to whom he showed his commission to summarily punish delinquents. The good hostess watched her opportunity, took out the parchment, and substituting another parcel closed up the leather box again. On Oct. 7th, 1558, he landed at Dublin, the Privy Council met, the lord deputy gravely handed the box to the secretary, who slowly opened it; what was the consternation of Cole to discover a pack of cards, with the knave of clubs uppermost! He hurried back to England, but ere he could set a foot on Dublin Quay again the queen was dead. Elizabeth removed him from St. Paul's in consequence of his religion, he being chief speaker in the disputation with six divines on matters of religion in Westminster Abbey. He was fined five hundred marks and imprisoned: he died near the Compter, Wood Street, London, (others say in the Fleet), in Dec. 1579. Leland, the antiquary, was his intimate friend, and Roger Ascham salutes him as "humanissimus et doctissimus vir". He resigned April 16th, 1551.

15. SKINNER, RALPH, M.A. (May 1st, 1551), of Feltham, Middlesex: fellow of New College, Dec. 23rd, 1534; he entered the household of the marquis of Dorset, 1538; he sat in the House of Commons in 1554, and made a speech against the queen's prerogative: he was installed dean of Durham, March 5th, 1560. He died in the spring of 1563, and was buried in the parish of Sedgefield, where he was rector.

16. WHITE, THOMAS, D.C.L. (Sept. 17th, 1553), of Leckford, Hants: fellow of New College, July 11th, 1534; rector of Newton Longueville, Aug. 19th, 1552; of Colerne, Dec. 13th, 1558; of Stanton, May 22d, 1554; canon of Winton, July 21st, 1554; archdeacon of Berks, Sept. 24th, 1557; chancellor of Sarum, Aug. 9th, 1571. He died June 12th, 1588, and is buried in Sarum cathedral.

17. COLEPEPPER, MARTIN, D. Med. (Oct. 17th, 1573), of Hunton, Kent: fellow of New College, June 1, 1561; rector of Stanton St. John, June 13th, 1576; and Colerne, Oct. 20th, 1588; archdeacon of Berks, June 16th, 1588; dean of Chichester, Nov. 7th, 1577; vice-chancellor of Oxford, 1578. He died in 1605.

18. RYVES, GEORGE, D.D. (Dec. 21st, 1599), of Blandford, Dorset: fellow of New College, Jan. 31, 1580; of Winton, 1586;

rector of Colerne, Feb. 1, 1606; of Stanton, 1600; and Alresford; canon of Winton, Nov. 17th, 1598; proctor; vice-chancellor of Oxford, 1601. He died May 31st, 1613, and was buried at Hornchurch, Essex. George Ryves bequeathed an annuity of 10*l.*, of which 3*l.* were assigned for the maintenance of an annual sermon on Trinity Sunday in the college chapel; and the residue was to be bestowed on the moderator, respondents, and opponents in Dr. Ryves' act, on every Monday in the college chapel, before that of the university. This was given April 14th, 1613.

19. LAKE, ARTHUR (June 17th, 1613). See Wykehamical bishops.

20. PINCKE, ROBERT, D.D. (July 17th, 1617); son of Henry Pincke, of Kempshott, Hants, D. Med., born at Winslade, 1572: fellow of New College, May 26th, 1596; rector of Stanton St. John, July 14th, 1620; of Colerne, March 14, 1645; proctor, 1610; vice-chancellor, 1634-5, and 1644. On May 22d, 1619, he gave the living of Wootton to the college. This eminent Wykehamist was greatly admired by King James for his talents, and beloved by the royal martyr for his loyalty. He raised the regiment of University Militia, won the citizens to the king's cause, and gave shelter to the suffering royalist clergy in times of imminent danger. For his zeal he was imprisoned in the Gatehouse of Westminster. His valuable antiquarian and biographical notes are added at the side of the registers of both the St. Mary Winton Colleges. He died on Nov. 2nd, 1647, and was buried in the ante-chapel, between the pulpit and the screen. Dr. Brideoake, bishop of Chichester, from feelings of gratitude, erected a monument to his memory in 1677.

21. STRINGER, HENRY, D.D. (Nov. 19th, 1647), of Blackfriars, Middlesex: fellow of New College, April 23rd, 1614; rector of Waddesdon, and Hardwick, Nov. 23rd, 1641; proctor, 1630; regius professor of Greek, 1625-1648: he was deprived by the rebels on Aug. 1st, 1648. He died Feb. 1648, and is buried in St. Martin's Church by Ludgate. [On Jan. 25th, 1648-9, one George Marshall, S.T.B., of St. John's College, in Cambridge, was intruded; he died Nov. 3rd, 1658, and is buried in the ante-chapel.]

22. WOODWARD, MICHAEL, D.D. (Nov. 22nd, 1658), of Salford, Beds, born Oct. 6th, 1599: fellow of New College, Aug. 14th, 1623; of Winton, 1639; rector of Brightwell, Berks, and Ashe, Surrey; one of the visitors of the university appointed at the time of the Restoration. He died June 16th, 1675, and is buried in the south side of the ante-chapel. He was a dull, heavy man. Kennet says, that "when he saw in the quadrangle a very large stone

brought from Heddington toward the new building, "Lor!" says he, "what a monument of stone is that; what, did the carters bring it at one load or two?"

23. NICHOLAS, JOHN, D.D. (June 30th, 1675), of West Deane, Wilts: fellow of New College, 1659; and of Winton, 1679; seventeenth warden of Winton, 1679; canon of Winton, April 2nd, 1684; of Sarum; master of St. Nicholas Hospital, Sarum. He died in 1712 at Winchester. His great grand-daughter married Dr. Joseph Warton.

24. BEESTON, HENRY, D.C.L. (Aug. 7th, 1679), of Titchfield, Hants: fellow of New College, 1648; master of Thame School; rector of Wallop, Hants; canon of Winton, Oct. 5th, 1664; commissary of Oxford, 1680. He was one of the first members of the Chemical Society at Oxford. He died May 12th, 1701, and is buried in the ante-chapel of New College.

25. TRAFFLES, RICHARD, D.C.L. (June 3rd, 1701), of St. Thomas', Winton: fellow of New College, Aug. 13th, 1667. He died in 1703, and is buried in the chapel.

26. BRAITHWAITE, THOMAS, D.C.L. (1703), of Enham, Hants: fellow of New College, July 6th, 1682; vice-chancellor of Oxford, 1710-11; warden of Winton. He died at Winton, July 23rd, 1720.

27. COBB, JOHN, D.C.L. (April 12th, 1712), son of Sir Thomas, bart., of Adderbury, Oxon: fellow of New College, 1699; canon of Winton, 1717; warden of Winton, 1720. He died Nov. 25th, 1724, aged 48, and is buried at Winchester. He married Sarah, daughter of Sir Hugh Stukely, of Hants, bart.

28. DOBSON, JOHN, D.D. (Aug. 23rd, 1720), of Cliddesden, Hants: fellow of New College, May 29th, 1709; warden of Winchester, 1724. He died Jan. 2nd, 1739.

29. BIGG, HENRY, D.D. (Jan. 1st, 1724), of Chilton Foliott, Wilts: fellow of New College, June 22nd, 1712; warden of Winton, 1729. He died in 1740.

30. COXED, JOHN, D.C.L. (Feb. 6th, 1729), of Bucknell, Oxon: fellow of New College, July 20th, 1720; vicar of Chesterton, Dec. 13th, 1727; warden of Winton, 1740. He died May 26th, 1757, at Winchester, and was buried there.

31. PURNELL, JOHN, D.D. (Sept. 10th, 1740), of Wickwar, co. Gloucester, born Oct. 18th, 1707: fellow of New College, March 23rd, 1728; rector of Hinton, Bucks; of Radcliffe, April 11th, 1755; and Cwmdu, co. Brecon, March 7th, 1754; vice-chancellor, 1747. Owing to his firm Church principles, the latitudina-

rian Bishop Hoadley, the visitor, refused to admit him in 1757 warden of Winchester; that prelate acting also under ministerial influence.

32. HAYWARD, THOMAS, D.C.L. (Jan. 26th, 1764), of St. Bartholomew's, London: fellow of New College, Sept. 14th, 1752. He died July 30th, 1768, and is buried in the north cloister.

33. OGLANDER, JOHN, D.D. (Aug. 19th, 1768), second son of Sir John Oglander, bart, of Nunwell, Hants: fellow of New College, Sept. 10th, 1759; rector of Downe St. Mary, Devon; and Colerne, Nov. 1772. He died on Jan. 13th, 1794, and was buried in the chapel. He married Jane M., only daughter of Mr. Raine, rector of Netherburgh, Dorset.

34. GAUNTLETT, SAMUEL, D.D. (Feb. 10th, 1794), of St. Thomas, Winton: fellow of New College, Sept. 2nd, 1765; and of Winton, 1777; vicar of Portsea, 1788; of Hursley; canon of St. Paul's. He died on Sept. 12th, 1822, in New College.

35. SHUTTLEWORTH, PHILIP NICHOLAS (Oct. 4th, 1822). See Wykehamical bishops.

36. WILLIAMS, DAVID, D.C.L. (Nov. 1st, 1840), born Oct. 15th, 1786, was the son of the Rev. Daniel Williams, fellow of Winton College, who died Dec. 6th, 1788,—of Lasham, Hants, F.S.A.: fellow (C.F.) of New College, July 28th, 1802. He was educated by Dr. Richards in Hyde Abbey School, before he was removed into Commoners. He was elected hostiarius on Jan. 24th, 1810 and head-master Jan. 15th, 1824. He was an examiner for the Ireland scholarship in 1843; and is a delegate of accounts. He was installed canon of Winchester in 1833. His portrait was painted and an excellent engraving made from it, at the desire of his old pupils. A present of plate was also made to the warden, a candelabrum with nine lights, of very rich and handsome design, which had been furnished by Chantrey: a figure of the founder gave an appropriate character to the gift; in the centre is a silver basket for flowers, and smaller baskets are in the sockets, where the candlesticks are inserted when in use.

THE WARDENS OF ST. MARY WINTON COLLEGE, NEAR WINCHESTER.

1. MORRIS, JOHN, M.A. (March 28th, 1393), elected fellow of New College in 1386. He died October 21st, 1413, and was buried in Winchester College Chapel.

2. THURBURN, ROBERT, M.A. (Dec. 10th, 1413), a native of Southampton. He was for some time a student in medicine. He was elected fellow of New College in 1388, and served the office of proctor from 1395 to 1399. On Oct. 11th, 1400, he was sworn one of the visitors of New College. He bequeathed some silver cups and books to New College. He died on Oct. 30th, 1450, and is buried in Winchester College Chapel.

3. CHANDLER, THOMAS, D.D. (Nov. 30th, 1450). See Wardens of New College, No. 8.

4. BAKER, JOHN, D.D. (July 2nd, 1454), of Aldermaston, Berks, was elected fellow on Oct. 23rd, 1438. He was proctor in 1458; and on March 4th, 1481, was installed in the prebend of All Saints', Lincoln. He died in 1487. He introduced the famous Winton birch, as Johnson informs us:—

> "Si laus est, inventa quidem Custode Bakero,
> Ex quadripartito vimine flagra ferunt."

5. CLYVE, MICHAEL, D.C.L. (1487), of St. Ebbe's, London: fellow of New College, 1460; canon of Lincoln. He died in 1501, and was buried in Winchester College Chapel.

6. REDE, JOHN, B.D. (Nov. 18th, 1501). See Wardens of New College, No. 11.

7. BARNACKE, RALPH, D.D. (Dec. 18th, 1520), of Alresford, Hants: elected fellow of New College, Jan. 29th, 1500; presented to the vicarage of Adderbury, Dec. 14th, 1517; registrar of the University, 23-25 Henry VIII. He was nominated by Bishop Fox, by lapse, as the fellows deferred their election beyond the statutable time. He vacated the office in Oct. 1526.

8. MORE, EDWARD, B.D. (Nov. 11th, 1526), of Havant: elected fellow of New College, 1498; head-master of Winchester School, 1508-1517; canon of Chichester; archdeacon of Lewes, 1528. He died in 1541, and was buried in the choir of Winchester Chapel. He wrote the subjoined letter to Thirlby, only Bishop of Westminster:—

" To the right rev'ende Father in God my Lorde the Busshop of Westm', be thes lett' d'd wh spede.

"Thus:—Ryght rev'end and my good Lorde y most hūbly have cōmendyd un to yoū and ryght to thāke youʳ good Lordshypp ffor thes yoʳ lovy'g lett's whych y have r'mysyd wt the byll off supplycacyō to the Kyns hynes y wold a cū my selfe but sur'ly as now y ā nott habyll and y'ffor y sende yō my s'vāt to make āsfor to yʳ byll wher off yt ys no thyng trew yū effecte as ye shall well perceyve by āsfors yt yt ys my s'vāt shall make yn my be halfe and yt y beseke yoū to accept myne excuse ffor ys tyme not fewnyed as knowyth owr Lord wch p's've you long ffrō Wy'chest' ys xii day off Novēb'r. Yō oratoʳ EDWARD MOR.

Wardē off Seynt Mary College by Wynchest'."

9. WHITE, JOHN (January 13th, 1541). See Wykehamical bishops.

10. BOXALL, JOHN, D.D. (Oct. 29th, 1554), of Bramshott, Hants: elected fellow of New College, Oct. 9th, 1542. He preached before the Convocation of the Clergy, A.D. 1555. Upon the accession of Queen Mary, he became a secretary of state; canon successively of Winchester; Sarum; and York; archdeacon and canon, 1554, of Ely; Dean of Peterborough, July 1557; of Norwich, Dec. 20th, 1557; Chichester, 1570; and Windsor, 1557. He was sworn registrar of the Order of the Garter, Feb. 6th, 1557. Upon the accession of Queen Elizabeth, he was committed to prison at Lambeth, and afterwards to the Tower, June 8th, 1560. He died in London, in some obscure place, in 1587.

11. STEMPE, THOMAS, D.C.L. (Nov. 21st, 1556), of Winchester: fellow of New College, elected Oct. 26th, 1541; principal of Broad Gates Hall, Oxford. He was presented to the vicarage of Horn Church, April 21st, 1554; canon of Winchester, 1554; and installed prebendary of Marston St. Lawrence, in Lincoln Cathedral, Aug. 8th, 1555. He was appointed a commissioner to visit the diocese of Winton, April 15th, 1556. He died Feb. 9th, 1581, and was buried in Winchester Chapel.

12. BYLSON, THOMAS, D.D. (March 11th, 1580). See Wykehamical bishops.

13. HARMAR, JOHN, D.D. (July 8th, 1596), of Newbury, Berks: elected fellow of New College, March 18th, 1574; he served the office of proctor in 1587. He was a very learned theologian, and held a disputation at Paris with the chief doctors of the Roman Catholic Church. He was Regius Professor of Greek

in the University of Oxford from 1585 to 1590. He edited six homilies of St. Chrysostom, in 1586, and those addressed to the people of Antioch, in 1590; he also translated the Four Gospels, the Acts of the Apostles, and the Revelations, between the years 1607 and 1611; Beza's Sermons on the Canticles, which he dedicated to the Earl of Leicester; and sixteen sermons on the Ten Commandments, in 1579. He was rector of Droxford, and canon of Winchester, Jan. 10th, 1594. He died Sept. 11th, 1613, and was buried at the east end of the choir of New College Chapel.

14. LOVE, NICHOLAS, D.D. (Oct. 29th, 1613), of Hatfield, Hants: elected fellow of New College, Sept. 3rd, 1590; rector of Wonston, and Meon-Stoke, Hants; chaplain to King James I; canon of Winchester, Oct. 15th, 1610; head-master of Winchester School, 1601-1613. He died Sept. 10th, 1630, and was buried near the altar in Winchester College Chapel. He first built the east side of the warden's lodge.

15. HARRIS, JOHN, D D. (Sept. 30th, 1630), of Hardwick, Bucks, where his father, Richard Harris, was rector: elected fellow of New College, Aug. 7th, 1606; he was the brother-in-law of the learned author of the treatise, "Of the Church", Dr. Richard Field; he was proctor, 1617; Regius Professor of Greek, 1619-1622; canon of Winchester, May 19th, 1628, and of Wells; rector of North Crawley, and of Meon-Stoke. He was so noted as a preacher, that Sir Henry Saville called him a second Chrysostom, and he was elected a member of the Assembly of Divines. He was the author of a "Life of Bishop Lake". He died Aug. 11th, 1658, and was buried near the altar in the chapel of Winchester College.

16. BURTE, WILLIAM, D.D. (Aug. 28th, 1658), of St. Lawrence, Winton, the son of Wm. Burt, Mus. Doc., one of the cathedral choir: elected fellow of New College, Sept. 16th, 1627; master of Thame School, and head-master of Winchester School, 1653-1658; he was rector of Wheatfield, and canon of Winchester, Sept. 22nd, 1664. He died July 3rd, 1679, and is buried in the choir of Winchester Chapel on the epistle side of the altar.[1]

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[1] Owing to the intrusion of certain heads of colleges by the Parliament, questions were raised as to the validity of leases and grants made by them. King Charles II, therefore, confirmed them; but excepted those who had not been lawfully ordained. Winchester and Eton were specially mentioned in this act, 12 Car. II, c. 31, § 1, 4. Sir Thomas Smith's act, 18 Eliz., was confirmed, 39 and 40 Geo. III, c. xli, § 7.

17. NICHOLAS, JOHN (July 23rd, 1679). See Wardens of New College, No. 24. He built the garden front of the warden's lodge in 1692.

18. BRATHWAITE, THOMAS (March 24th, 1711). See Wardens of New College, No. 27.

19. COBB, JOHN (Aug. 8th, 1720). See Wardens of New College, No. 28.

20. DOBSON, JOHN (Dec. 17th, 1724). See Wardens of New College, No. 29.

21. BIGG, HENRY (Jan. 23rd, 1729). See Wardens of New College, No. 30.

22. COXED, JOHN (Aug. 18th, 1740). See Wardens of New College, No. 31.

23. PURNELL, JOHN (1757). See Wardens of New College, No. 32.

24. GOLDING, CHRISTOPHER, D.C.L. (June 29th, 1757), of Midhurst, Sussex: fellow of New College, June 3rd, 1731.

25. LEE, HARRY, D.D. (Dec. 26th, 1763), of Alveley, Salop: fellow of New College, Jan. 29th, 1741; rector of Rowsham, Oxon. He died in 1789. He repaired the warden's lodge in 1767.

26. HUNTINGFORD, GEORGE ISAAC (Dec. 5th, 1786). See Wykehamical bishops.

27. BARTER, ROBERT SPECKOTT, B.C.L. (May 18th, 1832), of Cornworthy, Devon: elected fellow of New College, July 22nd, 1809; rector of Greinton, Somerset, 1849.

HEAD-MASTERS (INFORMATORES) OF THE ROYAL[1] AND COLLEGIATE SCHOOL OF WINCHESTER.

From the List adjoined to the Register of St. Mary Winton College.

1. MILTON, JOHN (1394).
2. RUMSEY, THOMAS (1395).

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[1] The four forms of prayer for the accession of the Sovereign, the restoration, Jan. 30th and Nov. 5th, are ordered to be used in "Our colleges of Winchester and Eton", by royal command, in the first year of every reign.

3. POLE, JOHN (1407); fellow of New College, 1393.

4. RUMSEY, THOMAS (1414).

5. DARCE, RICHARD (1418).

6. ALWINE, or WALWEYNE, THOMAS (1424), of Clifford, Lincoln: admitted scholar in 1393.

7. WAYNFLETE, WILLIAM (1430). See Wykehamical bishops.

8. ALWINE, THOMAS (1442).

9. IVE, WILLIAM (1445): head-master of St. Michael Royal School, July 21st, 1464; chancellor of Sarum, May 6th, 1470.

10. BARNARDE, or BERNARD, JOHN (1454), of Wallop, Hants: fellow of New College, Aug. 12th, 1442.

11. GRENE, JOHN (1460), of Lubyn, co. Hereford.

12. SMYTH, CLEMENT, M.A. (1464), of Southwark: fellow of New College, Feb. 15th, 1467; head-master of Eton College, 1453; canon of Windsor, 1469.

13. DENE, RICHARD, M.A. (1466), of Hamyldon, Hants: fellow of New College, April 7th, 1455. He died May 28th, 1484, and was buried in the cloisters.

14. REDE, JOHN (1484). See Wardens of New College, No. 11.

15. FESTHAM, ROBERT, M.A. (1490), of Minehead, Somerset: fellow of New College, Sept. 24th, 1481. He died in 1522.

16. HOREMAN, WILLIAM, M.A. (1495), of Sarum: fellow of New College, 1477; head-master of Eton College, 1489-1495; fellow, April 4th, 1502, and vice-provost; rector of East Wrotham, Norfolk, April 5th, 1502; author of "Vulgaria Puerorum". He died April 12th, 1535, and was buried in Eton Chapel.

17. FORELINGTON, or DERLINGTON, WILLIAM, M.A. (1502), of London: scholar of New College, 1481.

18. MORE, EDWARD (1508). See Wardens of Winton College, No. 8.

19. ERLYSMAN, THOMAS, M.A. (1517), of Gatcombe, Hants: fellow of New College, April 28th, 1503; head-master of Eton College, 1511.

20. TYCHINER, or TOWCHENER, or TUCHYNER, JOHN, M.A. (1526), of Okyngham, Berks: fellow of New College, July 18th, 1521.

21. TUCHINER, RICHARD, M.A. (1530), fellow of New College, April 12th, 1524.

22. WHYTE, JOHN (1537). See Wykehamical bishops.

23. BAYLIE, THOMAS, B.A. (1542), of Portsham, Dorset: fellow of New College, Aug. 22nd, 1535; of Winton College, 1539.

24. EVERED, WILLIAM (1547), of Fyfield, Dorset: fellow of New College, Aug. 7th, 1542.

25. HYDE, THOMAS, M.A. (1552), of Newbury, Berks: fellow of New College, Oct. 16th, 1543; canon of Winchester, June 23rd, 1556. Upon the accession of Queen Elizabeth, he retired to Douai, where he wrote several theological treatises. He died in that city on May 9th, 1597, and is buried near the altar of St. Mary's Chapel in the Church of St. James.

26. JOHNSON, CHRISTOPHER, D.M. (1560), of Kyddesly, Derbyshire: fellow of New College, Aug. 29th, 1555; he was the author of a life of the Founder in Latin elegiacs; he retired to London, where he practised medicine, being a fellow of the College of Physicians. He died in the parish of St. Dunstan's in the West, in July 1597. He wrote a series of distichs in Latin verse, upon the wardens and masters, since published by another Wykehamist, Richard Wills, at the end of his Latin poems; London, 1573. He wrote these lines on himself:—

"Ultimus hìc ego sum, sed quàm benè quàm malè nolo
Dicere; de me qui judicet, alter erit."

His successor, Bilson, added below:—

"Ultimus es ratione loci, re primus, Johnson!
Sed quis, qui de te judicet, aptus erit:
Tam benè, quàm nullus qui te præcesserit antè,
Tam malè, posteritas ut tua pejus agat."

27. BILSON, THOMAS (1571). See the list of Wykehamical bishops.

28. LLOYD or FLOYD, HUGH, D.C.L. (1580), of Llyn, Co. Caernarvon: fellow of New College, Jan. 5, 1564; chancellor of Rochester, 1578; canon of St. Paul's, Nov. 12, 1584. He was the author of "Dictata" and "Phrases Elegantiores" for the use of the School. He died Oct. 17, 1602, and is buried in the ante-chapel of New College.

29. HARMAN, JOHN (1588). See Wardens of Winton, No. 13.

30. HEYDEN, BENJAMIN, D.D., of Kingsgate Street, Winton: fellow of New College, Aug. 26, 1587; dean of Wells, 1602. He died in 1607.

31. LOVE, NICHOLAS (Dec. 22, 1601). See Wardens of New College, No. 14.

32. ROBINSON, HUGH, D.D. (1613), of St. Mary's, Anglesea: fellow of New College, Aug. 17, 1605; rector of Buriton, Hants;

canon of Lincoln, Feb. 24, 1624, and of Wells; archdeacon of Gloucester, June 5, 1634, and of Winton. He was a zealous Presbyterian, and his party gave him the living of Hinton near Winchester. He died March 30th, 1655, and is buried within the north door of the choir of St. Giles-in-the-Fields. He was the author of Prayers and Latin Phrases for the use of the School.

33. STANLEY, EDWARD, D.D. (1627), of St. Peter's, Chichester: fellow of New College, March 30, 1618; canon of Winchester, June 22, 1639, and Chichester; rector of Hinton, Berks; and Mottesford, Hants. He died Aug. 26, 1662, and is buried in Winchester cathedral.

34. POTENGER, JOHN, B.D. (1642), of Burghfield, Berks: fellow of New College, Aug. 13, 1620. He resigned owing to the puritanical innovations in the School. He died in Dec. 1659.

35. BURTE, WILLIAM (1653). See Wardens of New College, No. 16.

36. BEESTON, HENRY (1658). See Wardens of New College, No. 25.

37. HARRIS, WILLIAM, D.D. (1678), of Colerne, Wilts: fellow of New College, Aug. 12, 1669; and of Winton, Oct. 24, 1677; regius professor of Greek, 1619-1622; canon of Winchester, Jan. 8, 1695. He was a great benefactor of the School; and bequeathed £800 for repairs in the cathedral; the money was, unhappily, spent in putting up Grecian vases in the niches of the superb gothic reredos. He died in 1700, and is buried in the cathedral.

38. CHEYNEY, THOMAS, D.D. (Nov. 12, 1700), of Titcombe, Wilts: fellow of New College, Sept. 18, 1673; and Winton, May 12, 1681; rector of Bradford Peverell; and Bawdrip, April 24, 1689; canon of Wells, April 18, 1689. He died in 1724.

39. BURTON, JOHN, D.D. (1724), third son of Humphrey Burton, Esq., of Kersley, Co. Warwick, and third daughter of Rev. D. Bohun: fellow of New College, 1710; in 1722 he was elected fellow of Winton College; he afterwards was rector of Chesterton, Nov. 24, 1720; Itchen and Crux Easton, Hants; vicar of Marshfield, June 29, 1719. He was the founder of "Old Commoners", and bequeathed his house to his successors in the office of headmaster, with the following portraits of his favourite commoner pupils as perpetual and inalienable heirlooms. The Rt. Hon. Mr. Chamberlayne; Lord Ossulstone; Lord Drumlanrig; G. Bulkeley; Lord Coventry; Geo. Wm. Lord Coventry; Lord Brooke; Vis-

count Deerhurst; Brownlow Cecil, Marquess of Exeter; Sir Robert Burdett, Bart.; Hon. Fulke Greville; John Alderson; Hon. Borlase Wallop; Charles Tryon; and John Wynne. He was struck with paralysis; and, after a lingering sickness, was borne from the school round the quadrangle, and so to his grave in ante-chapel, verses being affixed by the prefects to his bier. His nephew and heir, John Smyth, M.D., erected a monument to his memory with this inscription: "H. S. E. Johannes Burton, S. T. P. Humph. Burton de Com. Civ. Coventriæ armigeri filius natu tertius. Arduum hujus Collegii informatoris munus annos plusquàm XL summâ cum auctoritate, dignitate, felicitate, sustinuit, explevit, ornavit; accessit intereà morum comitas, et in suâ senectute fœcunditas eximia. Munificentiam præter alia beneficia testantur ædis vicinæ, quos in perpetuum Wiccamicis suis elargitus est. Obiit Jan. 24°. A°. D^ni^. 1774. Ætatis lxxxiv. Johannes Smyth, M.D.

> "From the same font, with reverence let me boast,
> The classic streams with early thirst I caught;
> What time, they say, the muses revelled most,
> When Bigg presided, and when Burton taught."

So wrote Whitehead to Bishop Lowth.

40. WARTON, Joseph, D.D. 1768 (May 7, 1766), F.R.S. He was the eldest son of the Rev. Anthony Warton, vicar of Basingstoke, and professor of poetry at Oxford; and born in 1722, at Dunsford, Co. Surrey. He entered Winchester at fourteen years of age, but becoming superannuate, removed to Oriel College in Sept. 1740, and graduated B.A. in 1744. He was ordained to his father's curacy in that year, and in Feb. 1746, left it for Chelsea, and before his return to Basingstoke served the cures of Chobham, Chawton, and Droxford. In 1746 he published his "Odes"; and in 1748 was presented by the Duke of Bolton to the rectory of Winslade. In 1751 he accompanied that nobleman to Paris; in 1753 he took a part in the publication of the "Adventurer", contributing to it an essay on the tragedy of "King Lear", and published his "Poetical Version of the Eclogues and Georgics of Virgil", which he had commenced in 1748. Three other volumes appeared, published at intervals, in 1763, 1770, and 1778. In 1754 the Jervoise family presented him to the rectory of Tamworth; and in 1755 he was elected Hostiarius of Winchester. In the following year, Sir George, afterwards Lord, Lyttelton, appointed him to be his chaplain, and he published his "Essay on the Writings and Genius of Pope". On May 7, 1766, he became head-master of the

per cent stock, to provide annual stipends for the masters at Winton. Scholarships were founded in his honour in 1846.

42. GABELL, HENRY DISON, D.D. (Jan. 24, 1810), of St. Maurice's, Winton: fellow of New College, Oct. 10, 1784. He was the son of the Rev. H. Gabell, fellow of Magdalen College, and rector of Stanlake, Oxon. His first promotion was to the head-mastership of Warminster School. In 1788 Lord Chancellor Eldon presented him to the rectory of St. Laurence in Winchester; and on Aug. 31, 1793, he became second-master of Winton. In 1812, by the patronage of Charles Leigh, Esq., he was instituted to the rectory of Ashow, Warwickshire; and in 1820, through the good offices of Lord Eldon, rector of Binfield, Berks. He married on Jan. 11, 1790, Miss Gage, daughter of the rector of Holton, Oxon. He resigned the head-mastership in 1823; and received a candelabrum weighing 200 ounces, and two massive tureens, subscribed for by his pupils. He died April 18, 1831, aged 67. He was the author of a political tract on the Corn Laws, 1796; and a Fast Sermon, 1802; and maintained a literary correspondence with Dr. Parr.

43. WILLIAMS, DAVID (Jan. 15, 1824). See Wardens of New College, No. 37.

44. MOBERLY, GEORGE, D.C.L. (1836), "de St. Petersburgh, Russia; nat. Sept. 28, 1803; adm. Oct. 19, 1816; rec. superann. Jul. 12, 1822." He became a fellow of Balliol College in Oxford; took a first class degree in classics at Easter, 1825; obtained the English Essay in 1826; and was public examiner in 1830 and 1833; and select preacher in the latter year. He is the author of an Introduction to Logic; Practical Sermons; Sermons at Winchester, 2 vols.; and "Discourses on the Sayings of the Great Forty Days".

The name of the late Second-master must not here be omitted, one who during his tenure of office imbued himself with the spirit of a Wykehamist. The Rev. Charles Wordsworth, M.A., second son of the late master of Trinity College, Cambridge, was educated at Harrow, and was elected student of Christ Church, Oxford. He gained the prize for Latin verse (Mexicum), 1827; and for the Latin Essay, 1831. He took first-class honours (classics) in 1830. He is now warden of Trinity College, Glenalmond, N. B.

PRELATES.

The † denotes a Fellow of New College; the ‡, a member of New College, as Chaplain or Commoner; the *, a Scholar of Winchester College; the §, a Commoner of Winchester College.

† DE CRANLEY, THOMAS, D.D. (1386), principal of Hart Hall; fellow of Merton College, Oxford; warden of New College, 1382-1385; canon of York, July 3, 1395; chancellor of the University of Oxford, 1390; he went over to Dublin as archbishop in 1398, with Thomas Holland, Duke of Surrey, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Henry IV appointed him chancellor; and Henry V advanced him to be justiciary of the realm, 1413. He died on May 25, 1417, at Faringdon, and was buried in New College chapel; he was a benefactor to the library of the Society. He refused a cardinal's hat.

† CHICHELE, HENRY, D.D. (1389), was born at Higham Ferrers, co. Northants, about the year 1362, and was the eldest son of Sir Robert Chichele, twice lord mayor of London. In 1396 he was appointed rector of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, which his father built; rector of Sherston; canon of Shaftesbury, Wilton, and Abergwilli, 1400. By his patron, Richard Melford, Bishop of Sarum, he was appointed archdeacon of Dorset, Sept. 3rd, 1397; chancellor of Sarum, Dec. 14th, 1404; archdeacon of Sarum, Jan. 9th, 1402; canon of Lichfield, Oct. 2nd, 1400. In 1406 he acted as ambassador at the courts of France and Innocent VII, and in 1407 of Pope Gregory XII, who presented him to the see of St. David's. In 1409 he sat as one of the English representatives in the council of Pisa; in 1410 he was again ambassador in France. On March 4th, 1413, he was translated to the metropolitan church of Canterbury, and nobly resisted the encroachments of Pope Martin V; that haughty pontiff threatened the country with an interdict, and the primate with condign punishment; the Archbishop of York, and three other bishops, wrote word to Rome that Chicheley was the example of every public and private virtue; the University of Oxford made a similar remonstrance, calling him the "golden candlestick of the English Church, the darling of the people, and the good father of his clergy." In 1402, he founded a college at Higham Ferrars, and Bernard College, now St. John Baptist's, at Oxford. The library at Canterbury, the bridge of

Rochester, the Lollards-tower of Lambeth palace, were raised by his munificence. At the age of fourscore he entreated Pope Eugenius to suffer him to relinquish the care of his province: "My hands are", said he, "too heavy laden, aged and infirm, to bear the burden any longer." His crowning work and memorial is the College of All Souls, Oxford, of which he was the sole founder. This prelate, one of the first and best men of his age, the strenuous assertor of the liberties of the Church of England, expired April 12th, 1443, scarce a year after his pathetic appeal to be set free in life from his charge, and have a space permitted to him wherein to prepare for death. He is buried beneath a superb monument in the north aisle of the choir of Canterbury, the nave and south tower of which were for the most part erected through his munificence. We can hardly realise the activity and vigour of Chicheley's mind; while taking a prominent part in affairs of state, attending the king in camp and field, at Rouen, Montereau, and Melun, he found time to hold eighteen synods of his clergy, and enact salutary measures for the good of the university and ecclesiastics. In 1431 he gave 200 marks to Oxford, and the first University chest was made for their reception. He was the originator of the constitution made by the synod of London, that ecclesiastical benefices should be conferred upon graduates only, who would "no more be suffered to grow old and grey-headed in the university." An unanimous decree was made that the university chaplain, year by year, should recite his name in the public schools among the benefactors, and that a solemn anniversary should be perpetually observed on the day when it should please God to call him out of this world.

His arms were, *or*, between three mullets; a chevron, *gules*.

CHAUNDELER, John, Bishop of Sarum, Nov. 15th, 1415—July, 1426, is said by Bishop Godwin to have been a Wykehamist.

† BECKINGTON, Thomas, D.C.L. (1408), a native of Wallingford, Berks. He was tutor to King Henry VI; rector of St. Leonard's, Sussex; and vicar of Sutton Courtney; canon of York, and Lichfield; archdeacon of Bucks, 1435; master of St. Katharine's Hospital, and dean of the Arches; in that office he was one of three commissioners appointed by the synod of London to draw up a legal form, according to which proceedings might be taken against the followers of Wyccliffe. Having been tutor to King Henry VI; chancellor of Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester; and the author of a treatise on the Salic law, proving the king of England's title to the crown of France, now among the Cottonian manuscripts; he rose to be secretary of state, lord keeper of the privy

seal 1443, and bishop of Bath and Wells, receiving consecration on Oct. 13th, 1443, among the ruins of the old church of St. Mary of Eton, and celebrating his first pontifical high mass under a pavilion raised over the foundation-stone of the new chapel. "Thomas Beckyngton, episcopus Bath: et Wellens: episcopalibus initiatus est, Oct. 13, 1443, in Capellâ Coll. Etonensis, ejus fundamentis tantùm positis, præsente rege; dedicata est eodem die ab ipso novo episcopo, qui primùm ibi missam celebravit."—MS. Ayscough, 4840, f. 169. In 1449 he sumptuously entertained the king at Winchester College. So generous a patron of letters was he, that scholars called him the Mæcenas of his age. He expended 6,000 marks upon houses attached to his see, built the west cloister of Wells, and a market cross and conduit in that city. He gave in 1465 a silver cross, a Bible in four volumes, a valuable silver charger, and copes, and the manor and alien priory of Newton Longueville, to New College on Aug. 18th, 1443; and built the rector's lodge in Lincoln College, Oxford. He, on St. Thomas' day, 1443, by royal commission, gave admission to the provost and fellows into Eton College. He bestowed the manor of Allington, the lands of Vale Barn in Weeke, vestments, and two large candlesticks for the altar, and a superb chalice, upon the College at Winchester; he also contributed to the building of the tower. His rebus, a beacon and tun, are carved on Thorburn's chantry, the walls of Lincoln College, and the houses of the Vicars' Close at Wells. He died at Wells, Jan. 14th, 1465. His beautiful chantry occupies a bay in the south side of the choir, close to the altar steps.

His arms were *argent;* between three bucks' heads caboshed, *or;* and three pheons, *sable;* on a fess, *azure,* a mitre, *or.*

‡ WAYNFLETE, WILLIAM OF; his original name was Patten or Barbour, but he thus styled himself after his birthplace in Lincolnshire. After completing his studies at New College, and having received holy orders, he accompanied Robert Fitzhugh, sometime Bishop of London, on a mission to Rome in 1429. In the same year he was appointed head-master, and about this period received the mastership of St. Mary Magdalen Hospital by Winton. In 1442 he removed to the newly-founded school of Eton, and on Dec. 21st, 1443, was promoted to be provost. On the feast of St. Thomas, Bishop Beckyngton, with the Earl of Suffolk, as commissioners, assembled for the first time the whole College of Eton in the still unfinished choir beneath awnings, and admitted Waynflete, who took the oath upon the Holy Gospel; the two witnesses, William Say and Richard Andrew, were also Wykehamists (MS.

Aysc. 4841, f. 155). In 1454, with Bishop Chedworth, of Lincoln, visitor, he reformed the statutes of Eton and King's College (MS. Ayscough, 4844, f. 189). In 1449 he is mentioned in the accompts of Eton as contributing yearly £75 to the works. On the very day of Cardinal Beaufort's death, April 11th, 1447, the king wrote to the convent of St. Swithin, recommending them to elect William Waynflete for their bishop; on Aug. 30th, 1448, he attended in person the ceremony of his favourite's enthronization in the church of Winchester. He baptised the young prince born on St. Edward's day, 1453. Loyal and devoted to his sovereign, his wise counsels were heard during those troubled times, during rebellion at home, losses in France, and the threatenings of Richard of York; and when the heroic Margaret once more restored the kingdom to her feeble husband, the good prelate was raised to the onerous place of the chancellorship, on Oct. 11th, 1456. The horrors of the civil wars, and the anxious watching of each party as it alternately rose into the ascendancy, and his own powerlessness to heal the fury of a people raging together, induced the weary chancellor to resign: three days before the battle was fought at Northampton on July 7th, 1460, he gladly laid down the great seal; in a touching letter to the pope, his royal master bore a splendid testimony to his fidelity. His worth recommended him to Edward IV; on Feb. 1st, 1469, he received a full pardon; on July 24th, 1483, Richard III visited his foundation at Oxford; and Henry VII confirmed all the gifts which had been made to his college. Well did he deserve the favour of princes; all his influence had been exerted to effect a reconciliation between the Yorkists and Lancastrians; but he desired the blessing and love of One by Whom kings rule; his wealth was devoted to complete the buildings at Eton which King Henry had left unfinished; and to found that superb college of St. Mary Magdalen, which is now one of the most beautiful even among the palaces of Oxford. When about to be advanced to the mitre, he was found at sunset in St. Mary's chapel, weeping, and only after long prayer to God consented to bear the burden. Often in after years was he heard to murmur the words, "He that is mighty hath magnified me: and holy is His name"; they form the motto which he added to his arms. To his judgment Eton and King's College are indebted for their statutes; and in them their founder desired that, besides the names of King Henry, Queen Katharine, and Queen Margaret, within twelve days before the feast of the Nativity, a solemn mass should be sung for the soul's health of Waynflete. "Necnon singulis annis infrà duodecim dies

festum Natalis Domini proximo præcedentes, ubi congruentiùs fieri poterit, pro animâ reverendi in Christo patris Willelmi Wintoniensis Episcopi nuper præpositi nostri Regalis Collegii, quùm ab hâc luce migraverit, animabusque omnium benefactorum ejus Regalis Collegii, solennes exequiæ cum commendationibus atque missâ in crastino celebrentur."—Statutes of Eton College, 1444, cap. xxxj. ed. Heywood & Wright, 1850. Also the Statutes of King's College, rubr. XLII: "Mense Januario xiij° die exequiæ Gul. Wanflete etiam celebrantur: dantur singulis, ij. d. Consuetudinarium Vet. Scho. Eton."—Harl. MSS. 7044, f. 167, Ibid. p. 626. The good old man had his desire; he lived to see the union of the Roses, ere he departed on Aug. 11th, 1486.

† KINGSCOTE, JOHN, D.C.L. (1434), archdeacon of Gloucester, March 9th, 1461; bishop of Carlisle; appointed by papal provision July 12th, 1462, he received the temporalities on Oct. 12th. He died in 1463.

‡ DENE, HENRY, D.D., commoner of New College. In the year of our Lord God 1502, on the 16th day of February, departed Henry, Archbishop of Canterbury, at the manor house of Lambeth; from it he was borne down the river Thames in a funeral barge, lit with gilded tapers, and attended by thirty-three seamen, to Faversham, and so to Canterbury, three score knights and fifty burning tapers being about the car, whereon was laid his effigy, apparelled in a bishop's robes. He was buried on St. Matthew's day in the martyrdom of St. Thomas à Becket, by the side of John Stafford, lately primate. He was never installed in his throne, though he was metropolitan during three years; elected April 26th, 1501; confirmed by papal bull May 26th; and receiving the temporalities on Aug. 2nd; he resigned the see on July 27th, 1502; nor had he a trental, as custom was, because of his poverty. Thomas Wolsey and Richard Gardiner, his chaplains, received from his executors the charge of his interment. He had been abbot of St. Mary's Llanthony, 1493, and through the influence of Cardinal Morton was promoted to be deputy, justiciary, and chancellor of Ireland, Sept. 1493; bishop of Bangor in 1498, where he repaired church and palace, which had been burned down by Owen Glendower. He was translated to Sarum in 1500, and preferred to be chancellor of England Sept. 14th, 1500; and within two years was elevated, in Jan. 1502, to Canterbury. He was employed in negociating a marriage between King James of Scotland and the Princess Margaret. He built the greater part of Otford house, and made the iron-work on the coping of Rochester bridge. His arms

were, *or*, a chevron between three choughs, as many croziers in pale.

† RUSSELL, JOHN, D.C.L. (1449), visitor of Eton College: a native of St. Peter's parish in Winchester. A man of mild disposition, and of rare learning, piety, and wisdom. He was the tutor of the Prince of Wales, and successively appointed canon of Sarum and archdeacon of Berks, Feb. 28th, 1446. He was consecrated bishop of Rochester on Sept. 20th, 1476; and was translated to Lincoln in 1480, receiving the temporalities Sept. 9th. In Feb. 1470 he went as an ambassador to invest the Duke of Burgundy with the garter; his address on the occasion was the first specimen of Caxton's press; in Feb. following he was appointed to treat with the French ambassadors; and in 1472 concluded a peace with the Duke of Burgundy while secondary of the privy seal; in 1475 he became keeper. During the brief reign of Edward V he became lord chancellor. King Edward IV left him as his executor. The Protector, afterwards Richard III, confirmed him in the office in May 1483, in which he will be remembered as introducing the act for remitting the imposition of taxes, called benevolences; he in September 1784, regulated the treaty with Scotland. On July 29th, 1485, he relinquished his office, two days before the Earl of Richmond landed at Milford Haven, and retired to Buckden, where he repaired the episcopal palace. From 1484 to 1490 he acted as the first perpetual chancellor of Oxford, and, as an additional mark of the confidence which the university reposed in him, it re-elected him although he resigned the office, and he continued to retain it until his death on Jan. 30th, 1494. In 1488 he published some admirable "Aulary Statutes for the government of the University"; and was the author of a "Commentary upon the Canticles"; and a treatise, "De potestate summi Pontificis et Imperatoris". In Jan. 1486 it was his business to declare Henry VII king, who employed him as a trier of petitions, and in negociations with the King of the Scots and the Duke of Bretagne. He was a great encourager of scholars; and Sir Thomas More mentions him "as a wise man, and a good, and of much experience, and one of the best learned men undoubtedly that England had in his time." He died at Nettleham Jan. 30th, 1494, and is buried in a chantry chapel at Lincoln. His arms were, *azure*, two chevronells between three roses, *or*.

† MAYHEW, RICHARD, D.D. (1455), a native of Hungerford, Wilts; proctor, 1469; elected president of St. Mary Magdalen College in Oxford, Aug. 23rd, 1480; he was lord almoner to King

Henry VII, and escorted the Lady Katharine of Arragon, the bride of Prince Arthur, from Spain to England. On Aug. 9th, 1492, he laid the foundation of the unrivalled tower of Magdalen College, Oxford. He was chancellor of the University of Oxford from 1502 to 1505; archdeacon of the East Riding, May 1501; and of Oxford, Jan. 9, 1492. He received consecration as bishop of Hereford in Oct. 1504. He died on April 18th, 1516, and is buried on the south side of the altar in Hereford cathedral. His beautiful monument in the south choir-aisle still remains. He bequeathed his crozier and 500 marks to his church. He was a candidate for the wardenship when Walter Hyll was elected.

† JANYN, THOMAS, D.C.L. (1456), a native of Middleton, Dorset; he was sub-warden and proctor, 1469; archdeacon of Essex, July 21st, 1480; canon of St. Paul's, 1471; vicar of St. Sepulchre's, London, March 2nd, 1474; and of St. Bride's, Dec. 1st, 1484; canon of Windsor, 1497; dean of the King's Chapel, 1497; commissary or vice-chancellor of Oxford, 1468; and bishop of Norwich, Oct. 17th, 1499. He died at Folkstone abbey in Sept. 1500; and is buried in Norwich cathedral. He gave a house and lands at Curtlyngton to New College.

† WARHAM, WILLIAM, D.C.L. (1475). He left college in 1488, being presented to the rectory of Horwood, March 8th, 1487; he shortly afterwards acted as moderator in the Civil Law School at Oxford and advocate in the court of Arches. On Jan. 21st, 1490, he was appointed master of St. John's Hospital, Southbournbroke. On Nov. 18th, 1493, he was appointed precentor of Wells; and on Feb. 13th, master of the rolls; during his tenure of this office in the year 1494, receiving a daily pension of twenty shillings: he set forth as ambassador with Sir Edward Poynings to the court of the archduke of Austria, to remonstrate with him upon the protection and countenance which he had given to Perkin Warbeck. In 1495 he became rector of Barley, Hereford. On Feb. 24th, 1496, he was one of five English commissioners who arranged a treaty of commerce with the Fleming merchants, Philip and Henry VII having in mutual disgust hastily suspended the trade between the two countries, to their common loss. On April 28th, 1496, he was collated archdeacon of Huntingdon. Warham had won the royal regard, and the see of London falling vacant, was promoted to that bishopric, and installed Oct. 5th, 1502; he likewise received the office of keeper of the privy seal, and was appointed lord chancellor. With the integrity of character which distinguished all his acts, Warham used his endeavours with his master to proceed

no further in the ill-fated betrothal of the Princess Katharine of Arragon to Prince Henry, boldly asserting it was not honourable in the eyes of man, nor well pleasing to the Almighty. In Jan. 1504 Warham was translated to the primacy. On May 28th, 1506, by the unanimous vote of the University, he was elected chancellor of Oxford. Once more, upon the accession of Henry VIII, he interposed his advice, but was overruled by the imperious king, who from motives of policy now urged on his marriage, which was celebrated on June 3rd, 1509; and on the 24th day of that month the coronation of that unhappy lady and the sacrilegious tyrant, by Archbishop Warham, then the first subject in rank in the ceremony, took place in St. Peter's abbey in Westminster. Wolsey was rising into favour, and envied Warham his high place; after repeated acts of insubordination, parading the silver cross of York in his province, and interfering with his privileges, he procured the rank of cardinal, and legate in Nov. 1515. On Dec. 22nd, Warham resigned the great seal, and Wolsey was his successor. His arrogance did not cease here; on June 1st, 1518, despite the protestations of Warham, the convocation placed the statutes of Oxford in the hands of the cardinal for reformation at his pleasure. To the eldest of King Henry's sons Warham had stood godfather. But his warnings had their fulfilment. Influenced by the violence of a new passion, Henry now longed for a divorce. It was the task of Warham to ascertain the opinion of the University of Oxford, and the judgment of the bishop, with respect to the lawfulness of his marriage. Fourteen years before he had ominously said, "See you how this Wolsey is drunken with success"; in 1529 the favourite was disgraced, and the great seal once more offered to him; he was aged and drew nigh his end, and he refused it. Dean Colet was his friend; Erasmus dedicated to him his edition of St. Jerome, calls him the Mæcenas of scholars, and again and again celebrates his mild virtues, his generosity, and learning. His theological books he bequeathed to All Souls' College; his books of church music to St. Mary's, Winton; and to New College his collections of civil and canon law and Greek works, which he had collected from the Greek refugees who fled to England after the fall of Constantinople. He died poor. While he lay a dying, he demanded of his steward how much money yet remained to him: "Thirty pounds", answered the man weeping. "Satis viatici ad cœlos, 't will suffice the traveller to heaven", murmured the expiring prelate. None had ever shown more impartiality or penetration in giving judgment; none of his predecessors had ever equalled the

depth of his legal learning. He died in 1532, in his brother the archdeacon of Canterbury's house at St. Stephen's near Canterbury, and is buried on the north side of the martyrdom of his cathedral.

William Warham and Thomas Wells, D.D. bequeathed 40*s.* a year a piece to three fellows, priests; and to four poor scholars, 20*s.* a year each.

† SHYRBERN, Robert, D.D. (1474). He was employed in several embassies of King Henry VII. He was archdeacon of Bucks, Feb. 13, 1495; master of Trinity Hospital, Kingsthorpe, April 18th, 1492; canon of Lincoln, May 1st, 1488; dean of St. Paul's; archdeacon of Huntingdon; master of St. Cross Hospital; on May 4th, 1505, he received the temporalities of the see of St. David's, being consecrated on Whit Sunday. He was afterwards translated to Chichester. In 1520 he founded four prebends: Bursar, Exceit, Wyndham, and Bargham; to which only fellows of the St. Mary Winton Colleges are eligible. On July 9th, 1536, being then ninety-six years old, he resigned his bishopric, retiring upon a pension of £400 a year. He died Aug. 21st, 1536. He adorned the walls of the transept of his cathedral in 1519 with two large pictures on panel, the work of a Flemish artist; they represented the foundation of the church by Ceadwalla, and the establishment of four prebends for Wykehamists. He likewise gave the stalls in the choir, and caused the vaulting of the triforium to be painted in rich colours. Fuller adds: "He often inscribed for his motto, 'Dilexi decorem domus Tuæ, Domine!' and sometimes, 'Credite operibus.'"

† YONGE, John, D.D. (1482), was elected warden of New College on April 13th, 1521. He was born at Newton Longueville. Fuller says that "there are no fewer than ten Youngs in the register, reckoned fellows of that foundation, and one said, that seeing the college was always New, well may many fellows be Young therein"; he was admitted fellow in 1482, and resigned in 1502, being then rector of St. Martin's Carfax, or "Quatrevois", in Oxford. In 1509 he acted as a commissioner to arrange the archives of the university. On Aug. 12th, 1510, he was admitted warden of the hospital of St. Thomas the Martyr d'Acre in London. On March 28th, 1514, he was instituted archdeacon of London; having on July 3rd, 1513, read his profession as elect of Callipolis in Thrace and suffragan bishop of London, he on Feb. 3rd, 1513-4, was consecrated in his church of St. Thomas by Richard of London, and promised obedience to the archbishop of Heraclea. "Some English earth doth not well with such Grecian air, and for his

better support he was made master of the rolls, 1 Hen. VIII." On Jan. 28th, 1513-4, he was collated to the church of St. Christopher-juxta-La Stoke; and on March 30th, to the church of St. Magnus the Martyr by London bridge. In 1517 he was dean of Chichester and judge of the Prerogative court; in 12 Hen. VIII, prior of St. Mary and St. Eustache Priory of Shulbrede, co. Sussex. He died March 28th, 1526, and is buried in New College chapel, where a brass and incised stone were laid down to his memory.

† KNIGHT, WILLIAM, D.C.L. (1482), of Drakenford, Hants: secretary to kings Henry VII and Henry VIII; the latter sent him as ambassador to the Emperor Maximilian, who on July 14th, 1514, granted him by patent a coat of arms; he was made dean of Newark, 1515; archdeacon of Chester, 1522; and of Huntingdon, Sept. 17th, 1523. He was also sent on a mission with the Lady Margaret, governor of the Low Countries. His good services in the matter of the king's divorce, wherein he apprised his master that his suit speeded at the court of Rome, procured for him further promotion, a prebend in St. Stephen's, Westminster, 1529; the archdeaconry of Richmond, Dec. 7th, 1529; the prebend of Farendon, in Lincoln; on May 29th, 1541, he was consecrated bishop of Bath and Wells, in the chapel of the bishop of Bath's house in the Minories, by Nicholas, bishop of Rochester, assisted by the suffragans of Dover and Bedford. He died Sept. 29th, 1547, and is buried under the great pulpit which he had built in the nave of his cathedral. He was also a prothonotary of the apostolic see. He built a stately cross in the city of Wells, with the legend, "Laus Deo, pax vivis, requies defunctis". His arms were, party, per fess; *or* and *gules;* an eagle with two heads, *sable,* having on his breast a demi-rose and demi-sun conjoined into one, countercharged of the field.

† WELLYS, THOMAS, D.D. (1484), prior of St. Gregory's, Canterbury, 1505; chaplain of Archbishop Warham; canon of Chichester, March 29th, 1508; chancellor of South Malling, Sussex; bishop of Sydon. He in 1524 founded three exhibitions for priests, fellows of New College.

† YNGE, HUGH, D.D. (1484), a native of Wells, co. Somerset. He travelled beyond seas, where he was created D.D.; on his return he was appointed succentor of Wells, 1503; canon of Wells; rector of Warpenham, Northants; canon of Westbury; vicar of Wellow, near Bath; of Oldeston, co. Lincoln; Dultynge, co. Somerset; and Weston. He was appointed notary public on Feb. 5th, 1507. In 1512 he was consecrated to the see of Meath, and

in 1521 was translated to Dublin, and became chancellor of Ireland. He died Aug. 3rd, 1528, and is buried in the cathedral church of St. Patrick.

† HOLYMAN, JOHN, D.D. (1512), of Codyngton, Bucks; rector of Winge, Bucks; Colerne, March 28th, 1556; and of Hanborough, Oxon; after a residence in Exeter College, he took the habit of a religious in St. Mary's abbey at Reading, which he did not leave until the dissolution in 1535. He wrote and preached vigorously on the behalf of Queen Katharine's marriage. On Nov. 18th, 1554, he was consecrated to the see of Bristol, in the Bishop of London's chapel. He died in Dec. 1558, and is buried in Hanborough church. He gave the works of St. Augustine, St. Jerome, St. Cyprian, St. Irenæus, and Tertullian, to the College library. His arms were, *argent*, between three roses, *gules*; a chevron, *sable*.

PENNY, JOHN, of Lincoln College, Oxford, D.C.L.; consecrated bishop of Bangor, 1504; and Carlisle, 1509; is said to have been a Wykehamist. He died in 1519, and was buried in St. Margaret's church, Leicester.

† TROBYLFYLDE or TURBERVYLDE, JAMES, DD. (1514), scribe of the University, 1520-1523. He was consecrated bishop of Exeter on Sept. 8th, 1555; and is remembered as a benefactor of that see, having procured the restoration of the manor of Crediton; his mild and tolerant spirit preserved his diocese from the horrors of persecution. He was deprived in Jan. by Queen Elizabeth, and sent to the Tower on June 18th, 1560. He is buried in Exeter cathedral. His arms were, *ermine*; a lion rampant, *gules*; crowned, *or*.

† WHITE, JOHN, D.D. (1521), of St. Andrew's, Farnham, co. Surrey, was elected fellow of New College, 1521; and on March 23rd, 1534, was admitted M.A. He became warden of Winchester Jan. 13th, 1541, and rector of Cheyton, Hants. In 1541 he likewise assisted as confessor to the unhappy Catherine Howard. Of a blameless life, deeply learned, and richly gifted with eloquence as a preacher, he was consecrated bishop of Lincoln, in St. Saviour's church, Southwark, by Stephen Gardiner, whom he succeeded as bishop of Winchester in May 1556. He preached at his funeral; and on March 25th, 1556, was one of the prelates who received Cardinal Pole at Bow church, which was hung with arras and cloth of gold for the august ceremonial. In 1537, Dec. 10th, he was appointed commissary or vice-chancellor of Oxford. On Dec. 14th, 1558, he preached the funeral sermon at the grave of his royal patron, Queen Mary, in St. Mary's chapel in Westminster abbey:

carried away by his love for that sovereign, and apprehensive of the downfall of his faith, he was betrayed into the utterance of an imprudent saying. His text was: "Laudavi mortuos magis quàm viventes, et feliciorem utroque judicavi qui necdum natus est" (Eccles. iv, 2). Moved to tears, he descanted on the virtues of the dead queen, and alluded to her successor as one whom they must obey, since "melior est canis vivus leone mortuo"; yet was not to be praised as her sister, for "Maria optimam partem elegit". This provocation, added to the part which he bore in the disputations at Westminster between the Roman Catholic and Reformed divines, drew down upon him the displeasure of Elizabeth; and, on April 3, 1559, with the Bishop of Lincoln, he was conveyed by water, under a guard, to the Tower of London: he had been a prisoner there for many months, in 1550 and in 1551, on a charge of receiving letters from beyond seas,—sent thither by the infamous Duke of Somerset. On June 26, his bishopric was declared void; on July 7, he was permitted to depart to the house of his brother, alderman White; on January 12, 1559-60, after bearing a painful ague contracted in the damp cells of his dungeon, he was released from fear of earthly imprisonment, at the house of Sir Thomas White (the founder of St. John Baptist College, Oxford, and co-founder of Merchant Taylors' School), in South Warnborough, Hants. According to his wish, he was buried in the cathedral of Winchester, saying, in his will, "My desire is to be buried in my church of Winton, ut in novissimâ die resurgam cum patribus et filiis, quorum fidem teneo, gregi meo, quem superstitem relinquo, committo, et moriens morte meâ confirmo, sicut vivens ubique prædico." Wykehamists must ever regard this good man with peculiar love; for to his efforts must be attributed the preservation of the ancient school, at the time when the neighbouring College of St. Elizabeth of Hungary was destroyed. He first wrote a controversy in verse,—writing an elegy, "De Eucharistiâ", to confute Peter Martyr. He bequeathed to Winton College, his mitre and crozier, a Turkey carpet, and some plate; and to New College, Dec. 1st, 1558, the manor of Hall Place, Hants, in order that every newly admitted fellow should receive 13*s.* 4*d.* His arms were, party, per chevron crenelle, *or* and *gules;* three roses countercharged of the field, striped proper, *or;* a chief of the second; charged with three hourglasses of the first.

† YONGE, THOMAS, D.D. (1527): principal of Broadgate Hall, and precentor of Worcester. He was born at Newton Longueville, Bucks; and consecrated Bishop of St. David's, on Jan. 21st,

1559. He was translated to York on Jan. 27th, 1560. He died on June 26th, 1568, at Sheffield, and is buried in his cathedral.

† OWEN, LEWIS, B.C.L. (1553), was the son of a freeholder in Llanveinan, Isle of Anglesey. Dr. Thomas Stapleton, his schoolfellow, dedicated to him the first part of his "Promptuarium Catholicum," Parisiis, 1595. He was regius professor of theology at Douai; vicar-general of Cardinal Borromeo; chancellor of Milan; and was consecrated bishop of Cassano, on Feb. 3rd, 1588. He died Oct. 14th, 1594, and was buried in St. Thomas's Chapel, in the English College of Rome.

† MERICKE, JOHN, D.D. (1557), of Moule, Isle of Anglesey: proctor, 1565; vicar of Hornchurch, April 25th, 1570. He was consecrated at Lambeth bishop of Sodor and Man, on April 15th, 1576. He died Nov. 7th, 1599, in Yorkshire.

† UNDERHYLL, JOHN, D.D. (1563): proctor, 1576; rector of Lincoln College, Oxford, June 22nd, 1577; vice-chancellor of Oxford, 1584. In 1577, he was instituted vicar of Bampton; and on March 15th, 1586, rector of Witney. He was also a royal chaplain, and dean of Wallingford; and on Dec. 13th, 1589, was consecrated bishop of Oxford at Lambeth. He died in London, May 12th, 1592, and is buried in his own cathedral, near the grave of Bishop King.

† BYLSON, THOMAS (1567), a native of Winchester, and of German extraction: on Nov. 12th, 1576, he was installed canon of Winchester; and on June 13th, 1596, was consecrated bishop of Worcester, in Lambeth Chapel, by Archbishop Whitgift; on May 13th, 1597, he was translated to the see of Winchester; he was admitted a privy-councillor, Aug. 21st, 1615. Having preached at St. Paul's Cross, upon the sufferings of the Redeemer, he was assailed by the puritans; but at the desire of Queen Elizabeth, who was his guest at Farnham Castle, he published his doctrine in a treatise: he also, in 1585, printed a work on "Christian Subjection", to justify the revolt of the Low Countries from the King of Spain. He preached the consecration sermon of King James I, St. James's Day, 1603, on Rom. xiii, 1. With Dr. Miles Smith, he added the last hand to the translation of the Bible. He was one of the most eminent of the Elizabethan divines, and a master of literature, writing in a style of elegance to which his cotemporaries did not attain—adding to it a deep and profound scholarship. He was the author of a treatise on "The Government of Christ's Church", 1593, and "On Christ's Descent into Hell". He died June 18th, 1616, at Westminster, and is buried in the south

aisle of the choir of St. Peter's Abbey, near St. Edmund's Chapel, and the tomb of King Richard II. His arms were, *argent* and *gules;* a double rose, the inside one *gules*, the other *argent*; and a pomegranate, *or*, seeded, proper; conjoined in pale. He was elected warden on March 11th, 1580.

‡ ROWLANDS, HENRY, chaplain of New College, the son of Robert Rowland and Elizabeth Vaughan; D.D., 1605; was born in the parish of Mellbeyrn, in Llyn, Caernarvonshire: was educated first at Fenllech, and admitted at Oxford in 1569, and was at St. Mary's Hall in 1574: rector of Launton, Oxon. He founded two fellowships in Jesus College, Oxford, a school at Mellbeyrne, and a hospital at Bangor. On Nov. 12th, 1598, he was consecrated bishop of Bangor; the cathedral church he roofed anew, and gave to it a peal of four fine bells. He was successively rector of Mellbeyrn, Sept. 15th, 1572; of Aberdaron, Sept. 30th, 1588; prebendary of Renmynydd, Aug. 4th, 1584; dean of Bangor, Aug. 29th, 1593. "When he was making his will, and leaving great legacies to his relations and to public charities, and nothing to her but the share the law gives, and that by the custom is half, and the third of his lands, his wife asked him, 'When you give thus all away, what will you leave me?' He replied: 'Lame I found thee, and lame I leave thee.' But for all that jest her legal share came to a great estate." He died July 6th, 1616, aged 65, and is buried in Bangor Cathedral, in the same grave with Humphrey Lloyd. His monument was greatly injured by the rebel soldiers in 1650.

† LAKE, ARTHUR, D.D. (1589), brother of Sir Thomas Lake, Secretary of State to King James I, of St. Michael's, Southampton: fellow of New College, Oct. 27th, 1589; of Winton, 1600; master of St. Cross Hospital, 1603; archdeacon of Surrey, 1605; dean of Worcester, April 23rd, 1608; rector of Stanton, July 8th, 1613; of Havant, 1600; and of Colerne; vice-chancellor of Oxford, 1616; on Oct. 17th, 1616, he was consecrated bishop of Bath and Wells. He gave 10*l.* a-year out of Stable Hall to endow lectures in Hebrew, logic, and arithmetic; besides books to the library of the value of 400*l.* He founded libraries at Worcester and Wells; to the former cathedral he gave an organ. He died May 4th, 1626, at the age of 59, and is buried in the south choir aisle, near the bishop's throne. He was an ancestor of General Lord Lake.

† HYDE, ALEXANDER, D.C.L. (1617), first cousin of Lord Chancellor Clarendon, and ancestor of the naval worthies of the name of Hyde, was born in St. Mary's parish, Sarum: through his family interest he was installed dean of Sarum, May 1637; canon

of Lincoln, Jan. 5th, 1638; dean of Winton, Aug. 8th, 1660. He was consecrated bishop of Sarum, on Dec. 31st, 1665, in New College Chapel, by the primate, the court being then at Oxford. He died Aug. 22nd, 1667, aged 70, and is buried in the south choir aisle of his cathedral. His arms were —; a chevron — charged with a mullet, — between three lozenges —: his portrait is in the episcopal palace at Sarum.

§ EARLES, JOHN, D.D. (1616), born at York, 1600: fellow of Merton College, Oxford, 1620; proctor, 1631; chaplain to Philip Earl of Pembroke; rector of Bishopston, Wilts; chaplain and tutor to Prince Charles; chancellor of Salisbury, 1643; dean of Westminster, June 1660; royal chaplain and clerk of the closet; bishop of Worcester, Nov. 30th, 1662; of Sarum, Sept. 28th, 1663. He died in University College, Nov. 17th, 1665, during the plague, and was buried in Merton College Chapel. He translated Hooker and "Eikon Basilike" into Latin, and was the author of "Microcosmography."

† BUE, WILLIAM, D.D. (1631), of Heyburne, Berks: D.D., July 6th, 1666: elected proctor, Lent 1647; vicar of Adderbury, Oxon, Feb. 2nd, 1660. Being ejected from his fellowship by the rebels in 1648, he passed over into Sweden and acted as chaplain of the troops: consecrated bishop of Llandaff, June 22nd, 1679. He died Feb. 10th, 1705, aged 90, and is buried in the churchyard of Adderbury. Walker says, that he was deprived of his fellowship for being in arms on the royal side, by the delegates. Archbishop Tenison told Kennet, that a "very few years before he died, the old bishop was very desirous to be translated to another Welch see, and wrote to him on that subject, valuing his former services, etc.; to which the primate replied, that at 'his years he should think but of one translation, to a seat above'." He contributed 100*l.* to the repairs of St. Paul's Cathedral. Arms, *azure*, a lion rampant; in pale, *or*. Crest, a dexter-hand holding a curtel-axe proper.

* GROVE, ROBERT (1645), of Donhead, Wilts: bishop of Chichester, Aug. 30th, 1691.

‡ OWEN, MORGAN: student of Jesus College, in 1608, and afterwards chaplain of New College. He was installed bishop of Llandaff, March 12th, 1639, and built the porch of St. Mary's Church in Oxford. He died, sinking down in his chair, Jan. 1644-5, at Glass Alt, Caermarthen, upon receiving the news of the martyrdom of Laud, and is buried on the north side of the high altar of Monthvay.

‡ BRIDEOAKE, RALPH, D.D. (1660), of Brasenose College:

was some time chaplain of New College; he was afterwards master of Manchester School; canon of Winchester; dean of Salisbury, Sept. 7th, 1667; and bishop of Chichester, being consecrated April 18th, 1675. He died Oct. 5th, 1678, and is buried in St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

‡ GOUGH, Francis, D.D.: some time chaplain; chancellor of Limerick; bishop of that see, Sept. 17th, 1626. He died Aug. 24th, 1634, and was buried in the cathedral.

‡ BARROW, Isaac (1643), the uncle of the celebrated mathematician. In July 1630 he was elected scholar of St. Peter's college, Cambridge; and in Dec. 1641 was appointed vicar of Hinton. Being ejected by the rebels, he repaired to New College, where he acted as chaplain until the surrender of Oxford. At the Restoration he was elected fellow of Eton College (July 12, 1660) and Peter House; in 1660, presented to the rectory of Downham; and in July 1663 was consecrated bishop of Sodor and Man, in Henry VII's Chapel, in Westminster. In April 1664 he was appointed governor of the Isle of Man; on March 21, 1669, he was translated to St. Asaph. In both dioceses he left lasting monuments of his zeal, benevolence, and liberality. He died at Shrewsbury, June 24, 1680, and is buried in the cemetery of St. Asaph. He collected £1,081, in England, to purchase all the impropriations in the Isle of Man; he obtained an annual grant, from the king, of £100, and likewise gave liberally, of his own means, to promote the education of candidates for holy orders, the augmentation of small livings, and the promotion of education. Bishop Wilson speaks glowingly of this good man.

‡ LLOYD, William, D.D., born at Tilehurst, Berks, 1627; scholar of Jesus College, Oxford, 1639; rector of Bradfield, 1654; canon of Ripon, Sept. 1660; royal chaplain, 1666; canon of Sarum, Dec. 1667; vicar of St. Mary's, Reading, 1668; archdeacon of Merioneth, June 13, 1668; canon of St. Paul's, dean of Bangor, May 3, 1672; vicar of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Dec. 6, 1676; bishop of St. Asaph, Oct. 3, 1680. He was one of the seven bishops sent to the Tower in 1688. On Oct. 20, 1692, he was translated to Lichfield, and to Worcester, 1699; lord almoner, 1702; but removed, owing to his political leanings, shown during an election. Bishops Burnet and Wilkins commend his learning; Burnet and Pole, the author of the "Synopsis," began their works at his recommendation.

‡ GUNNING, Peter, D.D., born at Hough, Kent, Jan. 11, 1613, and educated in the King's School, Canterbury, and in Clare

Hall, in Cambridge. His zeal in the king's service caused his expulsion from his fellowship; he was incorporated M.A., as chaplain of New College, July 10, 1644. With the Restoration, his hopes of preferment revived; he was installed canon of Canterbury; elected master of Corpus Christi, 1660, and St. John's Colleges, June 25th, 1661; and Margaret and Regius professor of divinity in Cambridge. He sat as proctor of the chapter of Canterbury, and of the clergy of Peterborough, in the convocation of 1661; was one of the commissioners at the Review of the Book of Common Prayer; and occupied a prominent place among divines in the Savoy conference. In 1670 he was consecrated bishop of Chichester, and in 1674 was translated to Ely. He was as charitable as he was learned; his sees, St. Paul's cathedral, and the societies of Clare Hall and St. John's, all participated in his bounty. He was the author of the prayer "The General Supplication," and of a treatise "On the Lent Fast." He died, aged seventy-one, July 6th, 1684, and was buried in the presbytery of Ely. His arms were, *gules*, on a fess, between three doves, *argent;* three crosses patées of the first.

* WISEMAN, CAPEL, D.D. (1651), son of Sir William, of Canford, Bart.; he migrated from St. John's College, Cambridge, entered at Queen's College, and became fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford, and chaplain to his godfather Arthur Capel, the Earl of Essex, and lord-lieutenant of Ireland; dean of Raphoe, Sept. 4th, 1676; and was consecrated bishop of Dromore, Dec. 23rd, 1683. He died in Sept. 1696.

† TURNER, FRANCIS, D.D. (1655), of Hurst, Wilts, son of Dr. Thomas Turner, dean of Canterbury, and canon of St. Paul's; became a fellow commoner of St. John's, Cambridge, May 8th, 1666; prebend of Sneating in St. Paul's, Dec. 7th, 1669; master of St. John's College, Cambridge, April 11th, 1670; vice-chancellor, 1678; dean of Windsor July 20th, 1683; he was consecrated in Lambeth chapel bishop of Rochester, Nov. 11th, 1683; he was afterwards lord almoner, and was translated to Ely, July 16th; confirmed, Aug. 23rd, 1684. He was shortly after elected president of the society of Sons of the Clergy; he was deprived Feb. 1st, 1690. He was the great friend of Bishop Kenn (their names are carved side by side in cloisters); and preached the coronation sermon (1 Chron. xxix, 23) of King James II, April 23rd, 1685. He used to regret that the bishops had not entered into mutual recognisances for each other instead of going to the Tower on June 8th, 1688. He was admitted rector of Thurfield, Herts, Dec. 20th,

1664, where he greatly improved the parish church at his own cost; he died Nov. 2nd, 1700, at Thurfield, where he is buried. Kennet says, that he came to St. Mary's at Oxford when bishop, "and a very bright sermon was preached by his brother of Trinity; the Earl of Thomond sat next the bishop, and seeming mightily pleased with the sermon, he asked him the name of the preacher; the bishop told him it was one Mr. Turner. 'Turner?' says my Lord Thomond; 'he can't be akin to Dr. Turner, Bishop of Rochester; he is the worst preacher in England, and this is one of the best,' seeming not to know the bishop, when certainly he knew him very well." (Lansd. 987, f. 218). He preached the sermon before the Sons of the Clergy, Dec. 4th, 1684.

† KENN, THOMAS (1659), the son of a London attorney, was born in July 1637, at Little Berkhamstead, Herts. At four years of age he was left motherless: five years more, and he was an orphan. To the care of his brother-in-law, the famous angler, Izaak Walton, his young boyhood was intrusted. In 1656, he was entered at New College, where he took his part as a singer in Antony à Wood's Glee Club, and made friendship with Francis Thynne, the pupil of Hammond, and George Hooper. At Winchester, his earliest "socius" was Francis Turner, his companion in after suffering. Their names are carved together in cloisters. In 1663, he was instituted to the rectory of Little Easton, Essex. After two years, he returned to Winchester as a fellow, and became chaplain to Bishop Morley: his patron bestowed upon him a stall at Winton, the living of Brighstone, and of Woodhay, Berks, which he resigned in 1672 to Hooper. He undertook the cure of a neglected church at Winchester, St. John Baptist, whither he drew crowds by his eloquence, and converted even anabaptists through his pious toil. In 1674, he published his "Manual of Prayers for the use of scholars of Winchester College", which in sixty years was reprinted twenty-four times; to it are subjoined the hymns for morning and evening, appended to the Book of Common Prayer, and daily sung in many a dwelling, at cottage hearth, and in the solemn service of the sanctuary. In 1675, Kenn, with his nephew Walton, visited Rome. It was the year of the jubilee; multitudes of pilgrims attended the magnificent festival in the holy city; but the true-hearted churchman returned with a keener love for the sober ceremonial of his own reformed communion. After his return to Winchester, he in 1679 received the office of chaplain to the Princess of Orange: his remonstrances with her husband on account of his coldness towards her, and his noble-minded rebuke of the immoral Count

Zulenstein, lost him the future king's favour, and he resigned the arduous place within a year. On his arrival from Holland in 1680, King Charles II, who was building a palace at Winton, appointed him to be his chaplain; and once again in honour, his firmness never deserted him: he refused to countenance the monarch's sins. In July 1683, he sailed as chaplain to Lord Dartmouth, in his expedition to Tangiers: the vicious Pepys, and infamous Colonel Kirke, the governor of the port, were put to shame by his mild reproofs. In April 1684, he was once more at home: he landed to mourn over the grave of his kind friend, old Izaak Walton, and within a few months had to attend the burial of his patron Morley. On January 25th, 1684-5, he received consecration as Bishop of Bath and Wells, at Lambeth: the first exercise of his ministrations was beside the bed of the dying Charles; three days and three nights he kept his watch, speaking like a man inspired, praying ceaselessly to prepare the king for death, and prevail upon him to beg for pardon of his forgiving queen, and join their long sundered hands. When Kenn went down to Wells, he found all the horrors of civil war and rebellion raging in his diocese. After the fatal rout at Sedgemoor, he prevented the reckless barbarity of Lord Feversham—sent his pathetic remonstrance to the throne against the cruelties of Kirke and Jeffries—visited the prisons, bringing food and raiment to the men who but a few days since had ravaged and profaned his cathedral. It was his task to prepare the Duke of Monmouth for death: his part was to offer devotions. In his diocese he published simple tracts, preached and visited, established schools and libraries, and enforced catechizing, which he aided by his exposition, the "Practice of Divine Love". Every Sunday, twelve poor bedesmen dined with him in the Palace-hall. When the atrocious revocation of the Edict of Nantes was proclaimed, he was foremost in the good work of sending aid and money to the oppressed Protestants of France. Moving, fluent, fervent, crowds came up to hear him preach; and the Princess Anne had to order a place to be reserved for her, when she wished to hear him in the chapel of Ely House. Evil days were in store for Kenn. The "Declaration for Liberty of Conscience" was issued by the infatuated James. Kenn was one of the remonstrants against the proclamation, and was present when the petition of the bishops was offered to the king. The monarch declared it flat rebellion. "Nay, sire," replied Kenn, "we will do as Scripture bids us; we will honour you; we must fear God." "God's will be done," he added, when the king cried that he would be obeyed. He shared the cell in the Tower with

Sancroft and his school-fellow Turner, and he was with them at the trial in Westminster Hall, and the acquittal, when the shouts of the multitude rejoicing, told the "last of the Stuarts" that the days of his kingdom were numbered. Twice he entreated King James to pause in his career of ruin. At length the Prince of Orange landed. Kenn had longed for his interposition; he would give in his adherence, but for the sake of conscience he would not renew his oath of allegiance. Kenn was ejected from his see. Sad, indeed, was the weeping crowd of old and young, his aged bedesmen, and the child who held his hymn-book in her hand, who blessed the venerable bishop as he bade them for ever farewell. One book he always carried in his bosom,—it was the best,—a worn Greek Testament, the true and silent witness of his thoughts; it opens of itself at 1 Cor. xv, the chapter of the Resurrection. A successor was consecrated to Wells; he solemnly protested against such an act of schism, and retired to the calm seclusion of Longleat, the princely mansion of his college friend. The last time that he wore his robes in public was at the funeral of the learned Ketlewell. He earnestly entreated Bishop Hickes and the non-jurors to return to the English Church. For himself, now old and infirm, he refused the kind offer of Queen Anne, to restore him to Wells. He was now seventy-four years of age; he was on his way to Bath, having been stricken with the palsy, when he rested for the night at friendly Longleat. The physician told him that he had but a few days to live. "God's will be done," said the sinking prelate. He wrapped himself in his shroud; and on March 19th, 1710, departed in peace unto his Lord, and those whose bodies lay asleep in the aisles of Winchester. At sunrise, two days after his death, he was laid in his last home, under the chancel wall of Frome Selwood, in the hope that in the last day the Sun of Righteousness may dawn upon his waking. A plain iron grating, like a bier, with a mitre and pastoral-staff, marked his resting-place; until, in 1844, some pious persons enclosed it within a Gothic monument. Yet none could mourn for such an end: preacher, patriot, poet, pastor; varying, indeed, had been the lights and shadows that fell upon his pilgrimage, from sequestered Berkhampstead to the last hours of resignation, like those of an early saint: whether winning crowds heavenward, with splendid pulpit oratory, or making his hermitage of devotion in the peaceful domain of the Thynnes, amid holy studies and Christian meditation, at all times the endearing light of primitive piety surrounds his acts, and the spirit of calm breathed from every hour of his closing life.

"An awful, reverend, and religious man!
Of sixty years he seemed, and well might last
To sixty more, but that he lived to fast:
Refined himself to soul, to curb the sense,
And made almost a sin of abstinence.
Yet had his aspect nothing of severe,
But such a face as promised him sincere;
Nothing reserved or sullen was to see,
But sweet regards and pleasing sanctity.
And oft with holy hymns he charmed their ears,
A music more melodious than the spheres;
For David left him, when he went to rest,
His lyre; and after him he sang the best.
The proud he tamed, the penitent he cheered,
Nor to rebuke the rich offender feared:
His preaching much, but more his practice wrought,
A living pattern of the truths he taught."

Dryden's *Good Parson.*

† MANNINGHAM, THOMAS, D.D. (1671), of St. George's, Southwark, was the son of the rector of Mychelmersh, Hants. He was tutor of the son of Sir John Robinson, Lieutenant of the Tower; and in 1680, was inducted rector of East Tysted, Hants. In Nov. 1684, he became preacher at the Rolls' Chapel, and afterwards lecturer at the Temple. On Sept. 8th, 1691, he was instituted to the rectory of St. Andrew's, Holborn. On Jan. 28th, 1692, he was installed canon; and on Feb. 26th, 1708-9, dean of St. George's, Windsor. While chaplain to Queen Anne, he refused to say prayers in an outer-room while her majesty was dressing within, declaring that he "would not whistle devotions through a key-hole." He did not lose the mitre for his boldness; for on Nov. 10th, 1792, he was consecrated bishop of Chichester. He died in Greville-street, Holborn, in August 1722, and is buried in the parish church.

† TRIMNELL, CHARLES (1681), born Dec. 29th, 1663, at the rectory of Ripton Abbotts: D.D., 1699; was preacher at the Rolls, 1688; in Aug. 1689, he was appointed chaplain to the Earl of Sunderland; on Dec. 4th, 1691, he was installed prebendary of Norwich; he was successively rector of Boddington, 1694; of Brington, 1696; and on Aug. 5th, 1698, installed archdeacon of Norwich. In 1701, he was made chaplain to Queen Anne. In 1703, he was a candidate with Dr. Braithwaite for the wardenship of New College. In 1705, he became vicar of St. Giles', Norwich; and on Oct. 4th, 1706, rector of St. James's, Westminster. On Feb. 8th, 1707, he was consecrated bishop of Norwich. His chaplains

were Dr. Samuel Clark and Mr. William Whiston. He engaged in a controversy with Mr. John Johnson, the learned divine, in which he betrayed his lax opinions in matters ecclesiastical, and in points of doctrine. King George I appointed him clerk of the closet. In Aug. 1721, he was translated to Winton. He died Aug. 15th, 1723, at Farnham Castle, aged sixty. By his will, he was buried near the Founder, in the Cathedral of Winton. His arms were, *or;* a cross, *gules;* over all a bend, *argent.*

† BISSE, PHILIP (1685); D.D., 1705; of Oldbury, co. Gloucester. His "rise was by the distaff"; he was chaplain to Lady Plymouth, and afterwards married her; he was consecrated on Nov. 19th, 1710, to the see of St. David's; and on Feb. 16th, 1712, was translated to Hereford. He died in Westminster, on Sept. 6th, 1721.

† DOWNES, HENRY, D.D. (1688), of Leighton, Beds: rector of Brington, North Hants; fellow of Winton; vicar of Barrington. He was bishop of Killala, May 12th, 1717; he was translated to Elphin in June 1720; to Meath, 1724; and to Londonderry in 1726. He was buried in St. Mary's Church, Dublin, on Jan. 14th, 1734.

† BRADSHAW, WILLIAM (1695), D.D., 1723, born in 1674, of Abergavenny, South Wales: proctor, 1710; rector of Fawley, Oxon; canon of Canterbury, March 1718; canon, 1723; dean of Christ Church, Oxford, elected Sept. 17th, 1724. On Oct. 18th, 1724, he was consecrated bishop of Bristol, holding the deanery in commendam. He died at Bath, Dec. 16th, 1732. He was the author of "Histories of Christ Church and Bristol Cathedral." His arms were, *argent;* two bendlets, *sable.*

† EGERTON, HON. HENRY (1696), D.C.L., 1717, fifth son of John, third Earl of Bridgewater: canon of Christ Church, Oxford. He was consecrated bishop of Hereford on Feb. 2nd, 1723. He was buried on April 5th, 1746, in St. James's Church, Westminster, beneath the altar.

* COBB, CHARLES, D.D. (1699), of Trinity College, Oxford. He was born in Colebrook-street, St. Peter's, Winchester. He accompanied Charles, Duke of Bolton, lord-lieutenant, as his chaplain, to Ireland in 1717, and nobly refused to accept St. Mary's, Dublin, when it lapsed owing to a flaw in Dean French's nomination. He was rector of Skeen, co. Meath; and was consecrated bishop of Killala, May 30th, 1720; Dromore, Feb. 1726; Kildare, March 1731; and translated to Dublin in March 1742. He died April 14th, 1765.

† LAVINGTON, GEORGE, D.C.L. (1707), son of Joseph Lavington, rector of Newton Longueville; born at Mildenhall in Jan. 1682. His schoolboy manuscript translation of Virgil's Eclogues, in the style of Theocritus, is still preserved at Winton. He became rector of Hayford Warren, Oxon, Oct. 30th, 1717-30; and by institution of Bishop Potter, rector of Hook Norton. Earl Coningsby appointed him his private chaplain, and procured a royal chaplaincy and a stall in Worcester for him. Dean Hare obtained a stall for him in St. Paul's in 1732; and he presented himself to the rectory of St. Mary, Aldermary, and St. Michael, Bassishaw; in 1746, he succeeded Bishop Stillingfleet in the deanery of Worcester; and on Feb. 8th, 1747, Bishop Clagget, in the see of Exeter, through the influence of the Duke of Newcastle and Lord Chancellor Hardwicke. He died Sept. 13th, 1762, and is buried in the south aisle of his cathedral. His last words were, Δόξα τῷ Θεῷ. He married F. Maria, daughter of Mr. Lave, of Corfe Mullen, Dorset. He was author of a tract "On the Nature and Use of a Type", 1724; "Enthusiasm", 1747; and the "Moravians compared and detected", 1753.

‡ WESTON, STEPHEN, D.D. (1711), son of a farmer at Farnborough, Berks: fellow of King's, 1782; and of Eton, Oct. 9th, 1707; second-master, and vice-provost; vicar of Maple-durham, 1715-24; canon of Ely, June 23rd, 1715; consecrated bishop of Exeter, Dec. 28th, 1724. He died Jan. 8th, 1741-2, aged seventy-seven, and is buried in his cathedral.

† REYNELL, CAREY (1713), D.D., 1730: senior proctor, 1728; of St. Paul's, Covent Garden; chancellor of Bristol, 1712. He was consecrated bishop of Down and Connor, on Nov. 18th, 1737; and translated to Londonderry in 1743. He died two years after, on Jan. 1st, 1745.

† LOWTH, ROBERT, D.D. (1731). This accomplished prelate, who could illustrate with equal ease the dry technicalities of English grammar and the sublime poetry of the inspired Hebrew, was born on Dec. 8th, 1710, in the Close of Winchester. In 1737 he accompanied as tutor the Marquis of Hartington on a continental tour. In 1736 he was instituted rector of Overton; from 1741 until 1751 he held the important office of professor of poetry at Oxford; in 1750 he was appointed archdeacon of Winchester, and in 1753 rector of East Woodhay. In 1755 he accompanied his pupil, now lord-lieutenant, to Ireland; through the influence of the Devonshire and Dartmouth families, and his patron Bishop Hoadley, he was consecrated on June 15th, 1766, to St. David's, and in July was

translated to Oxford, and finally in 1777 to London. The archiepiscopal throne was proffered to him, but he desired no higher dignity. In early life he obtained a signal victory over Warburton; in 1758 he published a life of the Founder; in 1778 a translation of the Prophet Isaiah; and Lectures on the Poetry of the Hebrews, in Latin, reprinted by Michaelis, and translated into English by Dr. Gregory in 1787. At home he was held in the highest respect for his talents; and foreign critics were not slow to acknowledge the elegance and accuracy of his writings. He died on Nov. 3rd, 1787, aged seventy-seven, and is buried at Fulham.

† BATHURST, Henry, D.C.L. (1761), of Mixbury, Oxon: he was born at Brackley, Northants, Oct. 16th, 1744; seventh son of Benjamin Bathurst, of Sydney, Esq., and Catharine, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Brodrick. He was admitted scholar Sept. 11th, 1756. He was successively rector of Stapleton and Witchingham, Norfolk, 1776; vicar of Cirencester; canon of Christ Church, Oxford, 1775; and canon of Durham, 1789. On March 9th, 1805, he was consecrated bishop of Norwich. On May 27th, 1808, he made a celebrated speech in favour of Roman Catholic emancipation: "I have lost Winchester," he said, "but I have saved my conscience." He was the author of some single sermons and two charges. He died in Hertford-street, aged ninety-three, and was buried in the priory church of St. Mary at Great Malvern, on April 14th, 1823. There are portraits of the bishop by G. Hayter and Sharp.

§ STUART, William, Co. Præ. 1764; S. T. P. 1789; the fifth son of John, Earl of Bute, prime minister, and Mary, daughter of Edward, son of the celebrated Lady Mary Wortley Montagu. He was a member of St. John's College in Cambridge, and proceeded A.M. 1774. His father presented him to the vicarage of Luton, Bedfordshire. Boswell, under the date April 10th, 1783, mentions having introduced him to Dr. Johnson, as "being truly worthy of his acquaintance; being, with all advantages of high birth, learning, travel, and elegant manners, an exemplary parish priest in every respect." In 1789 he was promoted to a canonry of Christ Church, Oxon; in 1793 he was raised to the see of St. David's, and in Dec. 1800 was translated to the primacy of all Ireland; and on Jan. 25th, 1801, was sworn in a privy-councillor. He married in April 1796 Sophia Juliana, daughter of Thomas Penn, of Stoke Pogis, Bucks, and Lady Juliana Fermor. He died in Hill-street, Berkeley-square, May 6th, 1822, aged sixty-eight. He is buried at Luton, Beds.

* BURGESS, Thomas, D.D. (Sept. 10th, 1768), born at Odiham, Hants, on Nov. 19th, 1756; he obtained a scholar's gown at

Corpus Christi College, Oxford, Feb. 21st, 1775; and in 1780 won the chancellor's prize for the English essays. On Dec. 10th, 1787, he was elected fellow of his college in the room of Walter King, Bishop of Rochester; and shortly afterwards was nominated tutor. Shute Barrington, Bishop of Sarum and Durham successively, collated him to the canonry of Wilsford and Woodford in Sarum, 1787; and in Durham cathedral, 1791. Mr. Addington promoted him to the see of St. David's in 1803. To his zeal and bounty we owe the college of St. David's, Lampeter, a theological seminary for candidates for holy orders. The Bishop of Durham and Lord Liverpool used their interest to obtain his translation to Sarum, where he was enthroned on July 6th, 1825. He was one of the founders and first president of the Royal Society of Literature between 1821-1832. He died at Southampton, aged eighty, and was buried in his cathedral on Feb. 27th, 1836, in the south aisle of the choir. His monument is in the south end of the east transept, by Osmond of Salisbury. He was chancellor of the order of the garter, F.R.S. and F.S.A. He was author of tracts and pamphlets on criticism, oriental languages, the slave trade, and divinity; charges, and single sermons. W. Owen, R.A., painted him in his robes.

† BUTSON, CHRISTOPHER, D.D. (1770), of St. Martin's, Westminster; chancellor's prizeman, English verse, "On the love of our country", 1771; dean of Waterford, June 1784; chancellor of Ferns, 1802; he was, on July 29th, 1804, consecrated bishop of Clonfert. He died March 23rd, 1836, at Bath, and is buried in the abbey church.

† HUNTINGFORD, GEORGE ISAAC, D.D. (1770), of St. Maurice's, Winton, F.S.A. 1809: fellow of Winton, March 15th, 1785. He was consecrated bishop of Gloucester June 27th, 1802; and was translated to Hereford in 1812. He died April 29th, 1832. He was the author of Greek odes, 1781; Monostrophics, 1732; a fast sermon before the Commons, 1793; and before the Lords, 1804.

† HOWLEY, WILLIAM, D.D. (1785), gold medallist for English verse 1782 and 1783; fellow of Winchester College, 1794; canon of Christ Church, 1804; regius professor of divinity, 1809; tutor to the Prince of Orange, afterwards King of Holland. On Oct. 10th, 1813, in the presence of the royal family, he was consecrated bishop of London; and on August 4th, 1828, he was translated to Canterbury. He crowned George IV, William IV, and our present gracious Queen, whom he christened at Kensington palace, and between whom and her consort he solemnized the marriage ceremony

on Feb. 10th, 1840. His munificent additions to the palaces of Fulham, Addington, and Lambeth, were made in the spirit of the great Founder. He edited the poems of poor Tom Russell in 1808. He died Feb. 11th, 1848.

§ MALTBY, EDWARD, D.D., F.S.A., born in 1770: of Pembroke College, Cambridge. He gained the gold medal for the Greek ode in 1790 and 1791; the chancellor's medal in 1792, in which year he was also eighth wrangler. He was chaplain to the Bishop of Lincoln, canon of that cathedral, and rector of Buckden. He is visitor of Durham University, count palatine of Durham, and a senator of London University. In 1847 he sat on the commission on the state of bishoprics. He edited Morell's "Lexicon Græco-Prosodiacum." On October 2nd, 1831, he was consecrated bishop of Chichester; and in 1836 was translated to Durham.

* MANT, RICHARD (1793), D.D. 1815, M.R.I.A., removed from Trinity College, Oxford, to Oriel, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1799 he won the chancellor's prize for an English essay on "Commerce". After having served the cures of Buriton and Sparsholt, he was instituted to the vicarage of Great Coggleshall in 1810; to the rectory of St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate-street, in 1815; and in 1818 to the living of East Horsley. In 1813 he was appointed chaplain to the primate. In 1820 he was consecrated to the see of Killaloe and Kilfenora, and translated to Down and Connor in 1823, receiving the additional charge of Dromore in 1842. He was a voluminous writer. It will be sufficient to name some of his more important works. An edition of the Holy Bible, in conjunction with Dr. Doyly, 1817; an annotated edition of the Book of Common Prayer, 1820; "The Happiness of the Blessed", 1833; and a History of the Church of Ireland. He was Bampton lecturer in 1812; the subject he chose being "An appeal to the Gospel", a defence of the clergy of the Church of England. He died Nov. 2nd, 1849, at Ballymoney rectory, co. Antrim.

* JENKINSON, JOHN BANKS, D.D. (1799), student of Christ Church, Oxford; rector of Leverington, 1812; dean of Worcester, 1817; Brecon, and Durham, 1837; consecrated bishop of St. David's July 24th, 1825. He died July 7th, 1840.

† LIPSCOMB, CHRISTOPHER, D.D. (1802), of Pontefract, York. First bishop of Jamaica July 25th, 1824. He died April 4th, 1843. Chancellor's prizeman for Latin verse, "Fodinæ", 1802.

† SHUTTLEWORTH, PHILIP NICHOLAS, D.D. (1802), son of the Rev. Humphrey, vicar of Kirkham; born Feb. 9th, 1782; proctor, 1820; rector of Foxley, Wilts; bishop of Chichester Sept.

20th, 1840. Chancellor's prizeman for Latin verse, "Byzantium", 1803. He died Jan. 7th, 1842.

† SHIRLEY, WALTER AUGUSTUS, D.D. (1818), of Westport, Ireland. University prizeman, English prose, "On the study of Moral Evidence", 1822; vicar of Shirley, 1827; rector of Whiston, 1836; and of Brailsford, 1838; archdeacon of Derby, 1840; bishop of Sodor and Man, Jan. 10th, 1847; Bampton lecturer, 1847. He died on April 21st in that year.

OTHER ECCLESIASTICS, AND LAYMEN.

KING HENRY V "studied at the New College at Oxford, under the government of Henry Beaufort, his uncle on the father's side, then chancellor of Oxford, after bishop of Winchester."—Stow's Annals, p. 342, ed. Lond. 1613.

† KETON, ROBERT (1386): chancellor of Winton, precentor of Southampton.

† AYLMER, JOHN, D.C.L. (1386): canon of Lichfield, Sept. 6th, 1398. 1419, Nov. 3rd. An anniversary of Dr. John Aylmer was instituted to be held on the morrow of St. Martin, as he bequeathed, among other gifts, "a certain jewel or choice memorial, to the use of the chancellor thereof for the time being, that is to say, a silver cup, with a cover and handles gilt; which cup, when the chancellor was to lay down his authority, he was to give up with his book and seal, and the new chancellor was to take it into his possession."

† WALTER, JOHN, M.A. (1387): principal of Hart Hall, 1387-1388.

† WARE, WILLIAM, M.A. (1387): principal of Hart Hall, 1388-1391.

† WYCHAM, JOHN, M.A. (1387): principal of Hart Hall, 1397-1398.

† BATHE, THOMAS, B.C.L. (1387): archdeacon of Meath, 1400; chief-baron of the exchequer and lord-treasurer of Ireland, 1403.

† FYTON, JOHN, M.A. (1390): archdeacon of Stafford, 1415; chancellor of Sarum, March 7th, 1421; canon of York, July 20th, 1427.

† SUTTON, JOHN, B.C.L. (1394): canon of Lincoln, Jan. 14th, 1446.

* LANGWORTH, JOHN (1396): canon of Canterbury.

FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

† GREENE, JOHN, B.D. (1401): principal of Hart Hall, 1408.

† WYLDEBORE, NICHOLAS, M.A. (1403): dean of Astley, 1418.

† NORTON, JOHN, D.D. (1404): archdeacon of Sarum, Sept. 24th, 1432; Berks, Oct. 18th, 1433; chancellor of Lincoln, 1433; proctor, 1439; chancellor of the university of Oxford, 1439.

† CUBULWYKE, THOMAS, B.A. (1408); canon of Lichfield, Aug. 20th, 1436; of York, April 19th, 1423; archdeacon of Bucks, Oct. 15th, 1424.

† CLERKE, JOHN, M.A. (1413): vicar of Adderbury, 1440; provost of Eton, July 31st, 1447. He died Nov. 7th, 1447.

† HULSE, ANDREW, D.C.L. (1414): keeper of the privy seal; canon of York, Aug. 7th, 1431; chancellor of Sarum, 1432; rector of St. Dunstan's in the East, May 21st, 1435; canon of Lichfield, May 17th, 1435; canon of Hereford, Sept. 4th, 1442; archdeacon of the West Riding, Dec. 19th, 1442; of Wells, April 18th, 1450.

† FOWLER, THOMAS, S.C.L. (1414): chancellor of Sarum, Oct. 14th, 1445.

† UPTON, NICHOLAS, B.C.L. (1415): canon of St. Paul's, April 10th, 1443; precentor of Sarum, May 14th, 1446.

† MORTON, JOHN, D.D. (1417): canon of Wells; sub-dean of Lincoln, May 9th, 1450.

† HAWTRIVE, WILLIAM, D.C.L. (1417): proctor, 1438; moderator of the Civil Law School; commissary of vice-chancellor of the university of Oxford. He died in 1441.

† ANDREW, RICHARD, D.C.L. (1421): first warden of All Soul's College, Oxford, 1437-1442. He was a munificent benefactor to that foundation; besides gifts of vestments, chalices, and books, contributing considerable sums to the new buildings. His successive preferments were the chancellorship of Canterbury, 1437; the rectory of St. Vedast, London, July 24th, 1438. In 1440 he was prolocutor of the synod of London, and a guardian of alien priories appertaining to the crown; on Oct. 28th, 1441, he was appointed archdeacon of Sarum. In 1443, he was appointed secretary to the King, and was afterwards employed on several important missions to foreign courts, being ambassador to promote peace between England and France, and the marriage between King Henry V and the Princess Margaret of Anjou, whom he

escorted to this country; and in various treaties with Scotland. He was promoted to a canonry at York, Nov. 18th, 1445; a stall in the Royal Chapel of St. George, at Windsor, 1451; to the deanery of St. Peter's, York, Jan. 21st, 1451, and archdeaconry of Bucks, Nov. 18th, 1462. He was a benefactor to the cathedral of St. Asaph. He resigned June 2nd, 1477, and died in the autumn of that year, and is buried in the south transept of York cathedral.

† BOLNEY, BARTHOLOMEW (C.F.), M.A. (1421), lord chief justice of England.

† SAY, WILLIAM, D.D. (1428), proctor, 1441; dean of the King's Chapel; canon of York, Nov. 2nd, 1443; of St. Paul's, April 15th, 1447; dean of St. Paul's, Nov. 21st, 1457; rector of the Guild of Jesus Chapel; archdeacon of Northants, 1464; one of the King's Council; prolocutor of the synod of London, 1463. He died Nov. 23rd, 1468.

† SELBY, WILLIAM, M.A. (1428), proctor, 1438.

† WALKYNGTON, THOMAS, M.A. (1429), proctor, 1442; canon of Lincoln, June 20th, 1452.

† YWYN, THOMAS, B.C.L. (1430), moderator of the Civil Law School; commissary, or vice-chancellor of Oxford, 1452.

† WITNEY, WILLIAM, M.A. (1431): principal of Vine Hall; of New Inn Hall, 1445-1457.

† LANGPORTE, JOHN, M.A. (1432): fellow of Eton College.

† HALL, THOMAS, B.D. (1433): canon of St. Paul's, London.

† SNARISTON, WILLIAM, M.A. (1433): proctor, 1446.

† MERSH, THOMAS, B.C.L. (1433): canon of Wells.

† EDMUNDS, THOMAS, D. Med. (1435): canon of Lichfield, Dec. 14, 1450.

† SUGAR, HUGH, D.C.L. (1435): archdeacon of Bath, Feb. 26th, 1459; and treasurer, May 1st, 1460, of Wells. He died in May 1689.

† WESTBURY, WILLIAM, B.D. (1435), born at Alresford, Surrey: master of St. Cross, 1465; canon of Sarum; and of Lincoln, Sept. 25th, 1465; provost of Eton College, Dec. 6th, 1447. By his courage he procured the annulment of the "Bulla Unionis", which was to merge the foundation of Eton in Windsor College. In Nov. 1463 Pope Pius II, at the desire of King Edward IV, issued a bull sanctioning the act of tyrannical spoliation; but this intrepid man in due form of law made a public protest in the chapel of St. Martin-le-Grand, where appeals were usually made, in the presence of the pope's nuncio on July 15th, 1465. He lived to see his exertions rewarded by the revocation of the former bull by Pope Paul II.

† SELOTT, JOHN, D.C.L. (1436): archdeacon of Cornwall, March

20th, 1448. He died on March 11th, 1477, and is buried in Eton College Chapel.

† DARSETT, WILLIAM, D.C.L. (1438): canon of Hereford; rector of St. Stephen's, Coleman Street, London.

† MASON, ROBERT, D.C.L. (1438): archdeacon of Northumberland, 1479; precentor of Lincoln, Feb. 12th, 1481; canon, Nov. 4th, 1483.

† JOYNER, MARTIN, D.D. (1441): chancellor of Lincoln, July 29th, 1481, and was buried in that cathedral He was also rector of St. Michael's, Cornhill, May 1, 1482, and refused the wardenship of New College.

† FOSTER, THOMAS, M.A. (1441): fellow and head-master of Eton College, 1452.

† SMYTH, CLEMENT, M.A. (1446): head-master of Eton College, 1453.

† HILL, THOMAS, D.D. (1448): principal of White Hall, 1466.

† MORER, JOHN, M.A. (1448): fellow of Eton College; proctor, 1461.

† PEVESEY, ROBERT, M.A. (1448): canon of St. Paul's, London.

† COCKS, LAURENCE, D.C.L. (1450): proctor, 1464; moderator of the Canon Law School; principal of New Inn Hall, 1468; canon of Lichfield, March 29th, 1465. He died in 1501.

† FIELD, JOHN, D.D. (1452): chaplain to King Edward IV; fellow of Winchester College; vicar of Isleworth, May 19th, 1461. Cole says that the chapel of King's College, Cambridge, remained in an unfinished state until Dr. Field, fellow in 1456, was chosen fourth provost, Oct. 15th, 1479, and by his interest with the King and Duchess of York promoted the building. On Jan. 10th, 1480, he was appointed overseer of the works, and continued in that office until June 14th, 1483. He died in 1499. He bore for his arms, *sable*, a chevron, between three garbs, *argent*.

* GYGUR, JOHN, B.D.: fellow of Eton College, Nov. 16th, 1453; warden of Merton College, 1471.

† WHITEWAY, WILLIAM, M.A. (1453); proctor, 1465.

† SAVAGE, WILLIAM, B.A. (1454): canon of Lincoln, Aug. 4th, 1462.

† LAVYNDER, RICHARD, D.D. (1455): canon of Lincoln, Nov. 25th, 1481; archdeacon of Leicester, Oct. 5th, 1485.

* MOWCER, JOHN: proctor, 1461; fellow of Eton College, Aug. 18th, 1470-73.

† BRENT, THOMAS, D.C.L. (1457): canon of St. Paul's, London, Dec. 18th, 1479.

† NEWCOURT, JOHN, D.C.L. (1458): canon of St. Paul's, 1484; dean of the collegiate church of Auckland.

† GYLES, JOHN, D.C.L. (1461): canon of St. Paul's, April 9th, 1470.

† AYNESWORTH, HENRY, D.C.L. (1461): canon of Lincoln, Aug. 14th, 1483.

† DOGOOD, JOHN, M.A. (1463): canon of Lincoln, Jan. 22nd, 1473; treasurer of Chichester; and chancellor of Sarum, Feb. 8th, 1485.

† ORME or SALTER, RICHARD (1464): canon; and treasurer of Lichfield; principal of New Inn Hall, 1504-5.

† GROCYN, WILLIAM, B.D. (1467), of Colemeaden (Wint. Coll. Reg., of Bristol, Novi Col. Reg.) The fellows of Magdalen College elected this accomplished scholar to be their reader of divinity; and King Richard II, when he visited Oxford, was so pleased with the eloquence of his disputations, that he conferred upon him a royal guerdon. In 1480 he took a journey into Italy, in order to study in the schools of Politian and Calchondilas. On his return in 1491 he resided in Exeter College, giving public lectures, to which crowds of hearers repaired: these he afterwards repeated in the nave of St. Paul's Cathedral. He was the tutor of Erasmus, and the restorer of ancient learning, and without a doubt the ablest of his day: Lily the grammarian was his godson. He was afterwards canon of Lincoln, Oct. 7th, 1485; and warden of All Souls' College, in Maidstone, April 17th, 1506; in the church of which he is buried. He was inducted rector of Newton Longueville, Feb. 19th, 1479; vicar of Sheperton, Middlesex, Dec. 5th, 1504; of St. Lawrence, Jewry, and East Peckham, Dec. 20th, 1511. He died in Sept. 1519.

† SYMEON, WILLIAM, M.A. (1468): dean of King Henry VII's Chapel; and of Lincoln; chancellor of Lincoln, Aug. 11th, 1485; canon of Lincoln, and of York, 1504.

† GYLBERT, THOMAS, D.C.L. (1469): canon of Lincoln, 1487.

† TRAPPE, RICHARD, M.A. (1471): proctor, 1484.

† TERYNDEN, RICHARD, B.C.L. (1473): canon of St. Paul's, April 12th, 1487.

† KINGSMILL, SIR JOHN, M.A. Knt. (1475): justice of the Common Pleas, 1503-1507.

† WOODYNGTON, THOMAS, D.C.L. (1476): treasurer of Chichester, July 10th, 1519; chancellor of Worcester, 1503; dean of Bocking, April 2nd, 1507; rector of St. Mary-le-Bow, London, May 3rd, 1514.

† HOBYLL, JOHN, M.A. (1476), proctor, 1485; vicar of Enfield, Middlesex, Nov. 18th, 1491; canon of Lincoln, Aug. 30th, 1504.

† ASHOME, ROBERT, M.A. (1477), canon of Hereford, 1528.

† WYKYS, ROBERT, M.A. (1480), proctor, 1490.

† STANBRUGGE, JOHN, B.A. (1481), head-master of Magdalen College School, 1490; the author of "An Accidence", printed by Wynkyn de Worde.

† YONGE, JOHN, D.C.L. (1485), rector of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, March 17th, 1502; archdeacon of Huntingford, 1513. He was employed on several embassies to Philip of Austria, and Francis King of France; for his services he was appointed master of the rolls; canon, April 6th, and dean of York, May 17th, 1514. He was the friend of Dean Colet, and the patron of Erasmus; he died April 25th, 1516, and is buried in the Rolls' Chapel.

† FAUNTLEROY, WILLIAM, D.D. (1489), commissary of Chancellor Warham, 1506; warden of Higham Ferrers' College, Oct. 1523.

† CLAYDON, THOMAS, M.A. (1491), proctor, 1500.

† PYCKNAM, WILLIAM, M.A. (1493), canon of Sarum.

† RANDOLPH, THOMAS, M.A. (1494), canon of Lincoln.

† BENTLEY, THOMAS, D.Med. (1495), proctor, 1507.

† LANE, JOHN, M.A. (1496), proctor, 1506.

† FLESHMONGER, WILLIAM, D.C.L. (1498), canon of Sarum, 1518; of Lincoln, Oct. 24th, 1519; dean of Chichester, 1526; vicar of Shoreditch, Jan. 16th, 1524. In 1528, he gave the manor of Shering Hall, Essex, and in 1534, £200 towards the purchase of Stanton St. John manor, in order to provide exhibitions in New College. This sum was afterwards augmented by Thomas Mylling, F.N.C., by a gift of £200, in 1535.

SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

† BENGER, RICHARD, D.C.L. (1501), rector of Alton, 1520; reader of Decretals in Oxford; proctor, 1520.

† BEDELL, THOMAS, B.C.L. (1501), dean of Bocking, Nov. 20th, 1522; rector of Saint Dionis Backchurch, March 12th, 1527; archdeacon of Cleveland, June 15th, 1533; of London, Aug. 3rd, 1533, and of Cornwall; clerk of the King's Council. He was a commissioner and visitor of religious houses, before their dissolution; canon of St. Paul's, Dec. 17th, 1537; rector of All Hallows the Great, Dec. 30, 1537; canon of York, 1536; of Lincoln, Nov. 13th, 1518. He died in London, Sept. 18th, 1537.

† ERLYSMAN, THOMAS, M.A. (1503), head-master of Eton College, 1512.

† PULTON, THOMAS, M.A. (1503): proctor, 1512.

† GREY, EDMUND, M.A. (1504): proctor, 1516.

† ERNLEY, WILLIAM, M.A. (1508): proctor.

† FYGHTKEYS, THOMAS, M.A. (1508), scribe of the university of Oxford, Jan. 1516.

† WODECOCKE, LAURENCE, B.C.L. (1510), dean of Chichester.

† LEFFE, JOHN, D.C.L. (1510), fellow of Winton; warden of All Saints College, Maidstone; vicar-general, keeper of the spiritualities to Archbishop Warham, 1531; master of St. Cross Hospital; canon and treasurer of South Malling, Nov. 27th, 1531; and canon of St. Paul's, March 8th, 1547. He died Aug. 19th, 1557, and is buried in the college chapel at Winton.

† SUTTON, GEORGE, B.D. (1514), canon of Chichester.

† WHYTE, THOMAS, D.C.L. (1515), head-master of Eton College, 1521-25; archdeacon of Berks, Sept. 24th, 1557; chancellor of Sarum, Aug. 9th, 1571; canon of Winton, July 21st, 1554. He died June 12th, 1588, and is buried in Sarum cathedral.

† HUNTON, THOMAS, M.A. (1518), fellow of Eton College.

† BARTLETT, THOMAS, M.A. (1519), dean of Chichester.

† DUKE, THOMAS, M.A. (1519), proctor, 1529-30.

† TOWRELL, JOHN, M.A. (1519), chancellor of Bristol.

† TALBOT, ROBERT, M.A. (1523): he was admitted prebendary of Wedmer secunda in the church of Wells on June 23rd, 1541; and on April 9th, 1547, treasurer of Norwich, where he was buried. He was the author of Annotations on the Itinerary of Antoninus. Leland, Camden, Dr. Caius, and even the virulent Bale, all remember him with expressions of respect and praise. He left his most valuable manuscripts to New College.

† BROMOLDE, ROGER, B.D. (1525): proctor, 1541; principal of Hart Hall, 1541-1544; canon, Aug. 24th, 1554; and sub-dean of Lincoln, 1558.

† BEKENSAW, JOHN, M.A. (1520): reader of Greek in the university of Paris; he returned to England, and wrote a treatise, "De supremo et absoluto Regis imperio". He was buried at Sherbourne, Hants, on Dec. 20th, 1559.

† BELSEIR, ALEXANDER, M.A. (1521): canon of Christ Church; the intimate friend of Bishop Holyman, who is buried by his side in Hanborough church. He was canon of Oseney and Christchurch, 1546; and the first president of St. John Baptist's College, Oxford,

elected May 29th, 1555. He was deprived, owing to his non-conformity with the English Church, in 1559.

† BARONE, Robt., M.A. (1523): under-master of Eton College.

† COTTRELL, John, D.C.L. (1526): principal of St. Laurence Hall; archdeacon of Dorset, April 4th, 1551; of Wells, 1554; canon of Wells, and Sarum, and Bristol, 1545; vicar-general to the bishops of Bath and Bristol. He died in Feb. 1571, and is buried in Wells cathedral.

† PARKER, Hugh, M.A. (1526): precentor of Lichfield, Feb. 5th, 1544.

† KENT, Thomas (1527): canon of Christ Church, 1554.

† BURTON, Michael (1527): canon of Lichfield, May 24th, 1552.

† KNIGHT, Thomas, M.A. (1528): proctor, 1537; secretary to King Henry VII.

† REYNOLDS, Robert, B.C.L. (1529): fellow of Winton College; master of St. Cross; canon of Chichester and Lincoln, April 6th, 1555.

† READE, Sir Richard, Knt., D.C.L. (1530): chancellor of Ireland; visitor of the university in the reign of King Edward VI.

† MAN, John, M.A. (1531), of Lacock, Wilts: proctor, 1540; principal of White Hall (now Jesus College), and St. Alban's Hall, Oxford, 1547; chaplain to Archbishop Parker; canon of Lincoln, 1561; warden of Merton College, 1562; dean of Gloucester, installed Feb. 2nd, 1565; he was sent ambassador to Spain in Aug. 1567. He died on March 18th, 1568-9, and was buried in St. Anne's, Aldersgate-street.

† BINSLEY, William, B.C.L. (1532); canon of Peterborough, 1554; Lincoln; archdeacon of Northampton, 1554; and Peterborough.

† CATOR, Robert, M.A. (1533): head-master of Eton College, 1545-1561.

§ LANGWORTH, John, D.D. (1533); canon of Canterbury, 1578; Worcester, 1579; archdeacon of Wells, 1588.

§ BORDE, Andrew, D.M., was a native of Boond's Hill, Holmsdale, in Sussex, and educated at Hart Hall, Oxford. Giving up the habit of the Carthusians, he afterwards travelled through a great part of Europe, and even in Africa, and returned to Winton to practise medicine. In 1541 he resided as a student of that famous school of physicians, Montpelier. He was appointed physician to Henry VIII, and a fellow of the College of Physicians. He wore a shirt of haircloth, professed a life of great austerity, and used to hang his shroud and burial-sheet at night at his bed's foot.

He was the author of "A Book of the Introduction of Knowledge", 1542; "Breviary of Health", 1547; and "The merry Tales of the Mad Men of Gotham", etc. He was arrested, most probably on account of his faith, and imprisoned in the wards of the Fleet, where he died in April 1549, and is buried in the churchyard of St. Bride's.

† HARPYSFYLDE, JOHN, D.D. (1534), of St. Mary Magdalen parish in London; archdeacon of London, Dec. 13th, 1559; dean of Norwich, 1558; canon of St. Paul's, May 26th, 1554; vicar of St. Martin's, Ludgate Hill, May 4th, 1554; he was elected warden of Winchester Nov. 3rd, 1556, but declined the office. He was one of the disputants on the Roman Catholic side at the conference held in Westminster abbey in 1549. He was chaplain to Bishop Bonner, and delivered the oration when King Philip II visited St. Paul's. On the accession of Queen Elizabeth he was imprisoned; and, on his enlargement after some time, retired to a kinsman's house in St. Sepulchre's parish, London, where he died in 1578, and is buried in the parish church. Strype relates that John Philpott made a wager with him that in one night he would compose two hundred verses with only three faults in them. Mr. Tychener, the head-master, decided in Harpysfylde's favour.

† PHILPOTT, JOHN, B.C.L. (1534), a native of Compton, Hants. After a long sojourn in Italy, he returned to Winchester, and was appointed archdeacon in that diocese; while engaged in giving public lectures upon St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans, his assertion of the Reformed doctrine provoked persecution; and, after an imprisonment of one year and a half, he died for his faith, at the stake in Smithfield, on Dec. 18th, 1555.

† HARDYNG, THOMAS, M.A. (1536): canon of Winchester, July 25th, 1554; chaplain of Henry Grey, afterwards Duke of Suffolk; and to Bishop Gardiner. He was treasurer of Sarum, July 17th, 1555; regius professor of Hebrew at Oxford in 1541. He was the well-known opponent of Bishop Jewell, and the first English priest re-ordained in the Roman Church; Bishop Bramhall mentions him as one of its ablest controversialists. On the accession of Queen Elizabeth he retired to Louvain, where he died Sept. 6th, 1572, and is buried in St. Gertrude's church, before the altar of the Holy Trinity. His chief friend at Winchester was:

* DORMAN, THOMAS, M.A., who became fellow of All Souls College in 1554, but retired to Louvain, where he aided Hardyng in his controversy with Jewell. He became a priest, and died at Tournay in 1577. Another contemporary, William Blandy, of Newbury,

Berks, of the Middle Temple, translated the five books of Hieronymus Osorius on Civil and Christian Nobility.

† HARPYSFELDE, JOHN, D.C.L. (1536), was born in the parish of St. Mary Magdalen, Old Fish-street, London: in 1544, being already famous for his deep knowledge of ecclesiastical law, he was admitted principal of White Hall, a hostel for civilians. In 1546 he was appointed regius professor of Greek, and chancellor of Winchester in 1553. He had considerable practice in the court of Arches; on April 27th, 1554, he was installed prebendary of Harleston in St. Paul's, and two days after collated to the church of Langdon. In 1554 he was made archdeacon of Canterbury, and on Oct. 28th, 1558, official of the Arches and dean of Peculiars, and in Nov. following judge of the Audience. On the accession of Queen Elizabeth he took part on the Roman Catholic side in the theological disputations in St. Peter's abbey; having denied the royal supremacy, he languished for twenty years in imprisonment, employing his hours in literary composition. Archbishop Parker gave him his aid in the compilation of his "Ecclesiastical History of the British Church". He died in 1583. He wrote a treatise concerning "Marriage"; and an "Historia Anglicana Christiana", published in 1622. Dr. Wordsworth attributes to him the life of Sir Thomas More, which is printed in the "Ecclesiastical Biography", from a manuscript at Lambeth. His portrait is in the Bodleian gallery.

† BAILEY, HENRY, D. Med. (1536): proctor, 1547.

† RAWLINS, CHRISTOPHER, B.D. (1537): canon of Lincoln, 1555.

† GREEN, JOHN, M.A. (1537): canon of Lincoln, Jan. 16th, 1546.

† LONGLAND, EDWARD, B.A. (1538): canon of Lincoln, 1539.

† MARTYN, THOMAS, D.C.L. (1539), of Cerne Abbas, Dorset, the opponent of Dr. Poyntz, and a benefactor of Caius College, in Cambridge. He was a master in Chancery, and chancellor of Winton. The University of Bourges conferred the degree of D.D. upon him. He sat in the commission which condemned Archbishop Cranmer to death. He was the author of a treatise on marriage, and of a Latin life of the Founder, published posthumously in 1597; and re-edited by Warden Nicholas in 1690. He died in 1584.

† NELLE, THOMAS, B.D. (1540), of Yate, co. Gloucester, was an eminent Greek and Hebrew scholar. He dedicated a Latin translation of some of the Rabbinical writings to Cardinal Pole. He was chaplain to Bishop Bonner. In 1569, after the accession of

Queen Elizabeth, he resigned the Regius Professorship of Hebrew, which he had held since 1558; and built Neale's Hall over against Hart Hall, where the admirable Bernard Gilpin, of Queen's College, was his pupil. From 1569 until 1590, he lived in great privacy at the village of Cassington, Oxon; he was the author of the absurd "Nag's Head Fable". At one time he held the rectory of Thenford. When Queen Elizabeth visited the university, in Sept. 1566, he presented to her a translation of the Prophets. Her Majesty on several occasions went to view an ingenious map of Oxford, with elegant verses, and drawings of the colleges, which he hung upon the gates of St. Mary's. The date of his death is unknown.

† FRYNDE, THOMAS, M.A. (1542): proctor, 1556.

† SMYTHE, NICHOLAS, B.D. (1543): fellow of Winton, and Eton College, July 10th, 1554.

‡ SIDNEY, SIR HENRY, knight (1543), of Cranleigh, Surrey, M.A. 1568, was a commoner of New College in 1543; he removed to court, where King Edward VI, whose companion he had been, appointed him gentleman of the Privy Chamber, and despatched him as ambassador to France, to convey the habit of the Garter to Henry II. King Edward died in his arms. Queen Mary made him governor-general of the royal treasures in Ireland, and within two years after lord-justice of that country. Queen Elizabeth promoted him to the lord presidentship of the Marches of Wales, and to be K.G., having employed him on several embassies. In April 1568, he was nominated lord deputy of Ireland. He died May 5th, 1586, at Ludlow. In Ireland, he suppressed three dangerous insurrections, built record offices, caused the statutes of the realm to be printed, divided the country into counties, and repaired the bridges, and fortified the walls of several important towns. He is buried at Penshurst, in Kent.

‡ MORTON, RICHARD, D.D. (1570), was a chaplain of New College, and afterwards physician to the Prince of Orange. He was the author of some learned and valuable works. He died in 1698.

‡ PULLEYNE, JOHN, M.A. (1544), born in Yorkshire: was a chaplain of New College; student of Christ Church, Oxon; rector of St. Peter's, Cornhill, Jan. 7th, 1552; he was deprived by Queen Mary; after a long exile in foreign lands, at the accession of Queen Elizabeth he returned to his living, and became archdeacon of Colchester, Dec. 13th, 1559; rector of Copford, Essex, March 8th, 1559; prebendary of Wenlocksbarn, Sept. 12th, 1561. He died early in 1565.

† BULLOCKE, MAURICE, B.D. (1544): proctor, 1553.

† WILLIAMS, GRIFFITH, B.C.L. (1546): chancellor of Worcester, 1554.

† DAVYS, THOMAS, M.A. (1547): proctor, 1556.

† SAUNDERS, NICHOLAS, D.D. (1548), of Charlewood, Surrey: the opponent of Fulke, an able but somewhat virulent antagonist of the English Church. He was created D.D. at Rome, and became Regius Professor of Theology in Louvain, whither he retired after his release from imprisonment on account of his nonconformity. He accompanied Cardinal Hosius to the Council of Trent. He died, it is said of famine, in Ireland, while serving with Robert Allen, and armed with Legatine authority, in a Spanish expedition, sent to Somerwick, in Kerry, to the assistance of the Earl of Desmond, then in rebellion, and marching under a standard blessed by the pope, Gregory XIII. Others say, that being stricken with a sudden illness, he desired Cornelius, his friend, to say the last office for him: "for," said he, though those who stood about would have comforted him with hopes of recovery, "I am going far hence to-night—my Master calls me!" and so before cock-crow, he fell asleep. He was the author of treatises, "De Schismate Anglicano", 1588; "De Visibili Monarchiâ Ecclesiæ", 1571; "De Regno Christi", 1588; and "On the Eucharist", 1566.

† BRODEBRIDGE, AUGUSTINE, M.A. (1548). After living with the exiles at Strasburgh, he returned to England, and was appointed treasurer of Chichester, April 30th, 1562; and canon of Sarum, April 6th, 1566.

† RASTALL, JOHN, M.A. (1549): rector of the college of Jesuits, at Ingoldstadt, where he died A.D. 1600, and is buried in the chapel of that society. He published several books against Bishop Jewell.

† BAILEY, WALTER, D.Med. (1550): proctor, 1558; canon of Wells, Aug. 30th, 1572; regius professor of medicine in Oxford, 1561-82; physician to Queen Elizabeth. He was the author of some medical treatises on "The Eye Sight", Lond. 1616, and on the properties of pepper, 1558. He died on March 3rd, 1583.

† BRUMBROUGH, EDWARD, M.A. (1551): proctor, 1559.

† MARSHALL, JOHN (1551), of Dalysford, co. Worcester, B.C.L. Hostiarius; upon the accession of Queen Elizabeth, he vacated his appointments, and retired to Louvain; he was afterwards a canon of St. Peter's, in Lisle, where he died. He is well known as the opponent of the reformer Calfhill.

† FENNE, JOHN, M.A. (1552): master of Bury St. Edmund's school. Being deprived, he retired to Italy and to Louvain, where

he died in 1611. He was the author of "Quorundam vitæ Martyrum Angliæ", and some translations from the Italian. His brother James, a chorister of this society, was afterwards fellow of Corpus Christi College.

* WALKYNS, RICHARD, M.A. (1553): head-master of Eton College.

† POYNTZ, ROBERT, B.A. (1554): settled at Louvain, and was the author of some treatises on the Holy Eucharist.

† ATSLOWE, EDWARD, D.Med. (1554): an eminent physician of his time. He suffered imprisonment for his attachment to Mary Queen of Scots, in designing means for her escape.

† STAPLETON, THOMAS, D.D. (1554), of Henfield, Sussex: the most learned Jesuit of his age. He was a canon of Chichester; but on the accession of Queen Elizabeth, he resided as a catechist near Douai; being afterwards canon, and master of the College of St. Amoure, in Louvain, and dean of Hillverbeck, in Brabant, and professor of theology at Douai, and afterwards at Louvain. He was buried in the cathedral of St. Peter in that city in 1598. He was the author of "Antidota Anglicana", 1595; "Promptuarium Catholicum", 1594; "Promptuarium Morale", 1593, etc.; which, with his other treatises, he published in four volumes, folio. Pope Clement VIII used to have his writings daily read to him, while he sat at dinner. Cardinal Perron declared him to be the best controversialist of his party; and even his antagonist Whittaker highly commends him for his acuteness and accuracy. He translated Bede's "Ecclesiastical History" into English. His portrait was engraved by L. Gualtier.

† CHANDLER, JOHN, M.A. (1555): canon of Winton, Sept. 3rd, 1574; and Lincoln, April 29th, 1570.

† FOWLER, JOHN, M.A. (1556): "another Robert or Henry Stephens", as a printer at Antwerp or Louvain, where he wrote and published several works against the Reformed Church. He wrote "Loci Communes Theologi", "Psalter for Catholics", "Epigrams", etc. He died at Krainburg, in Germany, Feb. 13th, 1578, and is buried in St. John's church.

† WHITE, GABRIEL, B.A. (1556): canon of Lincoln, March 14th, 1558.

‡ HOWARD, HENRY (1556), Earl of Northampton, son of the noble Earl of Surrey: P. C.; warden of the Cinque Ports; constable of Dover Castle; earl marshal; K.G.; and lord privy seal, 1608. He died June 15th, 1614, at Charing Cross, in the present Northumberland House.

† WHYTE, RICHARD, D.D. (1557): count palatine of the holy Roman empire; vicar of Goodhurst, Kent, March 27th, 1557. At the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's reign he retired to Louvain, and shortly after to Padua, where he took the degree of D.D. He was afterwards regius professor of divinity, and rector of the College of Douai, during upwards of thirty years. He died there in 1611. His monument is in St. Bertin's Abbey, at St. Omer. Selden quotes his British and English history in nine books. The pope created him a count and canon of Douai. His arms were, *argent, gules*, between three roses, a chevron embattled, countercharged of the field; in chief a lion passant, *or*; within a bordure, *ermine*. Crest, a stork with his dexter leg resting on an hour-glass. Motto, "Plus vigila".

† SMYTH, WILLIAM, D.C.L. (1560): official of Bucks and Bedford; canon of Lincoln, Nov. 2nd, 1581.

† TURBERVYLDE, GEORGE (1561), a native of Whitchurch, Dorset: a celebrated poet of his day. He was sent by Queen Elizabeth as secretary of an embassy to the Czar of Russia. He was the author of "Poems on Russia", 1568; "Epitaphs", etc., 1570.

† GARBRAND, HARCONIUS, or HERKS, JOHN, D.D. (1562). He was of Dutch parentage. He was greatly esteemed for his learning by Bishop Jewell, one of whose treatises he edited. He was rector of North Crawley, Bucks, where he is buried; and canon of Sarum, March 18th, 1568. He died on Nov. 17th, 1589.

† RAINOLDS, WILLIAM (1562), M.A., 1566, a Roman controversialist, after having been a violent puritan. He conformed himself to the Roman Church, during a visit to the holy city in the year of jubilee, 1575. He was afterwards professor of theology and Hebrew at Rheims. He was buried on Aug. 24th, 1594, in the choir of the Béguinage at Antwerp. He wrote several controversial works, under the assumed name of William Rosse.

† CORYAT, GEORGE, M.A. (1562): rector of Odcombe, Somerset, June 15th, 1570, where he is buried; and canon of York, Jan. 17th, 1594. He and William Rainolds received Queen Elizabeth in 1566 at the gates of New College, with an oration, for which he received a handsome purse well filled with gold. He was the author of Latin poems published posthumously by his son, at the end of his "Crudities"; and a "Descriptio Angliæ, Scotiæ et Hiberniæ". He died March 4th, 1606.

† WHYTE, THOMAS, D.D. (1562), canon of Christchurch, 1591; of St. Paul's; treasurer of Sarum, April 24th, 1590; vicar of St. Dunstan's-in-the-West.

* GARNET, HENRY (1564), was the son of a schoolmaster at Nottingham, born in 1555. He left London on his travels through Spain to Rome, where he adopted the habit of the Order of Jesus, in 1575, and studied under Bellarmine, Suarez, and Christopher Clavius, whom he succeeded as professor of Hebrew and mathematics in the Italian College. In 1586, upon his return to England as the provincial of the Jesuits, he was accused of having borne a part in the hideous Gunpowder Plot; unconstitutional means were adopted in the endeavour to fix the guilt upon him, and he was condemned to death. He was hanged before the west door of old St. Paul's, on May 3rd, 1606.[1]

† DIGGLES, CHRISTOPHER, B.C.L. (1564), canon of Lincoln, Sept. 21st, 1592.

† BLANDY, WILLIAM, B.A. (1565), translator of the five books of Hieronymus Osorius, a "Discourse of Civil and Christian Liberty".

† AYLWORTH, ANTHONY, D.Med. (1565), physician to Queen Elizabeth; regius professor of medicine, 1582-97. He died in 1619, and is buried in New College chapel.

† POLLEXFEN, or POLSON, JAMES, B.C.L. (1565), registrar of the University of Oxford.

† SHYNGLETON, WILLIAM, M.A. (1565), vicar of Bishop's Waltham; fellow of Winton; canon of Gloucester, Dec. 21st, 1573.

† WHITE, EDWARD, B.C.L. (1565), official of the archdeaconry of Berks.

† MERICKE, WILLIAM, D.C.L. (1567), precentor, May 26th, 1582; chancellor of Bangor.

† LEYSON, THOMAS, B.Med. (1569), proctor, 1583; a physician and Latin poet of Bath. He was chosen to dispute before "Alaskie, Prince of Sirad, a learned Polonian," in June 1583, who had come to pay his devotions to Queen Elizabeth.

CASE, JOHN, D.Med. (1589), of Woodstock, was a chorister of New College; he was a fellow of St. John Baptist's College, and canon of Sarum, 1589. He died January 23rd, 1600, and is buried in St. John's College chapel. He was the author of several philo-

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[1] Two other Wykehamists, fellows of New College, were victims of the persecuting spirit of those times: John Mundyn, a native of Maperton, B.C.L., he was ejected from his fellowship, and fled to the continent, but returning to England was executed at Tyburn, with four other Roman Catholic priests, in 1582; and John Body, M.A., born at Wells, likewise removed from his fellowship, who was executed at Andover in 1583.

sophical works, and commentaries upon Aristotle. Dr. Aylworth and he were the "repliers" in the disputations held before Queen Elizabeth, in 1592, at Oxford.

† FENYS, RICHARD (1570), Baron Saye and Sele, 1573.

† ESTMONDE, JOHN, D.C.L. (1570), principal of New Inn Hall, 1584.

† BALL, HENRY, D.D. (1573), archdeacon of Chichester, April 12th, 1596.

† NEWMAN, ROBERT, D.D. (1575), canon of St. Paul's.

† TUCKER, or TOOKER, WILLIAM, D.D. (1577), a native of Exeter, became chaplain to Queen Elizabeth; canon of Sarum, and Exeter; archdeacon of Barnstaple, April 24th, 1585, and dean of Lichfield in 1602. He wrote a work on the reality of the power of cure of King's evil, possessed by the successors of St. Edward the Confessor, and "Singulare Certamen cum Martino Bleano Jesuita." The *congé d'elire* for his promotion to the see of Gloucester was actually made out, when King James I revoked it. He was buried, March 21st, 1620, in Sarum cathedral.

* PITTS, JOHN, D.D. (1578), of Alton, Hants. He left New College before admitted to his fellowship, and went to reside with Thomas Stapleton, at Douai; from the English college of Rheims, he passed to that at Rome, returning to teach Greek and rhetoric. After two years, troubles arose in France, and he retired to Loraine. He studied in Triers and at Ingolstadt, visited a large portion of Italy and Germany, took degrees in several foreign universities; once more he came back to Loraine, and was appointed by Charles, Cardinal of Loraine, to a canonry in Verdun. His next promotion was, to be confessor to the Princess Antonia, the wife of the Duke of Cleves. During twelve years spent in her service, he occupied himself in the composition of four large volumes containing the history of the kings, the bishops, ecclesiastics, and scholars, and worthies of England. The latter part only, "De Illustribus Angliæ Scriptoribus", has been printed. John, Bishop of Toule, promoted him to the deanery of Liverdune, where he died, Oct. 17th, 1616. He desired the three former portions of his work to be buried with him in his grave; but in A'Wood's time they were preserved among the archives of his collegiate church.

† MEREDYTH, RICHARD, (1578); B.D., 1606; dean of Wells, Nov. 21st, 1607. He died Aug. 15th, 1621, and is buried in the south side of the choir of his cathedral.

† FAVOUR, JOHN (1578); D.C.L., 1592; vicar of Halifax, 1593; canon of York, March 23rd, 1616; warden of St. Mary Magdalen

Hospital, Ripon, March 1618; author of "Antiquity, a certain Note of the Christian Catholic Church", Lond., 1619. He died, March 10th, 1623.

† LLOYD, JOHN, D.D. (1579), proctor, 1591. He translated "Josephus de Maccabæis" into Latin, and published an edition of "Barlaam de Papæ Principatu", Greek and Latin; he was buried at Writtle, in 1603.

† BURLEY, EDWARD, M.A. (1580), registrar of Oxford.

† MARTIN, Sir HENRY, Knt. (1582), 1616; D.C.L., 1595; member of parliament for the University, elected Feb. 20th, 1627-8; dean of Arches, judge of the Admiralty and the Prerogative courts; official of Berks; king's advocate. By the advice of Bishop Andrewes, he obtained, from the proctors at Lambeth, heads of the more important cases tried in the High Commission, which, with some friends, he privately argued in chambers. After some years spent in this practice, he signalized himself as an advocate, which led to his advancement. King James said of him, that he was a "mighty monarch by land and sea, over the living, and over the dead." He died in 1641, and is buried at Longworth, Berks.

‡ PELHAM, WILLIAM (1582), eldest son of Sir William Pelham, of Brocklesby; master of the Ordnance; became a commoner of New College in 1582; member of parliament for Grantham, 1640; speaker of the House of Commons, July 30th, 1647; author of the "Meditations upon the Gospel of St. John", Lond., 1625.

* WOTTON, Sir HENRY (1582), born in 1568, at Bocton Hall, Kent, was a member of New College, and afterwards of Queen's College, in Oxford. In the year 1589 he made a journey through France, Italy, Germany, and the Low Countries; and on his return, in 1596, he became secretary to the Earl of Essex. Upon the fall of that nobleman, he fled to Florence for safety. The Grand Duke, shortly after his arrival, discovered a plot to poison James, King of Scotland, and at once despatched him upon the perilous mission of warning the king. In the disguise of an Italian, he reached Scotland, and apprised the monarch of his danger. When James succeeded to the throne of England, he sent for the accomplished and learned Wotton, gave him knighthood, and desired him to proceed, as his ambassador, to Venice, where he contracted a close friendship with the famous Paolo Sarpi. On his journey, he stayed at Augsburg, and one Flecamore desiring him to write a motto in his album, he, out of pleasantry, entered this sentence, "Legatus est vir bonus missus ad mentiendum reipublicæ causâ". When Wotton returned, in 1610, he discovered that he had lost the royal favour by this

sally. Jasper Scoppius, a bitter controversialist, had heard the story, and repeated it as a sample of the spirit of the reformed faith. Wotton at once addressed an English apology to the king, and another, in Latin, to the learned on the continent. The ingenuous and eloquent penman once more was received as a courtier. Milton, when about to set forth on his journey, desired an introduction to him. Wotton went abroad as ambassador to the United Provinces, the Duke of Savoy, the Emperor, and other princes of Germany, to deliberate on the affairs of the Palatine. Twice he went to Venice; and when he returned in 1624, another king sat on the throne. The expenses of his diplomatic services were never paid; the crown compromised by conferring upon him the provostship of Eton College. Often did he stroll along the beautiful banks of the Thames with old Izaak, the angler, and his biographer. His services at Eton will ever be remembered with traditionary gratitude. He was an elegant poet, the author of an essay on architecture, a life of the Duke of Buckingham, and other small tracts. He died Dec. 5th, 1639, and was laid to his rest in Eton chapel. On his gravestone are inscribed golden words:

> "Hic jacet hujus sententiæ primus auctor:
> 'Disputandi pruritus Ecclesiarum scabies';
> Nomen aliàs quære."

† SWADDON, WILLIAM, D.D. (1582): canon of Lincoln, May 13th, 1595; archdeacon of Worcester, Nov. 10th, 1610.

† MERICK, MAURICE, M.A. (1584): registrar of Oxford, July 23rd, 1600.

† OWEN, JOHN, B.C.L. (1584); rector of Treleck; and master of Warwick School, 1594: the most noted Latin epigrammatist of his age. He died 1622, and was buried in old St. Paul's, at the charge of Bishop Williams, L.K.

† HUSSÉE, SIR JAMES, D.C.L., KNT. (1584), of Edmundsham, Dorset: principal of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, 1602-5; and chancellor of Sarum, Canterbury, and Bristol. "The plague was brought to Oxford," writes Lord Clarendon, "by Sir James Hussey, one of the masters of the Chancery, who died in New College the first night after his arrival in Oxford [July 11th, 1625], and shortly after, Dr. Chaloner, principal of St. Alban Hall, who supped that night with him." He is buried in St. Mary's Church, Oxford.

‡ BOND, JOHN, B.C.L., a native of Chard, Somersetshire: was a chaplain of New College; master of Taunton School, 1579; editor of the works of Horace, 1606; and Persius, which appeared in 1614.

Saxius called him "Minorum gentium philologus." He died Aug. 3rd, 1612, while chaplain of St. Mary-le-Savoy.

* RUDYERD, Sir Benjamin, Knt. (1584): became a commoner of St. John Baptist's College in Oxford: Humphrey May appointed him surveyor of the Courts of Wards and Liveries. In 1640 he was elected member of parliament for Wilton. An accomplished scholar, and as a member of parliament ever forward to heal the differences between the rival factions, he was held in such esteem that on his retirement from office in 1642 he received 6,000*l.*, and certain lands of the Marquis of Worcester. He is to be remembered for his wise caution to the House of Commons: "Mr. Speaker, we plainly find that post-meridian votes are as dangerous and pernicious as nocturnal lucubrations"; adding, that no final vote should be given in a thin attendance of members, or after twelve o'clock at night. Many of his speeches are extant. He died on May 31st, 1658, and is buried in the choir of West Woodhay church. Ben Jonson thus addresses him in his Epigrams (cxxii).

"If I would wish for truth, and not for show,
The aged Saturn's age, and rites to know;
If I would strive to bring back times, and try
The world's pure gold, and wise simplicity;
If I would virtue set, as she was young,
And hear her speak with one, and her first tongue;
If holiest friendship, naked to the touch,
I would restore, and keep it ever such;
I need no other arts, but study thee;
Who prov'st, all these were, and again may be."

† BARKER, Hugh, D.C.L. (1585): dean of the Court of Arches; chancellor of Oxford.

† BELLINGHAM, Henry, D. Med. (1586): proctor, 1598.

† HUSSEY, Sampson, D.C.L. (1586): chancellor of Bristol.

† HOSKYNS, John, M.A. (1586): M.P., 1614, committed to the Tower for turbulence in the House of Commons; on his release after a year's imprisonment, wherein he made a great friendship with Sir Walter Raleigh, he was highly esteemed by that House, and rose into favour, becoming Lent reader of the Middle Temple, serjeant-at-law, judge itinerant, and one of the council of the Marches of Wales. He corrected Sir Walter Raleigh's "History of the World" for the press, and several pieces of Ben Jonson; and was the friend of Camden, Selden, Dr. Donne, and Sir Henry Wotton. He was an elegant epigrammatist, and author of a Greek Lexicon and other works still in MS. Ben Jonson called him his father.

A school-story is told of his wonderful memory: that one being exceedingly indolent, and having neglected to write a he looked over another boy's shoulder and read his verses. master entered: Hoskyns was the first called up, and saying he had no copy, he offered to repeat it from memory: the vers recited were at least twenty in number. The real author can his turn, and when he repeated the self-same lines, he was este a cheat, and the Bible-clerk and ostiarius were summoned to a his punishment. Hoskyns died Aug. 27th, 1638, and is buri the south choir aisle of Dowr Abbey.

† JONES, ROGER, B.C.L. (1587): registrar of the universi Oxford, and chancellor of Oxford.

† HEYDEN, BENJAMIN, D.D. (1587): dean of Wells, 160

† THORNE, WILLIAM, D.D. (1587): regius professor of brew, 1599-1604; and dean of Chichester, Dec. 36th, 1601.

† BUTTEN, WILLIAM, KNT., B.A. (1587): master of the monies.

† HARRISON, NATHANIEL, D.C.L. (1587): canon of Here

† BARKER, HUGH, B.C.L. (1588): official of Bedfordshir

† AYLMER, SIR JOHN, KNT. (1589).

† BASTARD, THOMAS, M.A. (1588): chaplain to Thomas, of Suffolk, lord treasurer; rector of Bere Regis: a witty, but scrupulous libellist, and the author of "Chrestoloros", "vii Bo of Epigrammes", 1598, and "Magna Britannia", a poem. Lon 1605. He died at Dorchester, on April 19th, 1618, in great dist

† MOORE, ROBERT, B.D. (1589): rector of West Meon; non of Winchester, June 4th, 1630; and of Chichester. Auth "Diarium Historico-Poeticum," a complete astronomical alma with notices of the great events which occurred on the several of the month. He died Feb. 20th, 1639-40.

† DILLON, SIR JOHN, KNT. (1590).

† BENNETT, WALTER, D.D. (1590): precentor or chante Sarum, Sept. 1608; canon; archdeacon of Wilts, March 7th, 1 proctor.

† HEYDOCK, RICHARD (1590): a physician of Salisbury; author of a translation of an Italian treatise on the Fine Arts, O 1598, which he dedicated to Sir Thomas Bodley.

† SACHEVERILL, AMBROSE, B.C.L. (1591): canon of chester.

‡ PEMBROKE, EARL OF, WILLIAM HERBERT (1592), at Wilton, April 8th, 1580, entered as a nobleman at New Coll in Lent Term, 1592; he succeeded his father in the earldom in 1

was created K.G., and became governor of Portsmouth in the sixth year of King James I. In 1626, while lord steward of the household, he was elected chancellor of Oxford. Lanieri and Henry Lawes set several of his poems to music; they were printed in 1660. He died at Baynard's Castle, April 10th, 1630, and is buried in the cathedral of Sarum. He will be best remembered for Lord Clarendon's noble panegyric on him.

† COOK, James (1592): archdeacon of Winton.

† FITZHERBERT, Richard, M.A. (1593): proctor, 1605; archdeacon of Dorset, 1621.

† CRADOCKE, John, D.C.L. (1593): fellow of St. Mary Winton College, 1617; canon of Chichester and Winchester.

† JAMES, Thomas, D.D. (1593). He was a member of the convocation assembled with the Parliament in Oxford in the reign of Charles I. This indefatigable scholar, who offered to print a library of the Fathers, carefully collated with the original MS., was the first librarian appointed by Sir Thomas Bodley at Oxford; he was afterwards sub-dean of Wells. Unfortunately, he was not supported, and his design was never completed. His most important works are, a "Life of Wickliffe", "Ecloga Oxonio-Cantabrigiensis", a catalogue of all MSS. in the college libraries of the two universities; "Bellum Papale", and a catalogue of books in the Bodleian Library. Whenever he found a college careless about a valuable work, he borrowed it, and placed it in the public library, to ensure its preservation. James was the friend of Camden the antiquary. On Sept. 14th, 1602, he was admitted vicar of St. Aldate's, in Oxford. He was a voluminous writer of controversy. He died in Holywell, August 1629, and is buried in the choir of New College Chapel.

† LYDYATT, Thomas (1593), of Okerton, Oxon, was the pupil in New College of (Sir) Henry Marten; but resigned his fellowship, preferring secular studies to the profession of a clergyman, as he had a defective utterance. His hopes of promotion were buried in the grave of the English Marcellus, the Prince Henry, whose "cosmographer and chronographer" he was, and to whom he dedicated his treatise "De Emendatione Temporum". In 1610, Archbishop Usher induced him to reside for two years in Trinity College, Dublin. Upon his return to England he was instituted rector of Okerton, but, unhappily, becoming surety for a friend, he was imprisoned in Bocardo, but was released by means of Dr. Pinke, Archbishop Laud, and Usher. He petitioned King Charles I to grant to him permission to travel into Turkey, Ethiopia, and Abyssinia, in order to dis-

cover curious MSS., or any materials for the advancement of learning. The troubles that ensued deprived the king of the power to become his patron. By his admirable replies he completely worsted that "Goliah of learning, Joseph Scaliger", who retorted with coarse abuse: the German critics ranked him with Mede and Bacon. His MSS. upon divinity, astronomy, and mathematics, amounting to thirty-eight in number, were collected into twenty-two volumes by Dr. Lamphire. He suffered great distress during the great Rebellion; pillaged, and injured in body, he gladly surrendered up his soul to Him Who gave it, and his body to be laid in the grave of his father and mother, April 3rd, 1646. The society of New College have marked the spot, near the south window of the choir.

"Then mark what ills the scholar's life assail,
Toil, envy, want, the patron, and the jail;
See nations, slowly wise and meanly just,
To buried merit raise the tardy bust.
If dreams yet flatter, once again attend,
Hear Lydiat's life, and Galileo's end."

DR. JOHNSON, *The Vanity of Human Wishes.*

† BOLINGE, HENRY, M.A. (1594): official of Bedfordshire.

† HASSALL, JOHN, D.D. (1594): dean of Norwich, July 15th, 1628; canon of Lichfield, Feb. 10th, 1602. He died Dec. 27th, 1654, and is buried at North Creyke, Norfolk. He owed his preferments to the favour of the Princess Elizabeth, the palatine's consort, and to his services as chaplain to Sir Horace Vere's regiment in the Low Countries.

* RALEIGH, WALTER, D.D. (1597), the elder brother of Sir Walter, was born at Downton: in 1602 he entered as a commoner of Magdalen College, Oxford; he was successively chaplain to William, earl of Pembroke, chaplain in ordinary to King Charles I, and dean of Wells, Jan. 13th, 1641. He was cruelly persecuted by the rebels; being taken prisoner, July 21st, 1647, he was removed from place to place, and confided to the care of a savage cobbler, who, when he refused to permit him to read a letter addressed to his own wife, stabbed him in the groin; he died of the wound on Oct. 10th, 1646, and is buried before the dean's stall in St. Andrew's Cathedral, Wells. He was the dear friend of Henry Hammond, Lucius Lord Falkland, and William Chillingworth. His "Reliquiæ Raleighanæ" were published by Bishop Patrick. The rebels completed their wickedness by driving his widow and fatherless children from their pillaged home, and forcing his son to fly for his life, when he adventured on arraigning his parent's murderer.

† TWISSE, WILLIAM, D.D. (1598), of Speenhamland; was the son of a wealthy clothier; and becoming distinguished for his earnestness and piety, was appointed chaplain to the Princess Elizabeth, consort of the prince palatine: his intercourse with the pastors of Germany wrought such a change upon his mind, that in the rebellion he sided with the Puritans, and became prolocutor of the Assembly of Divines. He was one of the ablest controversialists with whom Arminians have ever had to contend. He died in Holborn, where he had been lecturer of St. Andrew's Church, and was buried July 24th, 1645, in Westminster Abbey: we have to deplore the violence which in 1661 cast his remains into a rude grave dug in St. Margaret's churchyard.

† RYVES, SIR THOMAS (1598), of Langton, Dorset, Knt., D.C.L., 1610: chancellor of the archbishop of Dublin; master in Chancery, and judge of the Faculties in Ireland: king's advocate. He was the author of a work on "Sea Battles", and the "Vicar's Plea"; but having exchanged the pen and ink-horn for the sword, bore himself valiantly as a cavalier during the civil wars. He died in 1652. He gave the advowson of Abbot Stoke, Dorset, to New College in 1678.

† BRIDGES, WILLIAM, B.C.L. (1598): fellow of Winton; archdeacon of Oxford, June 1614; canon of Lincoln, July 18th, 1618.

† ALEXANDER, FRANCIS, D.C.L. (1599): canon of Winchester, Oct. 14th, 1613.

† GARDINER, DANIEL, M.A. (1599): head-master of Bedford School.

SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

† REINOLDS, JOHN, B.C.L. (1600): a noted epigrammatist of his age, author of "Disticha Classis Epigrammatum", "Poems on English Sovereigns", 1611. He died in 1614, and is buried in New College cloister.

† FYNES, WILLIAM, C.F. (1600), a native of Broughton: from a zealous loyalist in the time of King James, by whom he was created Baron Saye and Sele, July 7th, 1624, he became a stout Parliamentarian in the reign of his son. However, he was admitted master of the court of Wards, May 17th, 1641, and privy councillor; he openly in the following years joined the king's enemies, and was outlawed; he acted as a commissioner to treat for peace with Charles at Carisbrook, and Cromwell gave to him a seat in the upper house. After the restoration, while many a broken-hearted cavalier languished neglected and in want, he was made

lord privy-seal, and lord chamberlain of the household. He died April 14th, 1662, and is buried at Broughton. He was high-steward of Oxford July 1641-1643.

† HOSKINS, JOHN, D.C.L. (1601): chaplain to the Bishop of Hereford and King James I; canon of Hereford, Dec. 10th, 1614; and master of St. Oswald's Hospital, co. Worcester.

† TAYNTER, GABRIEL, M.A. (1604): canon of Chichester.

† DARELL, NICHOLAS, D.C.L. (1604): chaplain to Bishop Montague; canon of Winchester, July 15th, 1661; archdeacon, May 3rd, 1666. He died March 29th, 1684, and is buried in the cathedral.

† ADAMS, RICHARD, M.A. (1606): canon of Wells.

† HEATH, JOHN, M.A. (1607): author of "Two Centuries of Epigrams", 1610; and translator of Peter Du Moulin's "Accomplishment of Daniel's Prophecies, and the Revelation", 1613.

* HARMAN, JOHN, M.A. (1608), became a demy of Magdalen College, Oxford, in 1611; head-master of St. Alban's School; under-master of St. Peter's College, Westminster; rector of Ewhurst, Hants, March 30th, 1659; and regius professor of Greek in Oxford, 1650-1660. He wrote several works on grammar, some orations and addresses alternately to king and usurper. He died at Steventon, Hants, on Nov. 1st, 1670.

† SOUTH, WARNER, B.C.L. (1608), canon of Wells.

† ZOUCH, RICHARD, B.C.L. (1609), was born in Anstey, Wilts, and became an advocate in Doctors' Commons; and in the autumn of 1620, regius professor of civil law in Oxford. He twice represented Hythe in parliament; was chancellor of Oxford; principal of St. Alban's Hall; and on Oct. 1st, 1641, became judge of the High Court of Admiralty. He was one of the commission sent to visit the university after the restoration. He was the author of many valuable works upon law, and so highly was he esteemed, that Oliver Cromwell summoned him from Oxford to clear his own and his council's doubts as to the legality of trying Don Pataleon Sa, the Portuguese ambassador, on the charge of murdering an English barrister in the Exchange. He was buried in Doctors' Commons.

† SOUTH, JOHN, B.C.L. (1610), precentor of Sarum, Sept. 24th, 1666; regius professor of Greek in the university of Oxford, 1622-25. He died at Writtle, in Aug. 1672, and is there buried.

RYVES, BRUNO, D.D. (1610), was a clerk of New College in 1610: he was afterwards chaplain of Magdalen College; vicar of Stanwell; rector of St. Martin's-de-la-Vintry, Middlesex, Sept. 1628; and chaplain to King Charles I, and dean of Chichester, July

12th, 1660. After the restoration he was promoted to the deanery of Windsor, Sept. 3rd, 1660, and Wolverhampton; and to the rectory of Acton, Middlesex, and Haseley, Oxon. He was the author of the "Mercurius Rusticus",—a newspaper detailing the sacrilegious acts of the Puritans; and assisted Walton in the compilation of his "Polyglott". He died July 13th, 1677, and is buried in St. George's chapel, Windsor, in the south aisle.

† OLDIS, WILLIAM, B.D. (1612), proctor, 1623; canon of Wells, He was savagely murdered by a party of Puritan soldiers, while riding between Adderbury and Oxford.

† CROOKE, JOHN, B.C.L. (1612), fellow of Winchester College, 1619; rector of Blandford; master of St. Mary Magdalene Hospital and St. Cross; canon of Winchester, Nov. 14th, 1640.

† TESDALL, CHRISTOPHER, M.A. (1612), canon of Wells and Chichester.

† RYVES, JOHN, B.C.L. (1614), canon of Winton, Aug. 8th, 1660; canon of Sarum, March 1st, 1625; archdeacon of Berks, Nov. 20th, 1634. He died Aug. 19th, 1665.

† STRINGER, HENRY, D.D. (1614), proctor, 1630.

† COOTH, JOHN, M.A. (1614), canon of Sarum.

† NICHOLAS, MATTHEW, D.C.L. (1615), canon of Westminster, 1642; Sarum; rector of West Dean, Wilts; dean of Bristol, 1639; dean of St. Paul's, July 10th, 1660; canon of St. Paul's, Aug. 17th, 1660. He died Aug. 14th, 1661, and was buried at Winterbourn-Earles. He was brother of Sir Edward Nicholas, Secretary of State.

† MERICKE, Sir WILLIAM, D.C.L. (1616), Knt., 1661, judge of the Prerogative Court, Sept. 28th, 1641.

From 1617 until 1630, WILLIAM, Earl of Pembroke, K.G., Lord Chamberlain, and a commoner of New College, was chancellor of the University; he died April 10th, 1630.

* BROWNE, Sir THOMAS, Ph.D., D.Med. (1617), was born in the parish of St. Michael, Cheapside, Oct. 19th, 1605, and after proceeding from Winton to Broadgate Hall, Oxford, took his degree, in arts, in 1623; he took the degree of Ph. D., in Leyden, and was incorporated at Oxford in 1637. On his return from foreign parts, at the persuasion of Thomas Lushington, his tutor, he retired to the city of Norwich, where he practised physic. He was elected honorary fellow of the College of Physicians in London. In 1642, his great work, the "Religio Medici", appeared, a work which obtained a splendid success, and is at this day popular. In 1658 appeared his "Garden of Cyrus", a fanciful, theoretic book, which stands on debateable ground, whether or not it was a whimsical,

sportive piece. In 1658 he put forth his "Hydriotaphia" also, wherein, upon the slender thread of the discovery of some Roman urns, he strung a chain of beautiful thoughts and learned observations. Of the same kind were his charming "Enquiries into Vulgar and Common Errors", full of the results of laborious research, elegant fancies, and all kinds of quaint credulity. In 1671, he received knighthood from Charles II, who was visiting at Norwich. Eleven years after he was seized with a colic, and on his birthday, Oct. 19th, 1682, he died. His remains were laid in the church of St. Peter Mancroft, in Norwich.

‡ BATE, GEORGE, D.Med., 1637, F.R.S., fellow of the College of Physicians, London; a native of Maid's Morton, Bucks, born in 1608, was a clerk of New College. He was chief physician to King Charles I, the Charter House, Oliver Cromwell, and King Charles II. He died in Hatton Garden, April 19th, 1668, and is buried at Kingston-on-Thames. He was the author of a history of the Great Rebellion.

† CHALKHILL, JOHN (1618), of St. Mary-le-Bow, London, M.A.; vicar of Downton; rector of Ashley, Hants; fellow of Winton, 1633; author of the songs in Walton's "Angler". He died March 10th, 1679, and is buried in the cloisters at Winton.

† GRIFFITH, WILLIAM, D.C.L. (1617), chancellor of St. Asaph and Bangor; master in chancery.

† BARKER, WILLIAM, D.D. (1621), created, for his laudable sermons preached before the king and parliament at Oxford during the time of the rebellion, canon of Canterbury, July 1660; rector of Hardwick, Bucks, where he is buried. He died March 26th, 1669.

† FIELD, NATHANIEL, M.A. (1619), canon of Chichester.

† PARSONS, WILLIAM, B.C.L. (1622), canon of Chichester.

† GOOD, JOHN, B.D. (1622), proctor, 1636.

† MASTER, THOMAS, M.A. (1624). There are four thick folio volumes lying in the library of Jesus College, containing materials for Lord Herbert of Cherbury's life of King Henry VIII; indeed, to him is due the credit of collecting facts and copying documents for the work. His poem, "*Μονοστροφικὰ εἰς τὴν τοῦ* ΧΡΙΣΤΟΥ *σταύρωσιν*", was rendered into English by Abraham Cowley. He died during the winter of 1643, of a malignant fever, and is buried in New College ante-chapel, on the north side.

† FIENNES, NATHANIEL (1624), member of parliament for Banbury, 1640; he was afterwards appointed colonel of a regiment of horse, under Robert, Earl of Essex, and governor of the garrison of Bristol. For his outrages in the cathedral and parish churches,

and persecution of the royalists, he was tried at St. Alban's, in Dec. 1643, by a council of war, but through the intercession of his kinsmen was acquitted. He served in most of the Cromwellian parliaments; became privy-councillor; and speaker of the upper house. At the restoration he retired to Newton Toney, where he died, Dec. 16th, 1669. Several of his speeches are preserved.

† MALLORY, THOMAS, M.A. (1626): canon of Lichfield, Sept. 19th, 1660; of Chester, July 30th, 1660.

† READE, THOMAS, D.C.L. (1626): he trailed his pike among the loyal scholars of Oxford, and became their captain. In Oct. 1643, he was appointed principal of Magdalen Hall, but left cloister for camp; and when the royal cause was lost, the baudrick and sword, for a Cistercian's serge gown. After the restoration, he practised as a surrogate in Doctors' Commons. He died at Exeter House in the Strand, 1669, and is buried in the church of the Savoy.

† YONGE, EDWARD, M.A. (1627): proctor, 1642.

† HYDE, THOMAS, D.C.L. (1629): judge of the Admiralty Court, March 12th, 1660; precentor of Sarum, Nov. 17th, 1660.

† GREEN, THOMAS (1632): chaplain to Bishop Morley; canon of Winchester.

† HALSEY, SIR JOHN, Knt. (1632), master in chancery.

† GAWEN, THOMAS (1632), was the son of a clergyman in the city of Bristol, and born A.D. 1612, in Marshfield, Gloucestershire. He took his degree in arts, received holy orders, and then travelled to Rome, where he enjoyed the company of John Milton, the poet. On his return, Dr. Curle, Bishop of Winton, gave him a stall in his cathedral church, June 17th, 1645, and the rectory of Exton, Hants. He was a deep and accomplished scholar; his pleasing narration of his travels, and his courteous manners, endeared him to the society of Magdalen College, in Oxford, whither he accompanied his patron's son as a tutor. In due course, Mr. Gawen took his degree; and then foreseeing the storms that lay along the horizon threatening the Church of his baptism, he accepted the offer of accompanying Lord William Pierrepoint, heir to the earldom of Dorchester. Some time was spent in the congenial scenes of Rome, and in the most beautiful parts of Italy; while on his homeward journey through France, a friend whom he had known in Oxford discovered that his travels had exerted a fatal influence upon his faith. Invitations were in vain made to him to present himself at the court of the queen-mother in Paris. The restoration came, and he followed in the train of majesty; was restored to all that he had lost; and became rector of Bishopstoke, Hants. He betrayed the secret

which lay upon his mind; relinquished his preferments; and l the influence of Dr. Stephen Goffe, the queen's confessor, and Lor Abbat Montague, was sworn servant in the household of Quee Henrietta. He went once more to Rome, but returned to Londo and on March 8th, 1683-4, died in his house in Pall Mall; h was buried in the church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Westminste His works were, a "Brief Explanation of the Ceremonial of th Mass", "Divers Meditations before and after Communion", an some treatises.

† LAMPHIRE, JOHN, D.Med. (1636): principal of New In Hall, 1662; Camden professor of ancient history, 1660-88; prin cipal of Hart Hall, elected May 30th, 1663; he retained the offic until the year 1688. He died in Hart Hall, March 30th, 1688.

† COLES, EDMUND, M.A. (1636): bursalis canon of Chicheste

* BOLD, HENRY (1640). He was elected probationer fellow o New College in 1645, but was ejected by the parliamentarian visito in 1648. He then came to London, and became a member of th Examiner's Office in Chancery. He was an elegant versifier i Latin, and published "Poems, lyrique, macaronique, heroique' etc., Lond. 1664, 8vo.; Latin songs, with their English, and poem Lond. 1685, 8vo. He died in Chancery Lane, on Oct. 23rd, 168 and was buried in the chancel of West Twyford church, Middlese His monument is on the north wall. The arms are, *gules*; tw chevrons, *or*; impaling a lion. The inscription is defaced.

A-WOOD, ANTONY (the famous historian of Oxford), B.C.L of Merton College, was educated in New College school, during th years 1641-44, under Thomas Mayland, M.A., afterwards rector o Stanton St. John.

† ALLWORTH, HENRY, D.C.L. (1642): chancellor of Oxfor

‡ PHILIP, Earl of Pembroke (1642), M.A., 1605: became char cellor, chamberlain of the household, high steward, 1615, and com moner of New College; he was deemed unworthy of his offic being against the king, and was deposed by the University. H forcibly resumed the chancellorship in 1648. He was one of Crom well's council of state. He died at the Cockpit in Whitehall o Jan. 23rd, 1649, and was buried Feb. 8th, in the church of Sarun

‡ COLE, WILLIAM (1642), B.A., 1650, son of the Rev. J. Col F.N.C.: was a clerk of New College in 1642; but became fello of Merton, and registrar of the University. He was esteemed th most eminent herbalist of his time, and resided at Putney. H died in 1662, while secretary to Bishop Duppa. He was the autho of "The Art of Simpling", Lond. 1656.

† HOLLOWAY, Sir Richard, Knt. (1644): serjeant-at-law; justice of the King's Bench, Sept. 25th, 1683, to June 1688; deputy steward, May 20th, 1663, to Dec. 15th, 1684.

* BOURCHIER, Thomas, D.C.L. (1644): fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford; regius professor of civil law, 1672-1735; commissary to the metropolitan; and archdeacon of Lewes; principal of St. Alban's Hall, 1678-1723.

* FELL, Philip (1644), of Christ Church, Oxford; fellow of Eton College.

† TOWNSEND, Robert, D.D. (1644): canon of Lincoln, Nov. 9th, 1660.

* LLOYD, Nicholas, M.A. (1644): sub-warden of Wadham College, Oxford; chaplain to Bishop Blandford, 1665; rector of Carfax, 1665-70; and Newington, Surrey, 1672; reader of rhetoric at Oxford, July 1665; author of "Dictionarium Historicum, Geographicum, Poeticum", etc., an anticipation of Lempriere's famous Dictionary. He died Nov. 27th, 1680, and is buried at Newington.

‡ SHERLOCK, Richard (1664), S.T.D. 1660, born at Oxton, Cheshire. He removed from Magdalen Hall to Trinity College, Dublin; and during the rebellion in Ireland returned to Oxford, where he became chaplain of New College, and afterwards rector of Winwick. He was the author of the well-known work, "The Practical Christian".

* LUCY, Richard (1645): archdeacon of St. David's.

† STEVENS, Walter, D.Med. (1645), of St. Alban's Hall; principal of Hart Hall, March 17th, 1653.

† WITT, Richard, B.C.L. (1647): registrar of the University of Oxford.

‡ STEPHENS, Philip, M.A. (1649): principal of Hart Hall, 1653; author of "Catalogus Horti Botanici Oxoniensis".

The learned Stephen CHARNOCK, A.M. (1649); a fellow intruded by the rebels; born in London, 1628; educated in Emmanuel College, Cambridge, as the pupil of Sancroft, afterwards primate. He died July 1680, and is buried in St. Michael's, Cornhill.

† COLLINS, Samuel, M.D. (1649): fellow of King's College, Cambridge; author of the "History of the present state of Russia", 1671.

† MASTER, Edward, D.C.L. (1651): chancellor and precentor of Exeter.

† SHARROCK, Robert (1651), D.C.L. 1661: author of several botanical works; rector of Horwood, and Bishop's Waltham; archdeacon of Winton, April 28th, 1684; chaplain of the Bishop of

Winchester; canon of Winchester, Sept. 13th, 1663. He died
11th, 1684, and is buried at Waltham.

† AYLMER, JOHN (1651), D.C.L., 1663: author of "M
Sacræ; seu Jonas, Jeremias, Threni, et Daniel, Græco redditi
mine", Oxon, 1652. He died at Petersfield, April 6th, 1672,
is buried at Havant, Hants.

† ELYOTT, JOHN, D.C.L. (1651): chancellor of Sarum.

† THISTLETHWAYTE, GABRIEL, B.C.L. (1652): fellow
Winton; canon of Sarum, Sept. 10th, 1666.

† FLATTMAN, THOMAS (1653). He was a barrister by p
fession; a poet and painter by inclination. Oldys wrote this
gram on his triple character:

> "Should Flattman for his client strain the laws,
> The painter gives some colour to the cause:
> Should critics censure what the poet writ,
> The pleader 'quits him at the bar of wit."

He died in Fleet-street, Dec. 8th, 1688, and is buried in St. Bric
church. Granger says that one of his heads was worth a wh
ream of his writing.

† THOMAS, DAVID, D. Med. (1653): proctor, 1665.

† DEANE, HENRY, D.C.L. (1654): chancellor of Bath
Wells, 1664. He died Dec. 1672.

† OLDYS, WILLIAM, D.C.L. (1655): official of Bucks; proc
1623; chancellor of Lincoln; advocate for the office of lord h
admiral; advocate in the court Marshal; he was removed beca
he refused to pronounce the sailors, acting against England un
King James II, guilty of treason and piracy. He died in 1708

† LOWE, SIR EDWARD, D.C.L. Knt. (1656): master in ch
cery, Jan. 2nd, 1673; chancellor of Sarum, 1671. He died M
1684.

† BOHUN, RALPH (1657): author of "A treatise on the ori
and properties of wind".

† HERSENT, JOHN, B.D. (1658); proctor, 1661.

* POTENGER, JOHN (1658): scholar of Corpus Christi Colle
Oxford; M.A.; comptroller of the Pipe, 1676; author of a tra
lation of Tacitus' "Life of Agricola".

† SPENCER, EDWARD, M.A. (1659): chancellor of Saru
master of St. Oswald's Hospital, Sarum.

† PARSONS, RICHARD (1659): D.C.L. 1687; chancellor
Gloucester.

† HARRISON, WILLIAM, D.C.L. (1660): canon of Chichest

† PENTON, STEPHEN, B.D. (1661): principal of St. Edmund's Hall in Oxford, 1675-1684.

† PELHAM, NATHANIEL (1661): proctor, 1676.

† WISEMAN, ROBERT, D.C.L. (1661): dean of the Arches.

† YOUNG, EDWARD, B.C.L. (1663): fellow of Winchester College; rector of Upham, Hants; canon, 1682; and dean of Sarum; chaplain-in-ordinary, and clerk of the closet. He published two volumes of sermons in 1702. He died in 1705. He was the father of the poet.

† BOWYER, SIR JAMES, Bart. (1663), of Leighthorne: the title was entailed on Sir Henry Goring of Highden, Sussex.

† TRENCHARD, JOHN, S.C.L. C.F. (1665): chief-justice of Chester; privy-councillor, 1 William and Mary.

† WARD, SETH, M.A. (1666): fellow of Winchester College, Oct. 1672; canon of Winchester, Sept. 15th, 1676; archdeacon of Wilts, Feb. 16th, 1674; chancellor of Sarum, Nov. 5th, 1681; treasurer of Sarum, Jan. 15th, 1686; rector of Brightwell, Berks. He was buried in Sarum cathedral in May 1690.

† HARRIS, WALTER, D. Med. (1666): having taken his degree he resigned his fellowship, and having joined the Roman communion became D.M. of Paris. In 1676 he returned to London, and conformed to the English Church. He was physician to William III, fellow and censor of the College of Physicians. He was the author of "Dissertationes Medicæ et Chirurgicæ habitæ in Theatro Collegii Regalis", 1725; "De Morbis acutis Infantum", 1689, twice translated into English, and turned into French by Droaux.

† HERBERT, SIR EDWARD (1667) Knt. Feb. 19th, 1683, of the Middle Temple. He was the youngest son of Sir Edward, sometime Lord Chancellor, during the exile of King Charles II. He passed over to Ireland as attorney-general, but after some years returning to England, put on a silk gown, succeeded Jeffreys as chief-justice of Chester, 36 Charles II, and Churchill as attorney-general to the Duke of York. His mild manners, gravity, and virtue, recommended him for the office of chief-justice of the King's Bench on Oct. 22nd, 1685, and the honour of being a privy-councillor. He would have, undoubtedly, taken his seat upon the woolsack but for his noble opposition to King James II, when he desired to enforce martial law in time of peace. On April 22nd, 1687, he removed to the court of Common Pleas. This high-minded man remained faithful to the exiled monarch, who appointed him lord chancellor, and created him Baron Portland. He was excepted

out of the act of pardon, July 23rd, 1690, by King William He died in 1698, and was buried in the same cemetery whereir father lay at Paris.

§ FALKLAND, ANTHONY, Viscount (1668): high in c during the reigns of Charles II and William III. On Feb. 1 1693-4, he was committed to the Tower by the house of comn as guilty of a misdemeanour in receiving money from the cr He died in 1694.

§ PIERREPONT, Mr. (1668): William, Earl of Kingston-u Hull. He gave £100 to the building of the school.

§ OTWAY, THOMAS (1668): born at Trottin, Sussex, M 3rd, 1651, the son of the Rev. Humphrey Otway, rector of W beding. He quitted Christ Church before he took a deg and, like Jonson and Shakespeare, failed when he essayed t a player; he tried also a soldier's life, as a cornet of drag in Flanders; but he left behind him a name that holds a c place among English dramatic writers. He was the autho "Alcibiades", 1675; "Titus and Berenice", 1677; "Friend in Fashion", 1678; "Don Carlos", 1675; "The Orphan", 16 "The Soldier's Fortune", 1683; and the "Venice Preserved" 1685; a volume of Poems; and a translation of the French His of the Triumvirate. He died either of indigence April 14th, 1 on Tower Hill; or, some say, choked with a piece of bread wh half-famished, he ravenously attempted to swallow; Pope rel that his death was the effect of a fever, caught in the pursuit thief who had robbed one of his friends.

† DINGLEY, WILLIAM, M.A. (1669): proctor, 1682.

* NORRIS, JOHN, M.A. (1671): he entered Exeter Coll Oxford, in 1676; and was elected fellow of All Souls' College 1680. In 1689 he became rector of Newton St. Loe, near Ba and in 1691 of Bemerton, George Herbert's living. He die 1711, and is buried in the chancel of that church. Deeply thou ful, a profound logician, vigorous in style, his talent as a metap sician was only excelled by his fervent devotion and piety. He a voluminous writer, and incessant application to his learned stu prematurely enfeebled his frame.

† WOODWARD, ROBERT (1672), D.C.L. 1685: archdeacon Wilts, Nov. 15th, 1681; chancellor of Sarum, Jan. 3rd, 16 rector of Pewsey, Jan. 1685; dean of Sarum, April 23rd, 1691

† WARNER, JOHN, M.A. (1672): canon of Winchester, A 13th, 1694.

† HUGHES, WILLIAM (1672): chancellor of Wells.

§ PAULET, CHARLES, Lord (1674): second Duke of Bolton; lord-lieutenant of Ireland. He died Jan. 21st, 1722.

§ NOEL, EDWARD, Baron (1675): Earl of Gainsborough, Dec. 1st, 1682; lord-lieutenant of Hants; warden of the New Forest, and governor of Portsmouth. He died in 1689.

† LOGGAN, ROBERT (1677): chancellor of Sarum.

† MUSGRAVE, WILLIAM, D. Med. (1677), a physician of Exeter; secretary to the Royal Society, 1684-5. Upon his retirement from office, Mr. Weld says that he received a handsome present of plate; he wrote Nos. CXLVII-CLXXVIII in the Philosophical Transactions.

§ CLIFFORD, CHARLES, Baron (1678), of Chudleigh. He died in 1690.

† VERNEY, HON. GEORGE (1678), D.D. 1699: Baron Willoughby de Broke; dean of Windsor, 1713; registrar of the order of the Garter. He died on Dec. 26th, 1728.

† CHRISTMAS, WILLIAM (1678), M.A. 1683: proctor, 1688; professor of moral philosophy in Oxford, Dec. 1688-1693.

† PALMER, SAMUEL, B.C.L. (1678): fellow of Winchester College; canon of Chichester. He died in 1730.

† CALE, WEELY, M.A. (1678): canon of Chichester.

† EYRE, ROBERT, D.D. (1678): fellow of Winchester College; canon of Winchester, Jan. 15th, 1700.

† THISTLETHWAYT, JOHN (1679): fellow of Winchester College; canon of Chichester.

† BARNABY, GABRIEL (1679): M.A. 1684; proctor, 1694.

§ HAZELRIGGE, SIR THOMAS, Bart. (1680): member of parliament for Leicester. He died in 1700.

† WOOD, THOMAS, D.C.L. (1681): the nephew of famous Antony. With the assistance of Francis Willis, F.N.C., he translated Anacreon; he was also the author of a "Vindication of the Historiographer of Oxford"; "The Institutes of the Laws of England"; and an "Appendix to the Life of Bishop Seth Ward". Commissary and official of Bucks.

† BEAUMONT, SIR GEORGE, Bart. (1682), of Staughton Grange, co. Leicester; member of parliament for Leicester; commissioner of the privy-seal, 1712; a lord of the Admiralty, 1714.

§ LUCY, SIR BERKELEY, Bart. (1683), F.R.S. He died Nov. 19th, 1759.

† BRIDEOAKE, RALPH (1683): archdeacon of Winchester, Dec. 1, 1702.

† MOMPESSON, THOMAS (1684): M.A. 1689; proctor, 1699.

§ ASHLEY, ANTHONY COOPER, Lord, (1687), earl of Shaftesbury, and grandson of John, duke of Rutland, was born in Exeter House, London: after studying at Winton, he made the tour usually followed by gentlemen of birth upon the continent, returning in 1689. From 1693 to 1698 he was unwearied in his parliamentary duties, while he represented Poole. Upon his resignation in consequence of infirm health he passed over to Holland, where he contracted friendships with Bayle and Le Clerc. In the following year, his father's death induced him to return to England and take his seat in the House of Lords, in which he took a high position. Shortly after the accession of Queen Anne, despite the dykes and pipes of the Hollanders, he once more visited the Low Countries, residing in them for two years; but upon coming home to England, he never afterwards took any part in public affairs. During a learned ease, and the remainder of a life devoted to literature, he excited the admiration and attracted the attention of his day, by his brilliant passages of eloquence and forcible pleadings of philosophy, his lofty spirit of beauty and wisdom rivalling the lore of the ancients, and his glimpses and prognostics ever and anon of new and sublime truths. His works appeared thus: the "Letter on Enthusiasm", in 1708; in 1709, the "Moralist"; in 1710, his "Soliloquy". The life of an earnest student is seldom a long one: symptoms of decay could not be concealed: beside the blue waters of the Mediterranean and the classic shores of beautiful Naples, he sought in vain to renew his enfeebled frame; slowly and calmly he sank away, and departed, almost with the wonted pen in his hand, on Feb. 15th, 1713. A posthumous volume, entitled, "Characteristics of Men, Manners, Opinions, and Times", appeared shortly after. Bishop Warburton, speaking of it, says, its "author had many excellent qualities, both as a man and a writer. He was temperate, chaste, honest, and a lover of his country. In his writings he has shown how much he has imbibed the deep sense, and how naturally he could copy the gracious manner, of Plato."

§ GUILDFORD, WILLIAM, Lord (1685), sixth Baron North, and second Lord Grey; a gallant soldier, who fought under Marlborough in all his campaigns, and lost his hand by a cannon-shot at Blenheim. He died in 1734.

† PHILLIPS, DANIEL, D.D. (1686): canon of Hereford.

* PHILLIPS, JOHN (1687), the son of Dr. Stephen Phillips, archdeacon of Salop, born at Bampton, Oxon, Dec. 30th, 1676. In 1694 he went up to Christ Church, Oxford. He was the author of the "Splendid Shilling", 1703; "Blenheim", 1705; "Cider", 1706.

He died on Feb. 15th, 1708, aged 33. He was buried in Hereford Cathedral; and Lord Chancellor Harcourt gave him a monument in Poet's Corner, in St. Peter's Abbey, Westminster; the epitaph was written by Bishop Atterbury. The school tradition was, that his chief delight was to retire to his chamber, and have his hair combed out by a junior.

‡ DEERING, Sir Cholmely, Bart., killed in a duel, when on the eve of his marriage, by Mr. Thornhill, in Tothill Fields, in 1711.

† JONES, Charles (1687): canon of Wells.

§ COBB, Sir Edward, Bart. (1687): of Adderbury.

* FIENNES, Nathaniel, Lord (1688) Viscount Saye and Sele (1687). He died in 1710.

§ PUTT, Sir Thomas, Bart. (1688), of Combe, Devon. He died May 5th, 1721.

§ WROTH, Sir John, Bart. (1688), of Blenden Hall, Kent.

* BATHURST, Sir Edward, Bart. (1688).

† CROSSE, Richard, D.C.L. (1696): canon of Winchester; archdeacon of Hereford.

† LYDIATT, Richard, B.C.L. (1690): upper-master of Warwick School.

† BICKLEY, Brune, D.Med. (1691): proctor, 1705.

† EYRE, Christopher (1691), B.C.L., 1697: canon of Winton and Llandaff, Nov. 7th, 1711; hostiarius, 1701; rector of Aston, Herts, and Tempsford, Beds. He died in 1743, and is buried in the cathedral.

‡ ROGERS, John, D.D., 1721; educated in New College School, was a scholar of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. He was canon and sub-dean of Wells; chaplain to (George II) Prince of Wales, 1726; and vicar of St. Giles, Cripplegate, Oct. 1728. He was the author of a "Discourse of the Visible and Invisible Church of Christ", and a reply to the latitudinarian Dr. Sykes' review of it: the university gave to him a diploma of D.D. for his services. He also engaged in a controversy with Collins the Free Thinker. He died May 11th, 1729, and is buried at Ensham, Oxon.

† FOX, Edward Bohun, B.C.L. (1692): rector of Melksham; co-founder with Dr. Burton of the exhibitions for superannuate scholars of Winchester College. The first scholar-exhibitioner was elected in 1730, although the fund was not fully established until 1742: the origin of it is due to Dr. Dobson and Mr. Eyre, hostiarius.

* MODYFORD, Sir Norton, Bart. (1694.)

† BEAUMONT, Sir Lewis, Bart. (1694), of Staughton, co. Leicester: rector of Pycombe; canon of Chichester.

† SOMERVILLE, WILLIAM, C.F. (1694), D.C.L. 1722, of Wotton, co. Worcester: the poet of the sportsman and the friend of Shenstone. He was the author of "Verses to Addison"; "Odes to Marlborough"; "Fables"; and the well-known poem of "The Chase". He died July 19th, 1742, and is buried at Wotton, near Henley-on-Arden.

* YOUNG, EDWARD (Jan. 15th, 1694), the friend of Pope, D.C.L., 1719; was born at Upham, Hants, in June 1681: in 1708 he was elected fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford, and in 1716 was chosen to speak the Latin oration when the first stone of the Codrington Library was laid. In 1712 he published his "Epistle to George Lord Lansdowne", and in 1713 prefixed a recommendatory copy of verses to Addison's "Cato", and published his poem of "The Last Day". He likewise wrote a poem on Queen Anne's death, and the tragedy of "Busiris", and a "Paraphrase of Job", in 1719; and the "Revenge", in 1721; and "Satires", published in 1728, in one volume. In April 1728 he was appointed chaplain to George II. His "True Estimate of Human Life" appeared in 1728, and his "Imperium Pelagi" and two Epistles to Pope, in 1730. In July 1730 he was instituted rector of Welwyn, Herts, and in May 1731, married the Lady Elizabeth Lee. In 1734 he printed his "Foreign Address". His best-known work, "The Night's Thoughts", were written between 1741 and 1744. In 1753 his play of the "Brothers" was acted on the stage. In 1652 he published the "Resignation". In 1761 he received the appointment of clerk of the closet. In April 1765 he departed from this world. The free-thinking Tindal used to visit All Souls, and enter into controversy with the fellows. "Ah!" said he one day, "those lads are for ever bringing up arguments which I have read a hundred times, but that Young always pesters me with something new!"

† TRIMNELL, DAVID, M.A. (1695): archdeacon of Leicester, May 17th, 1715; canon, Dec. 16th, 1710; precentor, March 1718, of Lincoln.

† FLOYER, WILLIAM, M.A. (1695): canon of Hereford.

† AYLIFFE, JOHN (1695), D.C.L. 1710: author of several works of great learning and extensive research, "The Ancient and Present State of the University of Oxford", London, 1714. 2 vols. 8vo. "Parergon Juris Canonici Anglicani", 1726. "The Roman Law of Pledges and Pawns", 1732. "Pandect of the Roman Civil Law", 1734.

* HOLDWORTH, EDWARD, M.A. (1696), 1711, born Aug. 6th, 1688, was the son of the rector of North Stoneham, Hants, and educated at Winton, he was elected demy of St. Mary Magdalen Col-

lege, in Oxford, in July 1705, and in due time became a tutor: he resigned his scholarship, having conscientious scruples which did not permit him to take new oaths of allegiance to the house of Hanover in January 1715. He was at Rome with William Pitt in 1741, and again in 1744. He is known for his elegant Latin poem, the "Muscipula", and "Disputations upon Virgil". He died at Lord Digby's seat, Coleshill, Warwickshire, on Dec. 30th, 1747.

§ CAREW, Sir ALEXANDER, Bart. (1696), of Anthony.

* COBDEN, EDWARD, D.D. (1697) 1723, of Trinity College, Oxford: chaplain in ordinary to King George II; and chaplain to Bishop Gibson; canon of St. Paul's and of Lincoln; rector of Acton; and St. Augustine's, London; archdeacon of London, July 1742. He was the author of "Discourses and Essays". He died April 22nd, 1764.

† WOODFORD, ROBERT, D.C.L. (1697): canon and treasurer of Wells.

EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

* THYNNE, Lord HENRY (1700). He died before his father, Viscount Weymouth.

† WOODFORD, WILLIAM (1701), D. Med.: regius professor of medicine in Oxford, April 2nd, 1730.

† HARRIS, JOHN (1701), fellow of Winchester college; canon of Chichester.

† BEAUMONT, WILLIAM, M.A. (1703), proctor, 1717.

† CARY, WALTER, M.A. (1704), member of parliament; clerk of the Privy Council, and of the Board of Green Cloth; secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

† EGERTON, WILLIAM, D.D. (1705), canon of Canterbury, Nov. 25th, 1724.

† MARTEN, EDMUND, D.C.L. (1706), canon of Windsor; dean of Worcester.

* EYRE, THOMAS (1706), fellow of All Souls' College; chancellor of Wells.

† HARRISON, WILLIAM (1706), tutor to the son of the Duke of Queensbury; and, by Dean Swift's recommendation, secretary to Lord Raby, ambassador at the Hague. On Jan. 13th, 1713, he brought over the Barrier Treaty. Tickell, Young, and Swift, all regret his early loss on Feb. 14th, 1722-3.

† LEVITT, HENRY (1709), proctor, 1722.

† BACKSHILL, JOHN, B.C.L. (1712), fellow of Winchester College; canon of Chichester. He died in 1750.

§ HANHAM, Sir WILLIAM, Bart. (1712), Co. Præ.

‡ BRYDGES, Hon. JAMES (1714), first Duke of Chandos princely Brydges, master of Cannons.

‡ CHARLES, Earl of Burford, second Duke of St. Alban's K.B., lord lieutenant of Berks. He carried the Queen's cr the coronation of King George II; and, in 1730, was app warden of the forests and governor of the castle of Windsor, lord of the bed chamber.

‡ CAVENDISH, WILLIAM, Marquess of Hartington, third of Devonshire, K.G., lord steward of the Household; lord nant of Ireland, 1737.

‡ ROLLE, HENRY, member of parliament for Devon; c a baron, 1748.

‡ MORDAUNT, Sir CHARLES, Bart., member of parliam the county of Warwickshire during fifty years.

‡ WREY, Sir BOURCHIER, Bart., colonel of North Devo tia; member of parliament.

‡ NOEL, Sir EDWARD, Bart.

‡ MILL, Sir JOHN, Bart.

§ BENNETT, Lord CHARLES (1712), second Earl of Tanke K.T.; who held several distinguished places in the royal hous between 1728-40.

* SIDLEY, Sir CHARLES, Bart. (1712), member of parli for Nottingham.

§ ONSLOW, ARTHUR (1714), recorder of Guildford, and ber of parliament for that borough, 1719-20. In the first p ment of King George II he represented the county of Surrey on Jan. 23rd, 1727, was chosen speaker of the house of comr On July 25th, 1728, he was advanced to be a privy councillor; on May 13th, 1729, to be chancellor and keeper of the great s Queen Caroline. From April 20th, 1734, until May 1743, he the office of treasurer of the navy. In 1734, he was again ch speaker; and, in 1737, was elected high steward of Kingsto Thames. In 1741, in 1747, and again in 1754, he was re-ch speaker,—a circumstance until that period unparalleled. Du thirty-three years he filled that onerous office with honour and wearied zeal, and parliament voted him their thanks for his in rity and impartiality, his maintenance of its dignity, his indefatig pains, and promotion of the best interests of the country. The of London presented him with the freedom of the city, and the l settled an annuity of £3,000 upon him. He gave the commu service books to the holy table. He died Feb. 17th, 1768, and buried at Thames Ditton.

† HOLFORD, Sir WILLIAM, Bart. (1713).

† CHEYNEY, THOMAS, D.D. (1713), fellow of Winchester College; canon of Chichester; dean of Lincoln and Winchester.

† BARTON, PHILIP, D.C.L. (1714), fellow of Winchester College; canon of Chichester and Winchester, 1731; and of Christ Church, Oxford.

† PRIAULX, MATTHEW (1714), master of Bedford school.

§ CIBBER, THEOPHILUS (1716), author of an account of the lives of the poets of Great Britain and Ireland. He was a brilliant actor in his time; his end was melancholy, being shipwrecked on the coast of Scotland, in Oct. 1758. His wife was the well-known actress, Mrs. Cibber.

§ ECTON, JOHN (1716), author of the "Liber Regis", "Liber Valorum et Decimarum", 1718.

‡ WISE, FRANCIS, B.D. (1716), was educated in New College school, and proceeded to Trinity College, as a scholar, in 1719; he was afterwards fellow of that society, and tutor to Francis North (Lord Guildford), in 1721; vicar of Elsfield and Rotherfield Greys, 1745. In 1726 he was appointed keeper of the archives; and on May 10th, 1748, keeper of the Radcliffe Library. He was the author of "A Catalogue of Coins in the Bodleian Library", 1750, and an edition of "Asser Menevensis de rebus gestis Arturi Magni", 1722.

* THICKNESSE, GEORGE (1717), of Farthinghoe, Northants, was elected chaplain of St. Paul's School, 1737; sur-master, 1744; high-master, Aug. 1748. He resigned his office in 1769. Sir Philip Francis, K.B., was his pupil. He is buried in Warmington church yard, having died Dec. 18th, 1790. His bust was set up in the schoolroom of St. Paul's; and his name is yearly recited, as a benefactor, after that of Dean Colet: his old school-fellow, William Holbech, a trustee of Rugby Free School, gave him a house wherein to reside.

† EYRE, WILLIAM (1718), serjeant-at-law, Nov. 27th, 1740; he was a great numismatist, and made a valuable collection of coins, ancient and modern, which he bequeathed to Winchester College.

† COX, JOHN, M.A. (1718), proctor, 1734.

§ BURLEIGH, JOHN, Lord (1719), seventh Earl of Exeter.

† PITT, CHRISTOPHER, M.A. (1720), a native of Blandford, born in 1699, was the son of a physician. Upon his election to New College, in 1719, he presented to the Posers a complete version of Lucan's "Pharsalia", undertaken as a voluntary task, and in ignorance of Rowe's translation. In 1722, he became rector of Pim-

perne, Dorset. About two years after he translated Vida's "A Poetry", and the "Æneid"; he likewise published a "Miscell in 1727. He died April 23rd, 1748, aged 48, and is buri Blandford.

† LYDIATT, Richard, M.A. (1722), proctor, 1740.

† SPENCE, Joseph, M.A. (1722), the friend of Pope, Thom and Lowth, was born at Kingsclere, Hants, April 25th, 1699, of the rector of Winnal, Winton; professor of poetry, 1728; re of Birchanger, Essex. In 1730, he left England to make a tou the continent, with Charles, afterwards Duke of Dorset; on his turn, in 1733, he was re-elected professor. In 1726, he publi an essay on Pope's "Odyssey"; and, in 1736, he republished play of "Gorboduc". In 1742, he became rector of Great Horw Bucks, and regius professor of modern history; in 1747, he p lished "Polymetis"; in 1754, he was installed canon of Durh and published "An Account of the Life, Character, and Poem Mr. Blacklock." His amusing book, "Anecdotes, Observati and Characters of Books and Men", was posthumously publi in 1820. He died Aug. 20th, 1768, aged 70.

† EYRE, Richard, B.D. (1724), canon of Chichester.

† RIDLEY, Gloucester, D.D. (1724). His Christian n was derived from the circumstance of his birth, at sea, on boar the Gloucester Indiaman. Young Theophilus Cibber, his sch fellow, endeavoured to induce him to desert his intention of en ing holy orders, and to try his fortune upon the stage, for whic manifested great talent. He continued firm, and held no hig preferment than the living of Weston, Norfolk; Poplar, Middlese canonry of Sarum; and Romford, Essex, 1768. In 1741-51, he Lady Moyer's lecturer, "On the Divinity and Operations of Holy Ghost"; and, in 1756, received the offer of being chap to the Duke of Bedford, in Ireland. He was the author of a sertation on the Syriac version of the New Testament, and a lif Bishop Ridley, 1763; and some controversial works, in answe Philips. He died in Nov. 1774. Bishop Lowth wrote his epita

† REYNELL, Henry, M.A. (1724), precentor of Connor, M 2nd, 1740.

† CHERNOCK, Sir Villiers, Bart., M.A. (1725).

* STONHOUSE, Sir James, Bart. (1727), was born at Tubn near Abingdon, on July 20th, 1716. Fatherless at the age of t he was sent to Winton, and removed to St. John's College, Oxfo where he graduated D.M., 1745. His medical learning was acqui under Dr. Frank Nicholls, in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields; and durin

course of two years, while student of St. Thomas's Hospital, attending the lectures of Dr. Hall, Dr. Lether, and Sir Edward Wilmot. As much time was spent in the schools of Paris, Lyons, Montpelier, and Marseilles. On his return he settled at Coventry, where he married the daughter of the borough member, John Neale. Her demise shortly after their marriage, is well known to the readers of "Hervey's Meditations". In 1743, much to the annoyance of Dr. Akenside, he went to reside at Northampton; there he remained during twenty years, being remembered to this day as the founder of the county infirmary. At this period he determined to put in effect a long-desired object: this was to seek admission into holy orders. He was ordained deacon by the Bishop of Hereford; and a week after, priest, by the Bishop of Bristol. In May 1764 he was presented to the living of Little Chevel; and in Dec. 1779, to that of Great Chevel. He died at Bristol Wells, Dec. 8th, 1795. Several of his religious tracts are on the list of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge.

† FLETCHER, PHILIP, M.A. (1726), treasurer of Dromore, March 1st, 1745; canon and dean, Dec. 9th, 1746, of Kildare.

* SMALBROOKE, THOMAS (1728), M.A., 1738, of Trin. Coll., Oxford; chancellor of Lichfield.

† LYDIATT, FRANCIS, B.C.L. (1728), master of Warwick School.

‡ SMITH, WILLIAM (1728), of Worcester, D.D., 1758; rector of Trinity Church, Chester, 1735; and West Kirkby, 1780; dean of Chester, 1758. He was the translator of "Longinus on the Sublime", 1739; of "Thucydides", 1753; and of Xenophon's "History of the Affairs of Greece". He died Jan. 12th, 1787.

* WHITEHEAD, WILLIAM (July 6th, 1728), A.M., 1743, was baptized on July 6th, 1728. He was the son of a baker in St. Botolph's parish, Cambridge. At the age of 14 he entered Winton, and spent his hours "on hills" in reading plays or poetry, or his favourite "Atlantis". In his verse tasks, instead of the usual fourteen lines, he would fill a whole sheet with English poetry. In the winter of 1732, by the desire of Dr. Burton, he acted the part of Marcia, in Addison's tragedy of "Cato", with much applause. In 1733 the Earl of Peterborough and his guest, Pope, visited the school; the earl gave ten guineas as prizes, and Pope set the theme, "Peterborough": Whitehead was one of the successful competitors. His school-fellowships were formed with Lord Drumlanrig, Lord Charles Douglas, and Sir Robert Burdett: his pupil was Mr. Wallop, afterwards Lord Lymington. The election of September 1735 saw him dismissed, although prefect of hall, without a fel-

lowship, being unhappily a superannuate. He was fatherless, and instinctively returned to share his widowed mother's poor home. A sizarship at Clare Hall, on the Pyke Foundation, was gratefully accepted, and there he cultivated the society of his distinguished contemporaries, Powell, Balguy, Ogden, Stebbing, and Hurd. In 1745 he left for London as tutor to Lord Villiers, son of William, third earl of Jersey, and produced his play of "The Roman Father", a volume of poems, and "Creusa", in 1754. Out of the profits he nobly discharged his father's debts. In June of that year, having resigned his fellowship, he accompanied Lord Villiers and Lord Nuneham to the continent; summering at Rheims and wintering at Leipzic, journeying through Vienna to Italy, returning through Switzerland, Germany, and Holland, on September 1756, to find that he had been meanwhile appointed registrar and secretary of the most honourable the Order of the Bath. In the following year he succeeded Cibber as poet-laureate. In 1762 appeared his "School for Lovers". He was long a resident in the house of Lord Jersey. Slightly indisposed, as it seemed, by a cold, he was confined to his chamber, and Lord Harcourt had scarcely left him finishing a birthday ode, when he faintly leant his arm upon the table, and life had fled. He died April 14th, 1788, and is buried in Grosvenor Chapel, South Audley Street.

† EYRE, PHILIP, B.C.L. (1729), canon of St. David's.

* FILMER, Sir JOHN, Bart. (1729), of East Sutton, Kent.

† SANDYS, EDWIN (1729): canon of Worcester.

* ADDINGTON, ANTHONY, D.Med. (1729), of Trinity College, Oxford: physician to the king.

† HENLEY, BERTIE, M.A. (1730): canon of Bristol.

† SPEED, ROBERT, M.A. (1730): proctor, 1745.

§ WREY, Sir BOURCHIER, Bart. (1730): member of Parliament for Devon: colonel of North Devon Militia.

§ OSSULSTONE, CHARLES, Viscount (1730), third earl of Tankerville.

§ BURDETT, Sir ROBERT, Bart. (1730), D.C.L. 1749; the grandfather of Sir Francis Burdett.

§ BROOKE, FRANCIS BARON (1730), Earl Brooke, created July 7th, 1746, and earl of Warwick, created Nov. 27th, 1759.

§ DEERHURST, WILLIAM, Viscount (1730), fifth earl of Coventry. He died Sept. 30th, 1760.

† HARRIS, RICHARD (1731): fellow of Winchester College; canon of Chichester.

§ COVENTRY, Hon. G. W. BULKELEY, M.A. (1731), 1739,

sixth earl of Coventry, of University College, Oxford: lord lieutenant of the county of Worcester; lord of the bedchamber; recorder of Worcester, 1774.

§ WALLOP, Honourable JOHN BORLASE, Viscount Lymington (1731).

§ DRUMLANRIG, HENRY, Earl of (1731). He died in 1754, owing to the accidental discharge of a pistol, only a few months after his marriage with the Lady Elizabeth Hope.

§ SANDBY, EDWARD (1732): chancellor of Norwich.

* WARNFORD, JOHN, B.D. (Jan. 19th, 1733): fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford; Camden professor of history, 1761-1773.

* JENKINSON, Sir BANKS, Bart. (1733): fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford.

§ CLANRICARDE, JOHN S. DE BURGH, Earl of (1733).

† FLETCHER, WILLIAM, D.C.L. (1733), 1756: canon of St. Patrick's, Dublin, Oct. 12th, 1750; of Christchurch, 1747; treasurer, 1753; precentor, 1760; dean, 1765, of Kildare. He is buried in St. Mary's Church, Dublin, in the parish of which he had been rector.

* COLLINS, WILLIAM (Feb. 28th, 1733), the son of a hatter in Chichester, born Dec. 25th, 1720; although he stood first on the roll for election to New College in 1740, no vacancy occurred; he therefore entered as a commoner of Queen's College, and shortly after put on a demy's gown at Magdalen College, Oxford. In 1741 he came up to London, and lived a life of hardship and sorrow. He was the author of "Oriental Eclogues", odes, and several other beautiful pieces of poetry, not inferior to those of Gray. He died at Chichester in 1756. A beautiful monument by Flaxman is erected in that cathedral to his memory. When at Islington Johnson paid him a visit, and took into his hand the book which Collins held, to see what companion a man of letters had chosen: "I have but one book", said Collins, "but that is the best." It was the New Testament.

§ BROUGHTON, Sir BRYAN, Bart. (1734).

† DOBSON, WILLIAM, B.C.L. (1735). The translator of Milton's "Paradise Lost", for which he received 1000*l.* from Mr. Benson.

‡ NARES, Sir GEORGE, Knt., D.C.L. (1773), was born Dec. 1716: serjeant-at-law, Feb. 6th, 1759; king's serjeant; member of parliament for Oxford City, 1768; recorder of Oxford, 1768; justice of Common Pleas, Jan. 26th, 1771. He died on July 20th, 1786, and was buried in St. Mary's, Stanwell.

† SMYTH, GEORGE, M.A. (1734): proctor, 1751.

† BRIDLE, GEORGE, M.A. (1735): master of Bedford School.

§ BURGHLEY, Brownlow Cecil, Lord (1735), ninth earl of Exeter.

§ MARCH, William, Earl (1736), fourth duke of Queensberry.

§ DOUGLAS, Lord Charles (1736), second son of Charles earl of Queensberry.

§ ELCHO, David, Viscount (1736). He fled to France after the battle of Culloden, being attainted for his services on behalf of Prince Charles Edward. He died in 1787.

§ WROTTESLEY, Sir Richard, Bart. (1736).

† BOWLES, William (1736): canon of Salisbury; master of Bedford School, 1739.

§ BAMFYLDE, Sir Richard, Bart. (1736), member of Parliament for Devon; afterwards commoner of New College.

§ CLYDESDALE, James, Marquis of (1737), Co. Præ., Duke of Hamilton.

* HAMPTON, James, M.A. (1736): of Corpus Christi College, Oxford; the translator of "Polybius", 1756-1772.

§ PITT, George (1737): created Lord Rivers, May 20th, 1776; envoy to Sardinia, 1761; ambassador at Madrid, Feb. 19th, 1770. He died May 7th, 1803.

§ EGLINTOUN, Alexander, earl of (1737), the tenth earl; he was killed by Mungo Campbell, an exciseman, whom he found trespassing upon his lands; in an endeavour to wrest a fowling-piece from the man he was mortally wounded, dying within a few hours after, on Oct. 25th, 1760. Campbell, while lying under sentence of death in the prison of Edinburgh, put an end to his own life.

† SAYE and SELE, Richard FIENNES, Baron (1737).

* KELLY, John (1738): D.Med., 1756; student of Christ Church; regius professor of medicine at Oxford, 1759-1772.

§ CHANDLER, Richard, D.D. (1738), born at Elson, Hants. In May 1755 he was matriculated at Magdalen College, Oxford. He graduated B.A. in 1759, and published the "Elegiaca Græca". In 1763 he edited that splendid work, the "Marmora Oxoniensia". In 1764, with Revett the architect and Pars the painter, he was commissioned by the Dilettanti Society to travel in Asia Minor and Attica, and the Peloponnesus: they returned in Nov. 1766. The results of their labours, "The Ionian Antiquities", were published in 2 vols. folio, in 1769. In 1774 he gave to the world his "Inscriptiones Antiquæ". In 1779 he was inducted into the living of East Worldham and West Tisted, Essex. In 1785 he married, and travelled in Switzerland and Italy; in 1800 he was made rector of Tylehurst, Berks, and in 1802 published his "History of Ilium",

asserting the veracity of Homer against the imputations of Bryant. He died in February 1810, aged 72. His posthumous work, a "Life of Waynflete", was published in 1811.

† BARTON, PHILIP, B.D. (1739), 1752: canon of Exeter. The editor of "Plutarch's Lives of Demosthenes and Cicero".

† PYE, ROBERT, B.C.L. (1739), canon of Rochester.

† BALL, THOMAS, B.A. (1740): canon of Brecon, 1771.

† EYRE, THOMAS, M.A. (1741): proctor, 1757.

† PHELPS, RICHARD, M.A. (1742): travelling tutor to the duke of Beaufort. His fine voice and musical talent recommended him to Lord Sandwich, under whom he was employed as secretary of state; in 1761 he served as secretary to the legation at Turin; and in 1768, as provost marshal of the Leeward Islands.

§ BEAUMONT, Sir GEORGE, Bart. (1743.)

§ BRUDENELL, Hon. CHARLES (1743), third earl of Aylesbury. Succeeded Nov. 2nd, 1743.

§ BRUDENELL, Hon. THOMAS (1743), fourth earl of Aylesbury. He died April 19th, 1814. In 1761 he founded a prize of one gold medal for verse and prose alternately, and two silver medals for elocution.

‡ ST. JOHN, JOHN (1743): eleventh Baron.

§ WEBB, DANIEL (1743): the critic. Author of several works on poetry and painting, and miscellanies on the manners and customs of the Armenians, Egyptians, and Chinese.

§ KEATES, RICHARD (1743): M.A. 1756, of Magdalen Hall, Oxford; head-master of Tiverton School, 1775-1797. He died Aug. 14th, 1812.

† PYE, BENJAMIN (1744): archdeacon and canon of Durham.

§ STRATHNAVER, WILLIAM, Lord (1745): Earl of Sutherland. He died June 16th, 1766.

§ WODHULL, MICHAEL (1745): commoner of Brasennose College, Oxford. He was a collector of rare and valuable books, and the author of "The Nineteen Tragedies and Fragments of Euripides translated", 4 vols. 1782; and "Poems", 1804. He died at Thenford, Nov. 10th, 1816.

‡ BEAUMONT, Sir GEORGE, Bart. (1746.)

‡ POLE, Sir JOHN, Bart. (1746.)

‡ TREVYLLIAN, Sir GEORGE, Bart. (1746.)

* WHEELER, BENJAMIN, D.D. (1747): fellow of Trinity College in Oxford; and of Magdalen College; professor of natural philosophy, 1767-1782; of poetry, 1766-1776; and regius professor of divinity, 1776-1783.

‡ PAGE, Francis, D.C.L (1747): member of parliament for Oxford University, March 23rd, 1768; Oct. 11th, 1774; Sept. 11th, 1780; April 1st, 1784.

§ EYRE, Sir James, K.C.B. (1748): privy-councillor; M.A. June 15th, 1759; of Merton College, Oxford. He entered upon the profession of the law as one of the four city counsel, and by the interest of Sir William Morton was appointed deputy-recorder; in 1772 he succeeded his patron as recorder of London. In that important office he conducted himself with courage and determination, when the turbulent citizens, espousing the cause of Wilks the demagogue, harassed the government; he demurred, and finally refused to act, when they sent a factious deputation to remonstrate with the crown. Every insult was heaped upon him; but he had his reward, for on Nov. 6th, 1772, he was elevated to the ermine and bench; on Jan. 26th, 1787, he succeeded judge Skynner, as chief-baron of the Exchequer court. On June 15th, 1792, he took his seat as privy-councillor, and acted as first commissioner of the great seal; and on Feb. 11th, 1793, became lord chief-justice of the court of Common Pleas, and in that office president at the state trials in London in 1794. He died at Ruscombe, Berks, July 6th, 1799.

† SALE, George J., M.A. (1750): proctor, 1763.

‡ MORDAUNT, Sir Charles, Bart. (1752): member of parliament for co. Warwick during fifty years.

‡ OGLANDER, Sir William, Bart. (1752.)

* DYER, William C. (1754): M.A. 1767; the first scholar and fellow on the Michel foundation of Queen's College, Oxford.

† STURGES, John (1755): canon and chancellor of Winchester; the opponent of Bishop Milner, and author of "The Letters of a Prebendary".

† WHITMORE, Edward, M.A. (1754), proctor, 1768.

† BINGHAM, Isaac Moody, B.A. (1755): canon of Chichester.

† CORNWALL, Charles Wolfran (1755), was born on June 15th, 1735, and was the son of Jacobs Cornwall, Esq., of Bessington, co. Hereford, barrister-at-law. He, after graduating at Oxford, entered at Gray's Inn, and assumed the barrister's gown, which he soon laid aside, having married Elizabeth, sister of Mr. Charles Jenkinson, secretary-at-war, afterwards Earl of Liverpool; and by that interest obtained a seat in parliament, and in 1763 a commissionership for examining German accounts. For a short time he joined Lord Shelburne's party, until in 1774 he was appointed a lord of the treasury. This office in 1780, then repre-

senting the borough of Rycon, Sussex, he vacated, being elected, on the proposal of Lord George Germain, seconded by Mr. Welbore Ellis, the successor of Sir F. Norton as speaker of the house of commons. About this time he was appointed chief-justice in Eyre of the royal forests north of Trent, and a privy-councillor, Nov. 8th, 1780. In 1784 he was re-chosen speaker. Wraxall speaks of him as possessing "every physical quality requisite to ornament the place; a sonorous voice, a manly as well as imposing figure, and a commanding deportment." At the period of his death he enjoyed a pension of £1500 a-year, was a bencher of Gray's Inn, and master of the hospital of St. Cross near Winchester. He died on Jan. 2nd, 1789, and is interred near his wife in the church of St. Cross.

† RIDLEY, JAMES (1757): B.A. 1760; chaplain in the army at Belleisle, and vicar of Rumford. He was the author of a witty paper called "The Schemer"; and the well known "Tales of the Genii". He died in Feb. 1765.

§ RADCLIFFE, HOUNSTONE (1756): commoner of Brasennose College; D.D. 1784; sub-dean of Wells; archdeacon and canon of Canterbury.

† HOOKE, JOHN, B.C.L. (1757): master of Bedford and Thame schools.

† WEBBER, JOHN, M.A. (1761); proctor, 1774.

* DIBDIN, CHARLES (1761), chorister, was born at Southampton in 1748. On the death of his brother Thomas (master of an East-Indiaman, and father of the Rev. T. F. Dibdin), he composed the exquisite ballad "Poor Tom Bowling". It was intended by his parents that he should enter holy orders; but he ran away from Winton and studied music under Kent, the organist of the cathedral. At the age of sixteen, he produced an opera, called "The Shepherd's Artifice", at Covent Garden. He afterwards employed himself in composing music for "Love in the City"; "Lionel and Clarissa"; "The Padlock"; "Jubilee"; "Installation of the Garter"; and "The Christmas Tale". In 1768, he appeared as Mungo in "The Padlock", and as Ralph in the "Maid of the Mill", and was well received by the public. In 1778, he became manager of Covent Garden Theatre; and in 1782, of the Circus, now Surrey Theatre. In 1789, he fitted-up Hutchins' Rooms, King-street, Covent Garden; and in 1792, an Exhibition-room in the Strand, where he gave his entertainment, "The Whim of the Moment". In 1796, at the small play-house, the Sans Souci, in Leicester-street, Leicester-square, which he built, he was the sole performer, singing some of the inimitable sea-songs (nearly twelve hundred in num-

ber), which have immortalized his name, and did so much to quicken the enthusiasm of the English navy during the war. So sensible was the government of his services, that it allowed to him a pension of 200*l.* a-year; the next administration, under Lord Grenville, unworthily deprived him of it. Ill success compelled him in 1805 to leave his theatre in Leicester-street, for a music-shop in the Strand. Once more he was unfortunate; but by the generosity of some admirers of his genius, a sum was raised sufficient to procure an annuity for himself, his wife, and daughter. He died in Arlington-street, Camden Town, July 25th, 1814. He was author of "Damon and Phillida", 1768; "The Mischance", 1772; "Ladle", "The Wedding-ring", and "Deserter", 1773; "The Waterman", and "The Cobler", 1774; "Metamorphoses" and "Seraglio", 1776; "Quaker", 1777; "Poor Vulcan", "Gypsies", "Rose and Colin", "Wives' revenges", "Annette and Lubin", 1778; "Chelsea Pensioner", "Mirror", 1779; "Shepherdess of the Alps", "Harlequin Freemason", 1780; "Islanders", "Marriage Act", 1781; "Graces", 1782; "Cestus", "Harlequin", "Phantom of a Day", "Lancashire Witches", "Long Odds", 1783; "Clump and Cudden", and "Liberty Hall", 1785; "Harvest Home", 1787; "The Devil", 1785; "Bystander", 1787; "Musical Tour", 1787; "Hannah Hewitt", 1792; "Younger Brother", 1793; "History of the Stage", 1795; "Professional Life", 1802; "Observations on a Tour through England and Scotland", 1803; "Henry Hooka", 1806. His two sons were, Charles, manager of Sadler's Wells Theatre, and Thomas.

* WILLIAMS, PHILIP (1762), M.A., 1767: canon of Winchester; fellow of Winchester College; chaplain to the House of Commons.

† WILLIAMS, DAVID, B.C.L. (1762): master of Bedford school.

§ HARRIS, JAMES, Earl of Malmesbury (1762), Co. Præ. D.C.L. 1792, son of James Harris (member of parliament for Christchurch, Hants; commissioner of the Admiralty and Treasury; secretary to the queen; and author of "Hermes", etc.), was born in the Close, Salisbury, on April 9th, 1746. He was educated under Dr. Warton. He removed to Merton College, Oxford, and spent some time at the University of Leyden. He began his diplomatic life in 1768, under Sir Joseph Yorke, at the Hague; and in the same year became secretary of legation at Madrid. In July 1769, he was chargé d'affaires at that court. Owing to his able services at the time of the rupture between Spain and England, relative to the Falkland Isles, he in 1771 was nominated minister plenipotentiary. From

1772 until 1776, he acted as envoy extraordinary in Berlin at the court of Frederick the Great. In 1777, he married Harriet, daughter of Sir George Amyard, Bart., and proceeded as minister to St. Petersburgh. He continued there until 1782. In 1778, he was made K.B., and sat as member of parliament for Christchurch. On Sept. 3rd, 1784, he took his seat as privy-councillor, and went as ambassador to the Hague, and so successfully conducted affairs, that the King of Prussia gave him the Prussian eagle as an augmentation of his arms; and the Prince of Orange permitted him to use the motto of Nassau, "Je maintiendrai". On Sept. 19th, 1788, he was created Baron Malmesbury. He was a strenuous supporter of the Duke of Portland and Mr. Pitt. Negotiations for a treaty of subsidy with Prussia; the conduct of the Princess Caroline of Brunswick, in 1794, to England, as the affianced bride of the Prince of Wales; and negotiations for peace at Paris and Lisle, in 1796-97, were some of the important services upon which he was engaged. On Dec. 29th, 1800, he was created Earl of Malmesbury and Fitzharris, of Heron Court, Hants; and in Aug. 1807, lord-lieutenant of Hants. He died on Nov. 21st, 1820, aged seventy-five, in Hill-street, Berkeley-square.

§ SHIPLEY, WILLIAM (1762), Co. Præ., born Oct. 5th, 1745, at Midgham, Berks, and in 1760, was entered at Winchester. He became a student of Christ Church, Oxford, in 1763; graduated M.A. in 1770; in 1771, he was collated by his father, then Bishop of St. Asaph, to the vicarage of Wrexham, Denbighshire. In 1774, he was appointed dean of St. Asaph, and chancellor of the diocese. In 1777, he married Penelope, daughter of Ellis Yonge, of Bryn-orken. He was a whig in politics. He died at Boddryddan, on June 7th, 1826, aged eighty-one. He was the brother-in-law of Sir William Jones, and father-in-law of Bishop Heber.

† WALL, MARTIN (1763), D.Med., 1777, F.R.S.: clinical professor, 1785-1824; author of "Dissertations on Select Subjects in Chemistry and Medicine", 1783; "Clinical Observations", 1786; "Malvern Waters", 1806. He died June 21st, 1824.

‡ NOEL, THOMAS, last Viscount Wentworth, Baron Wentworth of Nettlested: M.A., 1766; D.C.L., 1773; member of parliament for Leicestershire; married, Feb. 4th, 1788, the dowager Countess Ligonier; lord of the bed-chamber. He died in Edward-street, Portman-square, April 17th, 1815, aged seventy. He was buried at Kirkby Mallory, co. Leicester.

† COOKE, WASHBOURNE, M.A. (1764): proctor, 1780.

† MILTON, WILLIAM (1765), M.A., 1770: author of a "Trea-

tise on the danger of travelling on Stage Coaches: a remed
posed". His patent wheels were first adopted by the Readin
prietors, and then gradually almost throughout the kingdom
died July 12th, 1824.

† STRATFORD, FRANCIS PAUL (1766): Lord Bruce's
medallist, 1770; master in Chancery, March 28th, 1803.

† MILLER, COMBE, M.A. (1766): dean of Chichester.

§ RING, JOHN (1766), M.R.C.S. Med. Soc. of London and
a pupil of Percevall Pott. He published a poem on "The Co
moration of Handel", 1786; "Treatise on the Cow-pox", 18
"Treatise on the Gout", 1813; and a "Translation of the wo
Virgil", 1820, highly esteemed by the Bishop of St. David'
Maurice, and the Bishop of Clonfert, his tutor at Winton. E
the author of the well-known English translation of the "
Domum", contributed to the "Gentleman's Magazine", P. 1
1796, p. 209. The music was re-arranged by John Reading,
reign of King Charles II.

† DAUBENY, CHARLES (1766), D.C.L., 1822: was ar
con, 1804, and canon, 1784, of Sarum; F.W.C.; and vi
North Bradley, Wilts. He was one of the chief contributors
"Anti-Jacobin Review"; and was the author of a "Guide
Church", 1799; 1804, "Eight Discourses on the Connexion be
the Old and New Testaments"; "Vindiciæ Ecclesiæ Anglic
1803; and several charges and sermons. He died July 10th,
aged eighty-three. He founded a hospital upon his living.

§ ROLLE, JOHN: member of parliament for Devon; cr
baron, June 20th, 1796; colonel of the South Devon militia.

† CROWE, WILLIAM (1767), B.C.L. 1773, originally a cho
at Winton: rector of Alton Barnes, 1782; public orator, 1
author of "Lewesdon Hill", 1786; third edition, 1804; pc
1827; and with Mr. Caldecott, editor of "Hamlet" and "As
Like It", 1819; Creweian Orator, 1788-1800. He died in Qu
square, Bloomsbury, Feb. 9th, 1829, aged eighty-three.

* LIPSCOMBE, WILLIAM, M.A. (1768), scholar of Cc
Christi College, in Oxford: tutor to the duke of Cleveland; m
of St. John's Hospital, Baynard Castle; rector of Welbury, 1
prizeman, English verse, "Beneficial Effects of Inoculation", 1
author of poems, 1781. He died at Welbury Rectory, May 25th, 1

‡ MITFORD, JOHN, P.C., F.R.S., F.S.A. (1768), born Aug. 1
1748; son of J. Mitford and Philadelphia, daughter of W. Reve
brother of the historian of Greece: member of parliament for Be
ston, 1788, 1790, 1793; solicitor-general, Feb. 14th, 1793; knigl

Feb. 15th, 1793; attorney-general, June 4th, 1800; member of parliament, for East Looe, 1799; Lord of Trade and Plantations, speaker of the House of Commons, Feb. 11th, 1801; lord chancellor of Ireland, and created Baron Redesdale, Feb. 15th, 1802; removed from the bench, 1806, by the Whig Administration. Author of a treatise "On the Pleadings of Suits in the Court of Chancery by English Bill, 1787, 1804. He died at Batsford Park, Jan. 16th, 1830, aged eighty-one.

† COKER, JOHN, D.C.L. (1769): proctor, 1786; commandant of the University volunteers, 1805.

§ ADDINGTON, HENRY (1769), was born in Bedford-row, Holborn, May 30th, 1757, eldest son of Dr. Anthony Addington; he entered at Brasennose College, Oxford, on Jan. 14th, 1774; and in 1779 obtained the prize for the English essay; he took his M.A. degree, November 18th, 1780; and was called to the bar May 11th, 1784. In the same year he was returned for Devizes as member of parliament; in May 1789, he was elected speaker, and retained the office until he assumed the reins of government in March 1801; in Jan. 1805 he became president of the council; in the July following he resigned that high place; in Feb. 1806 he was lord privy seal during the administration of Mr. Fox and Lord Grenville; and in October following became president of the council again; in March 1807 he gave way to Earl Camden, and in April 1812 once more took his seat as lord president. Under Lord Liverpool he acted as secretary of state for the home department; the two leading events during his tenure of office were, the suppression of the meeting at Manchester, the arrest of the leaders, and his defence of the magistrates who acted at the crisis in 1819; and the frustration of the traitorous plans of Thistlewood in the following year. In 1822 he tendered his resignation to the king, though he retained his seat in the cabinet without office, at the desire of the king and Lord Liverpool, until 1824. He was created Viscount Sidmouth, Jan. 12th, 1805, but declined an earldom and the garter. He was a privy-councillor, deputy ranger of Richmond Park, high-steward of Westminster and Reading, an elder brother of the Trinity House, recorder of Devizes, a bencher of Lincoln's Inn, D.C.L., and F.S.A. He died Feb. 15th, 1844, aged eighty-seven, at White Lodge, Richmond Park.

§ ADDINGTON, JOHN HILEY (1769): member of parliament for Harwich; privy-councillor, Feb. 1803; secretary of the Treasury, 1801; paymaster of the forces; under-secretary of state; commissioner of Irish affairs, Feb. 1806. He died in 1818.

§ BOND, NATHANIEL (1769): privy-councillor, and a lord of the Treasury, Nov. 23rd, 1803.

§ BLACKBURNE (1769): warden of Manchester College.

§ CAREW, REGINALD POLE, Right Hon. (1769): privy-councillor, Jan. 14th, 1805; commissioner of trade; under-secretary of state, home department.

† HOLMES, ROBERT (1769), D.D. 1789, was born in 1749; he was rector of Stanton, Oxon; canon of Christ Church and Sarum, and dean of Winchester, 1804. In 1790 he succeeded "poor Tom Warton" as professor of poetry. He died at his house in St. Giles', Oxford, on Nov. 12th, 1805. He was university prizeman in 1769, for Latin verse, "Ars pingendi"; and Bampton lecturer in 1782. He was the author of "Alfred", an ode, 1777; "On the Prophecies and Testimony of John the Baptist, and the parallel Prophecies of the Redeemer", 1783; four tracts, on some of the chief doctrines of the church, 1788; and the installation ode of the Duke of Portland, in 1793. His great work was the collation of the manuscripts of the version of the Septuagint, which he commenced in 1786. By the year 1789 he had deposited eleven folio volumes of collations of manuscripts; and, at the end of 1795, seventy-three manuscript volumes were the monuments of his learning, industry, and research; in 1798 he published the "Book of Genesis"; in 1801, "Exodus and Leviticus"; in 1804, "Numbers and Deuteronomy". He then edited the "Prophecies of Daniel". Life was too short wherein to complete such a gigantic undertaking.

* KEATS, SIR RICHARD GOODWIN (1769), Admiral, G.C.B., was born at Chalton, Hants, on Jan. 16th, 1757; he left college, Oct. 25th, 1770, and on Jan. 25th, 1771, entered as a volunteer on board H.M.S. *Bellona*, under the command of Captain John Montague. In 1776 he was transferred to the *Romney*. On April 7th, 1777, he received his commission as lieutenant, and removed into the *Ramilies*, commanded successively by Commodore Mackenzie and Captain Digby: this ship led the larboard division of the fleet on the day of July 27th, 1778. In 1779 he followed his late captain, now an admiral, into the flag-ship, the *Prince George*, 110, where he became the messmate of his late Majesty. In 1781 he distinguished himself in the command of an expedition which destroyed a formidable flotilla of the enemy, in North America, and was deservedly promoted to the rank of commander on Jan. 18th, 1782. He, after this period, served in the *Bonetta*. On June 4th, 1789, at the earnest recommendations of King George III and the Duke of Clarence, he attained post-rank, and commanded the *South-*

ampton; and, in 1790, the *Niger*. In 1793 he went into the *London*, 98; and afterwards, in the *Galatea* and *Boadicea*, performed distinguished services, until, in March 1801, he received his appointment to the *Superb*, 74, a ship in which he was engaged in actions as brilliant as successful: on July 12th, 1801, when Sir James Saumarez destroyed two Spanish three-deckers, and took a French 74-gun ship, *St. Antoine;* and on Feb. 6th, 1804, when the French squadron were signally defeated by Sir John Duckworth, off the island of St. Domingo, a striking anecdote is related of Captain Keats. He lashed a portrait of Lord Nelson to the mizen-stay; the officers on the quarter-deck took off their hats, the marines saluted, the band changed the tune from "God save the Queen" to "Nelson and the Nile", a roar of cheers burst forth from the excited crew, and was continued, while the *Superb* led the van, until it was lost in the thunders of the cannonade. The Patriotic Fund presented to him a testimony of their admiration of his gallantry; the thanks of parliament were offered to him; and Sir John Duckworth, in his despatch, wrote in these handsome terms: "I cannot be silent, without injustice, as to the firm and manly support for which I was indebted to Captain Keats, and the effect that the system of discipline and good order, in which I found the *Superb*, must ever produce; and the preeminence of British seamen could never be more highly conspicuous than in this contest." In 1807 he hoisted his flag, and was present at the blockade and siege of Copenhagen; in 1808 he carried off the Spanish army, under Marquis de la Romana, from Nyborg; in 1809 he was second in command in the expedition to the Scheldt; and in 1810 was engaged in relieving the siege of Cadiz. In July 1811 he sailed, as second in command on the Mediterranean station, under Sir Edward Pellew; but was compelled, on October 12th, owing to shattered health, to return to England. In Feb. 1813 he was appointed governor of Newfoundland. His body was outworn; and, in 1816, he struck his flag, and retired to the neighbourhood of Bideford, Devon. In 1818 he was promoted to be major-general of the royal marines, a corps of which he had been colonel during thirteen years. In 1821 he became governor of Greenwich Hospital. A marble bust, by Behnes, in the great hall, was erected by the civil and military officers of the hospital, to commemorate his "improved system of victualling the pensioners". He married, June 27th, 1820, Mary, daughter of Francis Hurt, Esq., of Alderwasley, co. Derby. This great man died on April 5th, 1834, at the advanced age of 77; and he was buried in the chapel on April 12th. The king himself attended the

obsequies of his old messmate, one second to none of England's naval worthies, and raised a marble monument by Sir Francis Chantry to his memory; it bears this inscription, "This marble is erected by King William IV, to the memory of Sir R. G. Keats, G.C.B.; governor of this hospital, who was his majesty's shipmate and watchmate, on board the *Prince George*, of 110 guns; in which the admiral served as lieutenant, and the king as midshipman, from June 1779 to November 1781. In commemorating this early period of their respective careers, the king desires also to record his esteem for the exemplary character of a friend, and his grateful sense of the valuable services rendered to his country by a highly distinguished and gallant officer." His arms were, *ermine;* three mountain cats, *argent:* to which was added, in augmentation, in 1808, on a canton, *argent*, the Spanish colours, and an anchor surrounded by a wreath of laurel. He received also the motto, "Mi patria es mi forte", in allusion to his relief of the Spanish army.

† BOYS, THOMAS (1770): proctor, 1791.

† OAKLEY, SIR HERBERT, Bart. (1770), D.D. 1817.

† GRATTAN, JOHN, B.C.L. (1771): prizeman at Oxford, English prose, "Sculpture", 1775.

† HUDDESFORD, GEORGE (1771), M.A., 1780: author of the "Wycchamical Chaplet", and "Salmagundi".

§ SHAFTESBURY, ANTHONY ASHLEY, Earl of (1772), Co. Præ.

§ WARREN, SIR JOHN BORLASE (1772), Bart., Admiral, M.P., G.C.B., was descended from the Cornish family of Borlase on his mother's side. He removed from Mr. Princep's school at Bicester to Winton; but fixing his heart on going to sea, he went on board the *Alderney*, sloop of war, commanded by Captain O'Hara. He wisely determined, after his first cruize, to enter himself at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, where his tutor was the well-known botanist, Mr. Martyn. Having come of age, and succeeded to his fortune, he bought the Isle of Lundy; but the news of the American war having reached him, he exchanged his favourite yacht and island for the lieutenant's cabin and the quarter-deck of H.M.S. *Nonsuch*. He afterwards sailed as commander in the *Helena;* and in 1781 received post-rank, serving successively in the *Ariadne*, *L'Aigle*, and *Winchelsea*. After the declaration of peace, he married a daughter of General Clavering. In 1774, he sat as member of parliament for Marlow; and in the following year was created a baronet. In 1780, he was re-elected for Marlow. For his services while in command of the *Flora* on the coast of France, he received in 1794 the grand cross of the Order of the Bath. In 1795, he

sailed as commodore in *La Pomone*, to disembark emigrants in Quiberon Bay, and took Fort Penthièvre. In 1796 he represented Nottingham. He now, in the *Canada*, 74, joined the Brest fleet, under Lord Bridport; and being off the coast of France, with a squadron, on Oct. 10th, 1798, engaged and took *La Hoche*, commanded by M. Bompard, and three French frigates, carrying troops and stores to effect a landing on the coast of Ireland. The House of Commons gave him a vote of thanks on the occasion of his victory. In 1802, he was again returned for Nottingham. At the time of the peace, he hoisted his flag as rear-admiral, was admitted privy-councillor, and went to St. Petersburg as ambassador, Sept. 5th, 1802. He died Feb. 27th, 1822, in Sir Richard Keats' apartments, at Greenwich Hospital; and on March 5th, his remains were removed from his house in Upper Grosvenor-street, to the family vault at Stratton Ardley, Oxon.

† BRAGGE-BATHURST, HON. CHARLES (1772), of St. James's parish, Bath; Lord Bruce's silver-medallist; D.C.L. 1814; eldest son of Charles Bragge, Cleve Hall, Gloucestershire, and Anne, daughter of Benjamin Bathurst, of Lydney, F.R.S., member of parliament for Cirencester, Gloucester, and Monmouth; nephew of Allen, Earl Bathurst. Having been called to the bar, he was for some years leading counsel at the Gloucester quarter sessions. Earl Bathurst, lord chancellor, nominated him clerk of the Presentations. In 1796, he sat as member of parliament for Bristol; and Dec. 14th, moved the amendment in favour of the ministry against Mr. Fox's motion, carrying the division by a majority of 104. In 1797, he acted as chairman of the committee appointed to examine into the state of the Bank of England. In 1799, he served as chairman of the committee of supply. On Nov. 21st, 1801, Mr. Addington (whose sister Charlotte Mr. Bragge had married, Aug. 1st, 1788) appointed him treasurer of the navy, and at the same time he took his seat in the privy-council. In 1802, he was re-elected for Bristol; but in June 1803, retired in favour of Mr. Tierney, but again was chosen for that city in August; having, during the vacancy, been chosen secretary-at-war, an office which he retained until May 1804. In April 1805, voted with Mr. Pitt in the amendment touching Lord Melville's impeachment. On Oct. 24th, 1804, he assumed the name of Bathurst by royal licence, having succeeded to the estate of Lydney. Between Oct. 27th, 1806, and 1810, he was master of the Mint; and from June 22nd, 1812, until Jan. 1823, chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. He was elected for Bristol in 1806, 1807; Bodmin, 1812; Harwich, 1818. In 1826, he received a

pension of 350*l.* His widow was granted 1000*l.* a-year after his decease, on Aug. 20th, 1831, at Lydney Park.

* WILLIAMS, GEORGE (1773), D.Med., 1788, son of a clergyman in Hants. He was long remembered for his talent of reciting verses out of the "Iliad" at Winton. He gained a scholar's gown at Corpus Christi College, in Oxford, where he was afterwards a fellow. He became fellow of the College of Physicians of London; in 1789, was elected physician of the Radcliffe Infirmary; in 1796, Sherardian and Regius professor of botany; and in 1811, keeper of the Radcliffe library. He was also a delegate of the University press. He died Jan. 7th, 1834, in High-street, Oxford.

§ CHERNOCKE, JOHN (1774), Co. Præ., F.S.A., was born Nov. 28th, 1756. He gained the silver medal. In 1774, he entered at Merton College, Oxford. His darling wish was to enter the royal navy, but unhappily he was thwarted. He was the author of the valuable "Biographia Navalis", 1794, in 6 vols.; a "History of Marine Architecture", 3 vols.; and "Life of Lord Nelson", 1806. He died May 16th, 1807.

† CUMMING, JAMES (1774), Aulæ Præ.: prizeman at Oxford, English prose, "Architecture", 1776; and English verse, "The Spring", 1776.

† LOWTH, THOMAS HENRY (1774): prizeman at Oxford, Latin verse, "Rei Nauticæ Incrementa", 1773; Lord Bruce's gold medallist, 1770.

* HOPKINS, JOHN, A.M. (1774), of Christ's College, Cambridge; seventh wrangler.

† ALCOCK, CHARLES, B.C.L. (1774): prizeman at Oxford, English verse, "Navigable Canals", 1774; archdeacon of Chichester. He was the intimate friend of Bishop Huntingford and Lord Sidmouth.

† BUSBY, WILLIAM BEAUMONT (1774), D.D., 1807: chaplain of the House of Commons; dean of Rochester; canon of Windsor and Canterbury.

§ YOUNG, WILLIAM, Admiral (1775). He entered the navy in 1777, serving on the West India station; and in 1800, in the Egyptian expedition. He was resident agent of Transports at Deptford, from 1805 to 1830. He died Feb. 11th, 1846, aged eighty-six.

† WHITE, JOHN (1776), B.C.L., 1781: canon of Sarum, 1804.

† LE MESURIER, THOMAS, M.A., (1776): Bampton lecturer, 1807.

* BOWLES, W. LISLE, M.A. (1776), of King's Sutton, Northants, born Sept. 25th, 1762: scholar of Trinity College, Oxford, 1781; chancellor's prizeman for Latin verse, on the "Siege of Gibraltar",

1783; vicar of Bremhill, Wilts, 1804; of Cricklade, 1792; rector of Dumbleton, 1797; canon of Sarum, 1828; chaplain to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, 1818. This amiable man was the author of poems published at intervals between 1798-1833; "Scenes and Shadows of Days Departed", 1837; the works of Pope, 1807; "Life of Bishop Ken", 1830-1; "Annals of Lacock Abbey", 1835. He died April 7th, 1850.

§ BATH, THOMAS, second Marquis of, K.G.; lord-lieutenant and custos rotulorum, co. Somerset; F.S.A., F.L.S. He died March 27th, 1837.

† SMYTH, PHILIP, M.A. (1777), author of poems.

§ HAWES, HERBERT, D.D. (1777), canon of Sarum.

* LAVIE, SIR THOMAS, Capt. R.N. (1778), of Putney, Surrey, received the honour of knighthood, having taken, in the *Blanche*, 38, on July 18th, 1806, the French frigate, *La Guerrière*, 40. He was present also at the surrender of the *Presidente*, 40, in Sept. 1806.

§ COOPER, CROPLEY ASHLEY (1779): born Dec. 27th, 1768, at 24 Grosvenor-square. He entered at Christ Church; and, after having made the grand tour, was returned for Dorchester, Jan. 30th, 1790, a borough which he represented for twenty-one years. He succeeded to the earldom of Shaftesbury, on May 14th, 1811, and thereupon resigned his office of clerk of the Ordnance. On Nov. 10th, 1814, he was nominated chairman of committees, an appointment which he adorned by his strong common sense, knowledge of statute law, and uncompromising impartiality. The Society of Parliamentary Agents evinced their sense of his integrity of character, by commissioning Horsley in 1845 to paint his portrait. He died in St. Giles' House, Cranbourne, Dorsetshire, June 2nd, 1851. He married, Dec. 10th, 1796, Anne, daughter of the Duke of Marlborough. In 1851, both Houses of Parliament presented addresses to the crown, praying for a retiring pension to the noble earl.

* NOTT, GEORGE FREDERICK (1780), D.D., 1807, F.S.A.: fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford; Bampton lecturer, 1802; preceptor to Her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte; privy-councillor; of Stoke Canon, Devon, 1807; vicar of Broad Windsor, Dorset; canon of Winchester, 1810; rector of Haritsham and Woodchurch, 1812; editor of the works of Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, and of Thomas Wyatt, 1815, 2 vols., 4to. To him the cathedral of Winton owes its last and substantial repairs. He died Oct. 25th, 1841, aged seventy-three.

§ STURGES[BOURNE], WILLIAM (1780): Co. Præ.; entered Christ Church, Oxford; barrister at law, 1793; member of parlia-

ment for Hastings, 1798; for Christchurch, Bandon Bridge, Ashburton, and Milborne Port; under-secretary of state under Mr. Pitt's administration until 1806. He sat at the Treasury board from 1807 until 1809. In 1814, he became privy-councillor, and one of the commissioners for the affairs of India; from 1816 to 1821, one of the three salaried commissioners. In April 1827, he was made secretary of state for the Home Department; but in July, succeeded Lord Carlisle, as first commissioner of Woods and Forests. He retired from office in June 1828, retaining the office of lord warden of the New Forest. He was a commissioner of poor-law inquiry. He died Feb. 1st, 1845, aged seventy-six.

§ RAPER, HENRY, Admiral of the Blue, Nov. 23rd, 1841. He entered the royal navy in Feb. 1780. In the *Cambridge*, 74 guns, he was present at the relief of Gibraltar, and was wounded off the Doggerbank. He acted as signal-lieutenant on board the *Queen Charlotte*, in the memorable action of June 1st, 1796. Having been appointed major of signals on board the *Vasco-de-Gama*, one of the Portuguese allied fleet, the court of Lisbon, on his retirement, presented him with a dress sword, with a handle of gold set with diamonds. In 1799, on Dec. 17th, he maintained a spirited action in the *l'Aimable*, 32 guns, with a French frigate, a corvette, for thirty-five minutes. This distinguished officer was the author of an able work in 1828, entitled "A New System of Signals, by which Colours may be wholly dispensed with". He died April 5th, 1845.

† ABBOTT, CHARLES (1780), D.D. 1802; F.L.S.; author of "Flora Bedfordiensis", 1798; and "Parochial Divinity", 1807. Master of Bedford School.

§ STAMFORD & WARRINGTON, GEORGE HARRY (1780), sixth Earl of: lord-lieutenant of Chester; died 1845.

§ WOLLASTON, CHARLTON B. (1781): Co. Præ.; A.M. of St. John's College, Cambridge; recorder of Dorchester; deputy judge-advocate general.

§ TYRRWHIT JONES, SIR THOMAS J. Bart. (1781), of Stanley Hall, Salop: high-sheriff of Salop, 1816; member of parliament for Bridgenorth, 1818-20; died 1839.

§ WILSON, General SIR ROBERT (1781), the son of Benjamin Wilson, the eminent painter. He served in Flanders in 1794; in Ireland, 1798; in Holland, 1799; at the Cape of Good Hope, 1806; in command of the Lusitanian legion, which he had raised in 1808-9 in Spain and Portugal. He nobly distinguished himself at Burgos, and in Russia, Poland, Germany, France, with the Russian army, and with that of Austria in Italy. On Dec. 29th, 1835,

he was appointed colonel of the 15th Dragoons; in 1814 he was created grand cross of the Red Eagle of Prussia, first class of St. Anne of Russia, and knight commander of the order of Maria Theresa; and in 1813 knight commander of St. George, for his services in the campaigns of 1812-3; in 1811, commander of the Tower and Sword, for his services in the Peninsula; he was also nominated knight of the Crescent, for his gallantry in Egypt. He had the honour of rescuing the emperor of Germany from the French cavalry, and received the gold medal of Villiers-en-couché as a mark of the sovereign's high estimation of his courage; and also of being decorated with the gold cross of St. George by the Emperor Alexander, in the presence of the Imperial Russian Guards. From 1818 to 1831 he represented Southwark. He was the author of "An Historical Account of the British Expedition to Egypt", 1802; "An Inquiry into the present state of the British Army", 1804; "An Account of the Campaigns in Poland; "A Sketch of the Military and Political Power of Russia". He was governor of Gibraltar from Oct. 4th, 1843, to Nov. 21st, 1848. He died on May 8th, 1849, aged seventy-three, and is buried in Westminster abbey.

† BLAIR, WILLIAM, M.A. (1781): proctor, 1797.

§ CARRINGTON, SIR EDWARD (1781): a judge in India.

§ VANSITTART, General (1781), of Bisham abbey.

† BLACKSTONE, HENRY (1781): university prizeman for English essay, "Dramatic Composition", 1785.

† RUSSELL, THOMAS (1782): author of "Sonnets and Miscellaneous Poems", London, 1789, edited by Archbishop Howley.

* BURRARD, Rev. Sir GEORGE, Bart. (1782), of Walhampton, Hants; chaplain in ordinary to the Queen.

* ROSE, Right Hon. Sir GEORGE HENRY (1782): deputy lieutenant of Hants; LL.D. of St. John's College, Cambridge, Oct. 23rd, 1807; minister at Washington, 1787-8; paymaster of the forces, July 7th, 1804; envoy extraordinary at Munich, Jan. 31st, 1814; Berlin, Sept. 10th, 1815, to Sept. 14th, 1822; member of parliament for Christchurch, 1818-1830, 1837-1844; for Southampton, 1794-1818; G.C.H.; privy-councillor, 1818; clerk of parliaments; and editor of the "Marchmont Papers".

† CHAMBERLAYNE, WILLIAM (1782): M.A. 1793; member of parliament for Christchurch, Hants, 1800-1802; for Southampton, elected 1818, 1820, 1826; when King George and Queen Charlotte visited Winton, he delivered the oration of welcome to their majesties.

‡ ANDERSON, GEORGE, M.A. (1786), the son of a poor peasant, at Weston, Bucks, was educated in New College School, and Wadham College, Oxford. He died at the early age of thirty-six, or he would probably have been one of the most eminent of English mathematicians. He held the office of accountant-general; and edited the "Arenarius" of Archimedes.

§ GOWER, RICHARD HALL, H.E.I.C.S.: the improver of the log; author of a "Treatise on the Theory and Practice of Seamanship. Died, aged sixty-five, in 1833.

§ SHANNON, HENRY, Earl of: clerk of the Pells in Ireland; lord-lieutenant of co. Cork. Died 1842.

§ OGLANDER, Sir WILLIAM, Bart.: member of parliament for Bodmin, 1807-1812.

§ JERVIS, EDWARD J., Viscount St. Vincent.

§ MONTAGU, WILLIAM, Duke of Manchester: colonel of the Huntingdonshire militia; governor of Jamaica, 1808; postmaster-general, Sept. 27th, 1827; lord-lieutenant of co. Huntingdon; collector of customs. He died March 18th, 1843, aged seventy-two.

† WETHERELL, ROBERT, B.C.L. (1784): canon of Hereford.

† HEATHCOTE, GILBERT, M.A. (1785): archdeacon of Winchester; editor of the "Harmonia Wykehamica".

† BINGHAM, RICHARD, B.C.L. (1785): canon of Chichester, 1807.

§ LEMPRIERE, JOHN: a native of Jersey; D.D. 1803; master of Abingdon School, 1792; master of Exeter School; author of the well-known dictionary "Bibliotheca Classica", 1788; "Universal Biography", 1808; rector of Meeth, 1811; and Newton Petrock, Devon. He died Feb. 1st, 1824, in Southampton-street, Strand.

§ LEEDS, Sir GEORGE, Bart.: born 1773; died July 19th, 1838.

§ OWEN, Sir WILLIAM, B.A., Bart.: bencher of the Middle Temple; born 1775.

§ ERSKINE, DAVID M., Baron: envoy extraordinary to the king of Bavaria, Jan. 1828-1843; minister plenipotentiary to the United States, July 22nd, 1806.

† EKINS, FREDERICK, D.D. (1786): dean of Sarum.

† BROUGHTON, BRIAN, M.A. (1787): proctor, 1803.

§ DALBIAC, Sir JAMES CHARLES (Oct. 10th, 1788), of Threadneedle-street, London, co. Middlesex. He was the eldest son of Charles Dalbiac, Esq., of Hungerford Park, Berks; born in 1776. His military career began in the same regiment of which he became the colonel. In 1793 he entered the army as a cornet, in the 4th or Queen's Own regiment of Light Dragoons, and served

with it through the campaign of 1809; and on July 27th and 28th in the battle of Talavera, the hardest fought of modern days. During the winter of 1810 he was employed in the lines of Lisbon, and in the spring of 1811 was in command of his regiment at Campo Major, Los Santos. On April 11th, 1812, he was engaged in the brilliant cavalry action at Herena; and on July 22nd, in the great battle of Salamanca. He had married in 1805, Susan Isabella, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Dalton, Sleningford Hall, Yorkshire; this heroic lady, although of a delicate constitution and gentle temper, had shared his hard couch and soldier's fare during two campaigns, and now, nerved by affection for her husband, rode through the midst of the enemy's fire unappalled, for hers was a love stronger than the fear of death. The name of "Salamanca" was added to those of "Talavera" and "Albuera", already borne on the standards and appointments of this distinguished regiment. During the years 1822, 1823, and 1824, he was the military commandant of the northern district of Goojerat, in Bombay. On his return from India in 1825, he became by brevet major-general, and was appointed in 1828 to the command of the Dublin garrison and district, which he held until 1830, when he was made inspector-general of cavalry in Great Britain; this distinguished appointment he held until Dec. 31st, 1838. In 1831 he received the order of knight-commander of Hanover; and sat as president of the court-martial after the Bristol riots. From 1835 until 1837 he sat as member of parliament for the borough of Ripon. On Jan. 28th, 1838, he succeeded to the rank of lieutenant-general, at the same time with his brother-Wykehamists, Sir John Colborne, and Sir Alexander Woodford. From 1838 until his death he was president of the acting committee of the consolidated board of general officers. On Jan. 11th, 1839, he was gazetted to the colonelcy of the 3rd or Prince of Wales' Dragoon Guards; on Sept. 30th, 1842, he returned to his old regiment as colonel. He was the author of a military catechism for the use and instruction of young officers and non-commissioned officers in the cavalry. He was called hence to the land wherein there is no more war, on Dec. 8th, 1847. He had outlived by two years the age allotted to the life of man. He was taken from his rooms in the Albany to the family vault of Kirklington, co. York.

† WOOL, JOHN, D.D. (1788): author of the "King's House at Winchester", a poem, 4to. 1793; rector of Winslade; Blackford, Somerset, 1796; author of Memoirs of Dr. Warton, 1806; master of Midhurst School, 1799-1806; master of Rugby, 1807-1828;

during his mastership the school was rebuilt, and the number of boys increased to 380. He died at Worthing, Nov. 23rd, 1833.

† WELLS, GEORGE, B.C.L. (1789): canon of Chichester.

† KERRICK, WALTER JOHN, M.A. (1789): canon of Sarum.

† DUNCAN, JOHN SHUTE, D.C.L. (1789); keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, 1823-1826.

† PENROSE, THOMAS, D.C.L. (1790): Newdigate prizeman, 1790.

† WALKER, JOHN, B.C.L. (1790): the first editor of the "Oxford Calendar", and the "Oxford Herald". Author of "Collections from the Gentleman's Magazine", and "Oxoniana", in 4 vols. 1808.

* CARMAC, Major-General Sir BURGESS (1790): created a knight of the order of King Charles III of Spain for his services in the Peninsula; on Aug. 3rd, 1815, he was aide-de-camp to the Marquis of Wellesley in India; he served in the 25th Dragoons; 18th Foot, and the 1st Life Guards. He died Nov. 17th, 1845.

§ INGRAM, JAMES (1790): D.D. 1824; president of Trinity College in Oxford, 1824; F.S.A. He was born at East Codford, Wilts, on Dec. 21st, 1774. He, while fellow of Trinity College, became an assistant-master at Winchester. In 1803 he was elected professor of Anglo-Saxon; and in 1807 he published his "Inaugural Lecture on the Utility of Anglo-Saxon Literature"; and in 1809 edited Quintilian, "De Institutione Oratoriâ"; in the same year he was nominated a master of the schools under the new statute, and in 1815 was elected keeper of the archives. In 1823 he edited the "Saxon Chronicle", and in 1837 "The Memorials of Oxford", 3 vols. 8vo. He died Sept. 4th, 1850.

* SEATON, Baron (1791) JOHN COLBORNE, created Dec. 14th, 1839, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.H., K.M.T., K.S.G.; lieutenant-general; colonel of Her Majesty's 26th regiment (Cameronians); governor-general of North America, 1838; lord high commissioner in the Ionian Isles, Feb. 24th, 1843-1849. He served at Corunna, and commanded a brigade at Albuera on May 22nd, 1811, it forming the head of the second division; and maintained the heights with the 31st regiment. He, then being lieutenant-colonel of Her Majesty's 52nd regiment, carried the redoubt of San Francisco by storm on Jan. 7th, 1812, at the head of the light division. Lord Wellington, in his dispatches, says: "I cannot sufficiently applaud his conduct on the occasion". He was severely wounded in the storming of Ciudad Rodrigo on Jan. 20th. In 1813 he commanded a brigade of the light division, and was present at the passage of

the Nive, Dec. 13th, 1813; and the Nivelle, Nov. 13th; at Orthes, Feb. 28th, 1814; and Toulouse, April 12th, 1814. He wears the gold cross and three clasps, and the Waterloo and Peninsula medals for his services. When in command in Canada, by energetic measures, he quelled the formidable rebellion of 1838. At the battle of Vera, on Oct. 8th, 1813, while accompanied only by one of his staff, his brigade-major, and half-a-dozen riflemen hastily collected, Sir John Colborne captured a strong mountain battery and three hundred men; he crossed suddenly the march of the retreating garrison, and boldly riding up, desired them, with signal presence of mind, to lay down their arms. They obeyed. At the battle of the Nivelle, Nov. 1813, while his intrepid brother-Wykehamist, Sir Andrew Barnard, was pursuing the enemy with his riflemen, Sir John Colborne made use of a similar stratagem: three times the head of his column was swept away, when, advancing, he waved a white handkerchief, and summoned the commandant of the redoubt, which he was attacking, to surrender; the Frenchman had lost only one man, but surrendered; two hundred of the gallant 52nd had fallen. He commanded that regiment at Waterloo.

† SMITH, SYDNEY (1791), of Woodford, Essex: M.A. 1796; curate of Netheravon, Amesbury, Wilts; tutor of the son of Mr. H. Beach, member of parliament for Cirencester during five years; curate of the Episcopal church in Edinburgh, where he was one of the chief promoters of the "Edinburgh Review"; and preacher at the Foundling, Berkeley and Fitzroy chapels. He became a lecturer at the Royal Institution on the belles lettres. In 1806 he became rector of Foston in Yorkshire. Of his "Letters of Peter Plymley", twenty thousand copies were sold. Canon of Bristol; St. Paul's, 1831; rector of Combe Florey, Somerset, 1829. He died in Green-street, Hyde Park, aged seventy-seven, on Feb. 21st, 1845, and is buried in Kensall Green cemetery. Mrs. Austin is engaged in writing a biography of this brilliant and engaging writer.

† GARNIER, WILLIAM (1792): M.A. 1797; canon and chancellor of Winton, 1800.

§ ACLAND, General (1793): aide-de-camp to his father, Sir William, in Ireland; he joined the Guards, and was dangerously wounded at the landing in Aboukir Bay.

§ MYERS, Sir WILLIAM (1793): killed in command of the fusileer brigade at Albuera, May 16th, 1811. The Duke of Wellington, at a Waterloo banquet, said that "the service had suffered no greater loss, since the army had taken the field, than in young Myers."

Grand Cross of the military order of the Netherlands; student of Christ Church, Oxford; university prizeman, English verse, "Voyages of Discovery in the Interior of Africa", 1806; tutor to the Hereditary Prince of Orange, whom he accompanied as aide-de-camp; he entered the 81st regiment in Sicily, then forming part of the army under the command of Lord Wellington. He served in the campaigns of 1811, 1812, 1813, and wears the war-medal with five clasps for Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, and the Pyrenees.

* REPTON, EDWARD (1798), M.A., 1817, of Magdalen College, Oxford; chaplain of the House of Commons; canon of Westminster.

† CHANDLER, GEORGE (1798), D.C.L., 1824; dean of Chichester, 1830; Bampton lecturer, 1825.

* BUCKLAND, WILLIAM, D.D. (1798), of Axminster, Devon; F.R.S., M.R. Instit. de France; M.D. Univ., Bonn; canon of Christ Church, Oxford; dean of Westminster, 1845; professor of mineralogy, 1813; and geology, 1818. He gave his valuable geological collection to the university of Oxford in 1823. Author of "Reliquiæ Diluvianæ", 1823, and the "Bridgewater Treatise on Geology and Mineralogy", 2 vols., 1837; dean of the order of the Bath.

† BUTSON, JAMES STRANGE, M.A. (1798): canon of Kilconnell, May 1st, 1809; archdeacon of Clonfert, Dec. 1812; canon and provost of Kilmacduagh, and canon of Kildare, July 31st, 1817.

† BATHURST, BENJAMIN (1799): secretary of Legation at the Court of Stockholm, 1805; envoy extraordinary on a secret mission to the Court of Vienna, 1809.

† WARD, JOHN GIFFORD, M.A. (1799): dean of Lincoln, 1845.

§ INGLIS, Sir ROBERT HARRY, Bart. (1799), D.C.L., 1826; of Christ Church, Oxford, F.R.S., F.S.A.; member of the council of King's College, London; professor of antiquity, R.A., 1850; member of parliament for Dundalk, 1824-6; Ripon, 1826-8; for Oxford University, 1828-51.

§ GORDON, Lord ALEXANDER (1799).

§ CALTHORPE, GEORGE, Baron.

NINETEENTH CENTURY.

† WILLIAMS, PHILIP, D.C.L. (1800): recorder of Winchester; Vinerian professor, 1824-43.

HASTINGS, Sir THOMAS (1801): captain in the royal navy, in command of the gunnery ship the *Excellent*, and captain-superintendent of the Royal Naval College, Portsmouth, April 13th, 1832,

—Aug. 1845. This gallant officer's services have been ably chronicled by Mr. O'Byrne. He commanded a gun-boat at the siege of Flushing; and was engaged in several brilliant boat actions in the Mediterranean in 1812-3. He was first lieutenant of the *Undaunted* when she conveyed Napoleon to Elba.

* SHERER, MOYLE, Major (1801): author of a "Life of the Duke of Wellington", "Religio Militis", "Maria of Meissen", "Story of a Life".

† BANDINEL, BULKELEY (1802), D.D., 1823; Whitehall preacher, 1810; proctor, 1814; keeper of the Bodleian Library, 1813.

† BRERETON, JOHN, D.C.L. (1803): master of Bedford School.

† HUNTINGFORD, THOMAS, M.A. (1803): precentor of Hereford.

† HARTWELL, Sir HOULTON, Bart. (1803).

§ ROSEHILL, Lord, R.N. (1802): lost on board the *Blenheim*, in the East Indies.

§ GLENTWORTH, Viscount (1802).

† HILL, JUSTLY, M.A. (1802): archdeacon of Bucks; author of a "Life of Bishop Shirley".

* ARNOLD, THOMAS, (Feb. 4th, 1804), born at Cowes, Isle of Wight, June 15, 1795: D.D., 1828; scholar of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, 1811; first class, classics, 1814; prizeman, English essay, 1815; fellow of Oriel College, 1815; prizeman, Latin essay, 1817; head-master of Rugby, 1828; regius professor of modern history, 1848. Author of an edition of "Thucydides", 1830; "History of Rome"; "Lectures on Modern History"; and "Sermons", 1829. He died June 12th, 1842. Mr. Stanley's admirable biography of this eminent man, to whom public schools owe a debt of lasting gratitude, renders any notice here unnecessary and inexpedient.

* HAYTER, WILLIAM GOODENOUGH (1804), of Trinity College, Oxford: second classman, P.C., Feb. 11th, 1848; Queen's Counsel; bencher of Lincoln's Inn; judge, advocate-general, Dec. 30th, 1847—May 30th, 1849; secretary of the Treasury, May 22nd, 1849.

§ POPHAM, WILLIAM, Rear-Admiral (1804): was present at the reduction of the Cape of Good Hope, and of Buenos Ayres, and at the siege of Algiers.

† WETHERELL, JAMES (1805): canon of Hereford.

† PRICE, A. C., M.A. (1805): proctor, 1820.

† CLARKE, LISCOMBE, M.A. (1806): fellow of Winton, 1814; canon and archdeacon of Sarum.

§ M'TAGGART, Sir J., Bart.: member of parliament for Wigton.

§ BRADSHAW, G. P., K.H., Major-General: he served in the expedition to Madeira, 1807; to Walcheren, 1809; in the landing at Ter Vere, and the siege and bombardment of Flushing; in the Peninsula from June 1811 to the end of the war, being present at the assault of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz, for which he wears the war medal with two clasps; at the Bidassoa and Adour; and the blockade of Bayonne.

§ ROLFE, Robert M., Baron Cranworth (1806); Co. Præ.; LL.D., of Downing College, Cambridge; wrangler, 1812; privy-councillor; baron of the Court of Exchequer, Nov. 11th, 1839; vice-chancellor of England, Nov. 13th, 1850; Baron Cranworth, lord justice of the Court of Appeal in Chancery, Oct. 8th, 1851.

* LEAR, Francis, D.D. (1806): fellow of Magdalen College; dean of Sarum.

§ EMPSON, William, A.M. (1806), of Trinity College, Cambridge: F.R.S.L.; professor of laws at Hayleybury College.

§ BOSCAWEN, Hon. J. Evelyn, M.A. (1806): fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford; canon of Canterbury, 1822.

§ LOPEZ, Sir Ralph, Bart., B.A. (1806), of Brasenose College, Oxford; member of parliament for Devon, 1847; and for Westbury. Assumed the name of Lopez by royal sign manual.

* HOSKINS, Henry, M.A. (1806), of Oriel College, Oxford: canon of Wells, 1828; and Hereford, 1817.

§ BARTHOLOMEW, John, M.A. (1806), of Corpus Christi College, Oxford: canon of Exeter, 1847; archdeacon of Barnstaple, 1847.

§ LOWTHER, Gorges Paulin, M.A. (1806), of St. Mary Hall: canon of Sarum, 1841.

* FOWLE, Frewer William, M.A. (1806), fellow of Exeter College, Oxford: canon of Sarum, 1841.

§ LAW, Hon. Charles Evan, A.M. (1806), of St. John's College, Cambridge: K.C., 1829; recorder of London, 1833; member of parliament for Cambridge University, 1835, 1837, 1814, 1817; bencher of the Inner Temple; commissioner of Bankruptcy. He died Aug. 13th, 1850.

§ ROBBINS, Thomas William, Major-General: he entered the army, Sept. 26th, 1807; he served in Sicily in that year with the 1st brigade of Guards under Sir John Moore; subsequently with the 7th Hussars in the Peninsula and France, at Pampeluna, Orthes, Toulouse; in Flanders, in 1815; he was engaged at Quatre Bras; commanded a squadron of the rear-guard at Genappe, and was severely wounded at Waterloo. He wears the war-medal with two clasps for Orthes and Toulouse.

Among other distinguished officers occur the names of Captain Walker, of her majesty's 23rd Fusileers, killed at Pampeluna; General Tickell, H.E.I.C.S.; and Captain Brian, adjutant of the Grenadier Guards, who fell at Talavera.

§ METHUEN, Baron PAUL (1806): lieutenant-colonel of Wilts Militia; Baron Methuen, July 13th, 1838; member of parliament for Wilts, 1812, 1818, 1832, 1835.

§ LEFEVRE, Right Hon. CHARLES SHAW, A.M. (1806): fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge; lieutenant-colonel of North Hants Yeomanry; high steward of Winchester; speaker of the House of Commons in three parliaments, 1839, 1841, 1847; member of parliament for Downton, 1830; for Hants, 1831.

§ ADDINGTON, HENRY UNWIN: envoy to Hesse Cassel, Feb. 18th, 1828; minister plenipotentiary at Madrid, Dec. 7th, 1829-32; under-secretary for Foreign Affairs, March 4th, 1842; again in 1852.

§ WREY, Sir BOURCHIER P., Bart. (1806), D.C.L.

‡ CARNEGIE, W. HOPETOWN (1806), Lord Northesk, May 28th, 1831.

* LASCELLES, CHARLES F. R. (1806): lieutenant-colonel of Grenadier Guards; he served in the Peninsula, 1813-14, and at Quatre Bras, Waterloo, and Peronne; he has a medal and two clasps for Nivelle and Nive.

§ HUNTINGFORD, HENRY, B.C.L. (1809): fellow of Winton, 1814; canon of Hereford, 1838; editor of "Pindari Carmina", 1814.

† BAKER, JAMES, M.A. (1809): chancellor of Durham, 1818.

§ BAYLY, Sir JOHN, Bart.

† PARKER, W. H., M.A. (1809): canon of Norwich.

§ SCOTT, Sir EDWARD D., Bart.: member of parliament for Lichfield.

§ ARNOLD, Lieutenant-Colonel ROBERT: he served first in her majesty's 4th Foot; in 1812 in her majesty's Light Dragoons; in 1815 in her majesty's 10th Hussars; and in 1826 in the 16th Lancers. He served in the Peninsula between 1811-14, and was wounded severely at Badajoz and Vittoria, and at Waterloo was shot through the body while charging a French square at the head of his troop. At the time of his death he was serving as brigadier with the army of the Indus. He died at Cabul on Aug. 20th, 1840.

§ BARING, Right Hon. Sir FRANCIS T., Bart., D.C.L. (1810), of Christ Church, Oxford: double first classman; lord of the treasury, Nov. 24th, 1830—June 1834; secretary to the treasury, June 6th, until Nov. 1834; again, April 21st, 1835, lord of the treasury, Aug. 28th, 1839; chancellor of the Exchequer, Aug. 26th, 1839—

Sept. 3rd, 1841; first lord of the Admiralty, Jan. 18th, 1849; member of parliament for Portsmouth, 1826-51.

§ ABBOTT, JOHN HENRY (1810): second Baron Tenterden, Nov. 4th, 1832.

§ AWDRY, Hon. Sir JOHN (1810): Co. Præ.; of Oriel College, Oxford; chief justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature of Bombay; Hon. D.C.L.

§ TYRRELL, Sir JOHN T., Bart.: member of parliament for Essex, 1832-1852.

§ WILLOCK, Sir HENRY: knight of the Lion and Sun; he was selected as one of the officers to organize the Persian army; he formed and commanded a very fine body of cavalry, of eminent service against the Russians; he was subsequently employed as chargé d'affaires at the Court of Persia.

§ LABOUCHERE, Right Hon. HENRY (1810): lord of the Admiralty, June 4th, 1832—Dec. 23rd, 1834; vice-president of the Board of Trade and master of the Mint, May 9th, 1835—Sept. 21st, 1841; under-secretary for the Colonies, 1839; president of Board of Trade, Aug. 29th, 1839—Sept. 3rd, 1841; chief-secretary for Ireland, July 1846—July 1847; president of Board of Trade, July 22nd, 1847; elder brother of the Trinity House; member of parliament for St. Michael's, 1826; for Taunton, 1830.

† LEE, HARRY, B.D. (1811): canon of Hereford.

§ SEYMOUR, Rev. Sir J. HOBART, Bart. (1812), M.A. of Exeter College, Oxford; canon of Lincoln, 1827; and Gloucester, 1829.

† MARTIN, GEORGE, M.A. (1812): canon of Exeter, 1816; chancellor, 1820.

§ D'ESTE, Sir AUGUSTUS FREDERICK, Colonel: son of his royal highness the Duke of Sussex; K.G.H.; equerry to the king; served first in the 7th Royal Fusileers; was present at the attack upon New Orleans, as aide-de-camp to Sir J. Lambert; deputy-ranger of St. James's and Hyde Parks.

§ ASTLEY, JACOB, Baron Hastings.

§ STRUTT, JOHN JAMES, Baron Rayleigh.

§ KENNAWAY, Sir JOHN, Bart.

§ MEREWETHER, H. A., D.C.L. (1812): serjeant-at-law; town clerk of London.

§ DE LA FELD (1812), M.A., count of the holy Roman empire; knt. of the order of St. Sepulchre; canon of Middleham, 1842.

§ FORD, RICHARD (1812), of Trinity College, Oxford, M.A.; author of the "Handbook for Spain", 1845; "Gatherings from Spain", 1847; and various articles in the "Quarterly Review".

† HARE, Augustus W., M.A. (1812): author of "Parochial Sermons", and "Guesses at Truth".

§ DAVIS, Sir John E., Bart., F.R.S. (1813): formerly minister plenipotentiary in China; governor and commander-in-chief at Hong Kong; author of "China and the Chinese", "China during the War and the Peace", "Sketches of China", etc.

† ERLE, William, Hon. Sir (1813): member of parliament for Oxford, 1537; justice of the Common Pleas, Nov. 7th, 1844; of Queen's Bench, Oct. 27th, 1846.

§ WILLIAMS, Sir Edward Vaughan, Knt. (1814): justice of Common Pleas, Oct. 27th, 1846; author of an edition of "Saunders' Reports", 1824; an edition of "Burn's Justice", 1836; and a treatise on the "Law of Executors", 1837.

† ALLEN, Robert, B.C.L. (1814), canon of Chichester, 1841.

§ SHERIDAN, Charles Brinsley (1814), gold medallist of Trinity College, Cambridge; author of "Songs of Greece", 1829; articles in the Edinburgh and Westminster reviews.

§ WOOD, Rev. Sir John Page, Bart. (1814), Co. Præ., LL.B.

§ ROUND, Charles, M.A. (1814), Co. Præ., of Balliol College, Oxford; first classman, classics, 1818.

§ WOOD, Sir William Page, LL.B. (1814), Hon. D.C.L., Oxon; Co. Præ.; member of parliament for Oxford city, 1847; solicitor-general, March 28th, 1851; queen's counsel; fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge; wrangler, 1824; vice-chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster.

§ HOOK, Walter Farquhar, D.D. (1814), student of Christ Church, Oxford; silver medallist, 1817; canon of Lincoln, 1832; chaplain in ordinary; author of "A Church Dictionary", and "Ecclesiastical Biography".

§ HEATHCOTE, Sir William, Bart., D.C.L. (1814), Co. Præ., 1816; gold medallist, 1817; fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford; first classman, classics, 1821; member of parliament for North Hants; founder of the Heathcote Prize, given between 1832 and 1846.

† ORMEROD, Thomas H. (1816), chancellor's prizeman, Latin verse, "Titus Hierosolymam expugnans"; and Newdigate, "The Coliseum", 1818.

§ BARLOW, Sir J. Owen, Bart.

§ FLEETWOOD, Sir P. H., Bart., author of "Observations on Capital Punishment", etc.

† JACKSON, Gilbert C. (1816), archdeacon of Bombay.

§ LOWTHER, A. J. Pennington, Baron Muncaster, born Dec. 14th, 1802.

§ SAUNDERS, Augustus P., D.D. (1816), student of Christ Church, Oxford; first classman, classics, 1822; head-master of Charter House School, 1832.

§ MALET, Sir Alexander, Bart. (1816), B.A., Christ Church, Oxford; minister plenipotentiary at the court of Wurtemberg and Baden, Sept. 17th, 1844.

* MILL, Sir John Barker, Bart. (1816).

§ ELTON, Sir E. M., Bart. (1816).

† TWISLETON, Frederick, D.C.L., Lord Saye and Sele (1817), treasurer, 1832; and canon, 1840, of Hereford. Lord Saye and Sele now gives books as prizes at the end of every half year.

† GRANT, Robert, B.C.L. (1817), fellow of Winton, 1828; canon of Sarum, 1845.

† ROBINSON, Sir George, Bart., M.A. (1817), canon of Peterborough, 1844.

§ BRIDGES, Sir Brook W., Bart, M.A. (1818), fellow of Merton College, Oxford; deputy-lieutenant for Kent; member of parliament for Kent, 1852.

† YOUNG, Richard, M.A. (1818), proctor, 1832.

† URQUHART, Henry John, M.A. (1819), gold medallist, 1815; prizeman, Newdigate, "Iphigenia of Timanthes", 1819.

* FEARON, Francis, B.D. (1819), fellow of Emmanuel College, Cambridge; canon of Peterborough.

* SEWELL, Richard, D.C.L. (1819), fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford; university prizeman, English verse, 1825, "Temple of Vesta at Tivoli".

§ SEWELL, William, B.D. (1819), Co. Præ., 1821; fellow of Exeter College, Oxford; first classman, classics, 1827; prizeman, English essay, 1821; Latin essay, 1829; examiner, 1832; professor of Moral Philosophy, 1836; author of "Horæ Philologicæ," 1830; "Sacred Thoughts", 1835; "Popular Evidences of Christianity", 1843; "Christian Politics", 1844; "Christian Morals", 1840; "Conversations with a Brahmin"; "Sermons to Young Men", etc.

§ CONNELLAN, Corry (1819), M.A., Co. Præ., 1822; silver medallist, 1822; secretary to Lord Clarendon, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

§ KNATCHBULL, Sir Norton J., Bart. (1819).

§ ELLIOT, John Lettsom, Hon. Sec. of the Wykehamical meetings in London.

§ ELLIOT, Sir Henry Miers, K.C.B. (1819), secretary to the government of India, 1828.

§ GASELEE, Stephen, M.A. (1819), of Balliol College, Oxford; sergeant-at-law, June 19th, 1840.

§ CHANDLER, Rev. John, M.A. (1819), author of a "Life of Wykeham".

§ JEBB, Rev. John (1819), formerly prebendary of Limerick; author of "The Choral Service of the United Church of England and Ireland", "Letters on the State of the Church".

§ HEAD, Sir Edmund, Bart. (1819), fellow of Merton College, Oxford; first classman, classics, 1827; an examiner in 1834; poor law commissioner, Nov. 25th, 1841, to Dec. 17th, 1847; lieutenant-governor of New Brunswick in Oct. 1841. He is the author of the "Handbook of Spanish Painting".

‡ MITFORD, Hon. John T. F., M.A. (1820), Lord Redesdale; appointed chairman of committees of the House of Lords, on the death of the Earl of Shaftesbury, 1851.

† DEANE, Henry, B.C.L. (1821), canon of Sarum.

† WICKHAM, Edward, M.A. (1821), chancellor's prizeman, Latin Essay, 1823.

† PILKINGTON, Charles, B.C.L. (1822), canon of Chichester, 1850.

† MEACH, William J. (1823), proctor, 1837.

§ POLE, Sir John De La, Bart. (1823.)

§ WORDSWORTH, Christopher, D.D. (1823), Co. Præ.; fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge; gold medallist, 1824; first classman, classical Tripos, 1830; chancellor's medallist, 1830; prizeman, Latin ode, 1827-8; Porson's prizeman, 1828; examiner, 1834-5; public orator, 1836; head-master of Harrow School; canon of Westminster, 1844; author of "Athens and Attica", "Theophilus Anglicanus", "The Canon of Scripture", "Lectures on the Apocalypse", "Memoirs of Wordsworth", sermons, and several controversial works.

§ WORDSWORTH, John, A.M. (1823), Co. Præ.; fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, 1830; Bell's scholar in 1825; Porson's prizeman, 1826.

§ MERRIMAN, Ven. N. J., M.A. (1823), archdeacon and canon of Cape Town.

§ MACLEANE, Arthur J., A.M. (1823), of Trinity College, Cambridge; principal of Brighton College.

§ ENCOMBE, Lord (1823), member of parliament for Truro, 1830, second Earl of Eldon.

§ WILMOT, Sir John Eardley, Bart. (1823), gold medallist, 1828; chancellor's prizeman, for Latin verse, 1829.

§ BATHURST, Sir FREDERICK H. H., Bart. (1824), captain, Grenadier Guards; deputy-lieutenant for Wilts.

† TREMENHERE, HUGH S., M.A. (1826), author of "Notes on Public Subjects", and the "Political Experience of the Ancients"; government inspector of schools.

§ CARDWELL, EDWARD, M.A. (1826), M.P., was secretary to the Treasury, Feb. 4th, 1845, to July 7th, 1846; member of parliament for Clitheroe, 1842; and for Liverpool, 1847; fellow of Baliol College, Oxford; double first classman, 1835. In conjunction with Lord Mahon, left editor of his papers by the late Sir Robert Peel, Bart.

† GRANT, ANTHONY, D.C.L. (1827), archdeacon of St. Alban's; chancellor's prizeman, Latin essay, 1830; Ellerton prizeman, 1832; Bampton lecturer, 1843.

† STACPOOLE, ANDREW, D., M.A. (1827), silver medallist; proctor, 1843.

§ BEAMES, THOMAS, M.A. (1827), of Lincoln College, Oxford; preacher of St. James's, Westminster; chaplain to Montagu Gore, M.P., high-sheriff of Somerset, also a Wykehamist; author of the "Rookeries of London", second edition, 1852.

† MACINTOSH, ROBERT J., M.A. (1827), author of a "Life of Sir James Macintosh"; lieutenant-governor of St. Kitts.

§ PALMER, ROUNDELL (1828), Co. Præ.; gold medallist, 1829; M.A., 1836; formerly scholar of Trinity College, Oxford; fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford; first classman, classics; prizeman, Latin verse, 1831; Latin essay, 1835; English verse, 1832; Ireland scholar, 1832; Eldon law-scholar, 1834; queen's counsel, 1849; member of parliament for Plymouth, 1847.

§ WARD, GEORGE, R.M. (1828), Co. Præ., of Trinity College, Oxford; gold medallist, 1829; editor of "Magdalen College Statutes", 1840; "All Souls' College Statutes", 1841; "Statutes of Corpus Christi College", 1843; deputy high-steward of Oxford. He died May 23rd, 1846, aged forty-six.

§ GASELEE, BINSTEED (1828), Co. Præ., of Balliol College, Oxford; double first classman, 1833.

§ LOWE, ROBERT (1828), Co. Præ., M.A., of University College, Oxford; first class, classics, 1833.

§ LE BRETON, W. CORBET, Ven., M.A. (1828), fellow of Exeter College; dean of Jersey.

§ ARGLES, MARSHAM, M.A. (1828), of Merton College, Oxford; canon and chancellor of Peterborough.

§ KENSINGTON, ARTHUR, M.A. (1828), fellow of Trinity Col-

lege, Oxford; first class, classics, 1836; University prizeman, Latin verse, 1834; Eldon scholar, 1837.

§ PAULET, Sir HENRY C., Bart. (1828), captain 2nd Dragoon Guards.

§ ABDY, Sir THOMAS NEVILLE, Bart. (1828), member of parliament for Lyme Regis, 1847.

* GRAHAM, JOHN (1828), of Wadham College, Oxford; prizeman, English verse, 1833, "Granada".

§ GORE, Sir ST. GEORGE, Bart. (1828).

† HUGHES, JAMES R., M.A. (1829), canon of Chichester, 1847.

§ BOYLE, Hon. R. T. CAVENDISH, M.A. (1829), chaplain in ordinary.

‡ BROME, Viscount (1830).

§ LITTON, EDWARD A., M.A. (1830), first classman, classics, 1835; fellow of Oriel College, Oxford; vice-principal of St. Edmund Hall; author of the "Church of Christ in its Idea, Attributes, and Ministry", 1851.

§ SILCHESTER, Lord, Earl of Longford (1831), captain, 2nd Life Guards.

§ PENROSE, F. C., A.M., (1833), of Magdalen College, Cambridge; author of an "Inquiry into the Principles of Athenian Architecture", 1851.

§ DARELL, Sir HARRY, F.C., Bart. (1834), lieutenant-colonel, 7th Dragoon Guards.

§ DE CRESPIGNY, Sir CLAUDE W. C., Bart., (1834).

§ BAGOT, ALEXANDER (1834), captain, 15th Regt. N.I.; aide-de-camp to Lord Gough, and to Marquis Dalhousie; he wears a cross for Gwalior; a medal and clasps for the battles of Maharajpore, Moodkee, Sobraon, Chillianwallah, Goojerat, and Ramnaggur.

§ TROWER, CHARLES F., M.A. (1834), Co. Præ., chancellor's prizeman, 1838; first classman, classics; Vinerian scholar, 1840; fellow of Exeter College, Oxford.

† WELLS, EDWARD, D. Med. (1834), Radclyffe's Travelling Fellow.

§ LE BAS, C. S. (1834), a judge in India.

§ ARNOLD, MATTHEW, M.A. (1835), fellow of Oriel College, Oxford; prizeman, English verse, "Cromwell", 1843.

§ ARNOLD, THOMAS, M.A., fellow of University College, Oxford; first classman, classics, 1845.

† MAY, H. T., M.A. (1835), proctor, 1849.

§ FANSHAWE, FREDERICK, M.A. (1835), Co. Præ., 1838;

Heathcote prizeman, 1838; fellow of Exeter College, Oxford; first classman, classics, 1842; chancellor's prizeman, Latin verse, 1841.

† CRIPPS, HENRY W., M.A. (1836), author of a "Treatise on Ecclesiastical Law".

§ DICKINS, WILLIAM, M.A. (1837), Co. Præ., 1839: fellow of Merton College, Oxford; first classman, classics, 1846.

§ OGLE, RICHARD J., M.A. (1838), first classman, classics, 1848; fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford; commoner tutor. This promising scholar lies buried in cloisters.

§ BELLERS, ROBERT B. (1839), captain H.M. 50th foot, has a medal for Punniar, 1843; and medal and three clasps for Moodkee, Ferozeshah, Aliwal, and Sobraon, 1845-6.

§ THRUPP, FRANCIS J., A.B. (1839), Duncan prizeman, 1842; Heathcote, 1844; first classman, classical Tripos, and wrangler, 1849.

* BLACKSTONE, CHARLES, B.A. (1840), scholar of Corpus Christi College, Oxford; Newdigate prizeman, "Columbus in chains", 1848.

§ SCLATER, PHILIP L. M.A. (1841), scholar of Corpus Christi College, Oxford; first classman, mathematics, 1849.

* RIDDING, GEORGE, B.A. (1842), fellow of Exeter College, Oxford; Maltby prizeman, 1846; Heathcote prizeman, 1845; first classman, classics, 1851; Craven scholar, 1851.

† WHITE, HENRY M., M.A. (1842), Heathcote prizeman, 1836; first classman, classics, 1842; Johnson scholar, 1843; Hebrew scholar, 1846; canon of Cape Town, 1852.

* FURNEAUX, HENRY, B.A. (1841), scholar of Corpus Christi College, Oxford; Goddard scholar, 1846; first classman, classics, 1851.

§ BEAUMONT, Sir GEORGE H., Bart.

* RAYNES, WILLIAM, A.B. (1844), of Clare Hall, Cambridge; Maltby prizeman, 1848; Latin ode, at Cambridge, 1850; first classman, classical Tripos, 1852.

* GARDINER, SAMUEL, B.A., of Christ Church, Oxford; Duncan prizeman, 1841; first classman, classics, 1851.

THESE pages will recall to Wykehamical readers the sense of pain and loneliness, almost of desertion, which attended their first parting from home for any lengthened period, and entrance upon the little world of a public school; the necessity of making friendships, conciliating kindness, and of exertion to emancipate themselves from the roughs of subordinate place: they will recall the joyous peals of "party rolls" and "packing-up", and the longings for the final "leaving" of school for the serious entrance upon life; and also the pang of regret with which, on the last night of the half, they actually took leave of friend and rival, and even of the comparative stranger-junior, according to custom. Passing years throw a solemn and affectionate interest over the place where we first made the friendship that promised to last out our time, and cannot be revived on this side the grave; the place where, from careful and anxious masters, we learned those lessons which nerve us for the battle in the great world, wherein, upon a larger stage, and in more intense degree, are reproduced the pains and pleasures of boyhood; the place where the character of the man was formed.

To the old Commoner many objects of interest are lost,—the elms, and long seat, the ball-court, and cloisters, the conduit, galleries, and "toys"—wainscotted hall, with their remembrances of the "peals" at the end of the half-years; the illuminations and shout-

ings when the medals, or "Heathcote", were in Commoners; and the merry cry of "Collier's up!" when the London coaches, with cheery bugle, and four fast bays in new shining harness, rattled up to the door of "Wickham's"; while phaetons and gigs lined College-street and Kingsgate-street, to convey their happy freights on the roads to Whitchurch or Southampton. Still the cordial friendships, the "sweet, familiar companions", survive, made within those walls; still, for scholar and commoner alike, the sight of college tower warms the heart, and all the characteristics of the old scenes live in his recollection with a vividness which time cannot dim or obliterate, for they retain the charm and freshness of the morning-time of our years; like the recognition of freemasonry, they cling to the memory in the most distant land, and amid all the shifting events of life; so that the name of Wykehamist, to all who have been at Winchester, is the sure passport to enlist kindly feeling, despite every difference of age, or position, or opinions, for it ever seems to involve an indelibly dear and holy tie.

We part with regret from a subject so interesting to a Wykehamist, the history of the most ancient of the royal schools of England, the parent of Eton, and the model of Westminster, the two sister-colleges, and other later foundations.

We have observed in the case of Winchester only the results of the wise system that aims at the inculcation of generous emulation and enlarged sentiments; a system the distinctive feature of England, the most liberal education in Europe, wherein religious in-

struction, and not intellectual training, forms a paramount feature. "Præsentes regulas, ordinationes, et constitutiones, et statuta sic per nos edita", says Wykeham, (and Henry VI repeats his words) "ad Dei laudem et gloriam, Divinique cultus ac scientiarum augmentum, studiique scholastici profectum, necnon ad præfati Collegii commodum et decorem valere, et perpetuis durare temporibus, ac robur incommutabilis firmitatis volumus obtinere." Well might his affectionate son say with a just pride: "Omnis certi parentis nostri conatus ad nihil aliud collimat, quàm ut in alumnorum suorum pectoribus omni doctrinæ et pietati, imò Christo Ipsi, domicilium construat."—N. Harpsfield, *Hist. Angl. Eccles.* p. 554, Duac. 1622. "Neither do I doubt", says old Stow, of Wykeham, "but that he, that thus lived, is now with God, Whom I beseech to raise up many like bishops in England."

In the public schools the seeds are sown of a ripe harvest, when the age of reflection shall arrive; the memory is stored with sterling principles and precepts to guide their children in after-life. It is only in maturer years that the full benefits are appreciated. Here the boy is taught a modest reserve, and yet just self-reliance, in the collision with the members of a great assemblage of boys, spirited, intelligent, and possessed with a common feeling of attachment to the place wherein they are nurtured, pervading all who come within its sphere, yet drawing closer the ties of love of home, increased by an absence not so protracted as to induce alienation or forgetfulness. To the novelty and expectation of the boy newly

come, succeeds the experience which makes him return the second time with a heavy heart; the necessary restraints, the trials and inconveniences of the junior, and the calls for continued application made upon the elder, make all long for the day when their school days shall terminate. Yet in the retrospect of a good, diligent, and honourable boy, all his early troubles are forgotten and lost in the sense of gratitude for the advantages which he enjoyed, never so well known as when he was on the eve of removal from them. The attachment of the good to their nursing mother, as well as the success of those who have risen to distinction, is at once the ornament and the testimony to the excellence of the system pursued therein. Unlike ordinary schools, independent of the rare popularity of a master, or the precarious success of a few scholars, they are secure in their ancient character and sustained reputation. Every such school can point in its rolls to a long line of the representatives of each successive generation, a tradition of well-known names, a family enlarging itself with years, clinging to the place of ancestral education, about which endearing memories have grown up: each member feels himself one of a venerable lineage, a far-reaching ancestry, which no modern school, however richly endowed, or governed by eminent masters, can offer as a stimulus to its children. For it must be ever remembered that these foundations are permanent and stable; and time, which sets an end to private seminaries, one by one, however eminent or successful for a period, accumulates fresh interest and additional causes for affection and esteem, as years go

by, about public establishments designed to have an existence as lasting as that of the country, for whose advantage they were endowed by their patriotic founders.

A higher cause than that of literary advancement is served in these foundations,—benefit to the people, civil and moral. Unmanly bashfulness is laid aside; the inertness of the sluggard is quickened into action; thoughtless presumption and prejudices are worn off by collision with the many, the mind is expanded, the judgment cultivated, the character matured, under the guidance of a system designed to lead to all that is great and good, both in public and in private life. Here is the place for training the inexperienced to deal with the different characters and tempers with which the man will be sure to meet; of preparation for the rivalry and competition which exist in profession, station, and conflict of opinions; and of experience beforehand of the weaknesses to which he must be indulgent. The early subordination to constituted authority, the investiture with responsible powers of government, the mingling with others in a position where a high code of honour is observed, and manliness, talent, industry, and character, are the only recommendations for place and esteem; the endurance of petty hardships, the conflict with difficulties proportioned to a youthful age—inure to strength of mind, and discipline the growing boy for the future work, grave duties, severe trials, the stern realities, and constant struggle, that inevitably await him when he enters upon elder manhood and the world,—wherein the eyes of his fellows, jealous of the reputation of

their school, will sympathize with him if deserving, and disown him if unworthy of regard.

The whole tendency of the system, so congenial to the English mind, is to repress little-mindedness, eccentricity, self-sufficiency, sullenness, and conceit; to stimulate a fair spirit of rivalry in the attainment of the rewards offered without restriction to industry, and privileges felt upon reaching the highest class; in which energy and perseverance are kept on the alert by the eager competition of those beneath closely pressing upon those above. For this reason, public schools will ever maintain their popularity, in a country where the chief places in Church and State are not hereditary, but lie open to the best man, be he poor or rich, well or meanly born.

Of course, the public schools do not monopolize all the worth and wisdom of the students of England, educated after a different and more private manner; but certainly the number of men of eminence produced by the four great schools, constitutes a markedly large proportion of the whole number of illustrious characters. Yet, it must ever be borne in mind that the true value and chief advantage of public schools is not to be restricted to this superiority in producing distinguished persons in the highest ranks of Church and State; we must regard them as they promote the formation of the characters of those less eminent in public life, who guide, improve, and adorn the numberless humbler spheres of usefulness, domestic and social, by cultivated tastes, liberality of sentiment, manly bearing, general intelligence, and ease when mingling in the highest circles of society; having learned here, more-

over, an abiding love to the established institutions of the nation, the constitution of the country, and the religion of our fathers.

It will be found that Winchester, which has never numbered more than two hundred boys at one time, and that only at rare intervals, in the present century, has produced its fair proportion of worthies, when we compare it with the lists of eminent men produced by other foundation schools, or the progress of education among the people. It has always had numbers so limited, as to admit of each individual being under the head master's superintendence, and receiving a personal influence from his character: the grave inconveniences inevitably attendant on the fluctuations of the unlimited expansion of a school, having thus been avoided.

Long may we remember our peculiar hymns and anthems, the well-known *Domum*, and the sweet-toned Grace; long observe the cheerful gaudy day and annual meetings; long may they be preserved to our ancient foundation, which has won by its merit the additional name of a royal seminary. May it for ever flourish, indelibly impressing and elevating the youthful mind by the extent and grandeur of its associations, its magnificent courts, its solemn cloisters, its spacious school-room, its stately hall, its holy chapel, its inspiring traditions and lasting influences; and sobering the thoughtless, who feel adopted into the chain of an old illustrious race, amidst the relics of a great past. Long may we be able to point to the fields in which our boyish sports were held, the seat in which we sat at chapel, the school where we

learned the beauties of ancient learning, the scenes where the friends and companions of our younger days were with us, and heard the lessons of those who made our hearts throb with their earliest noble and generous emotions; where are carved the names of great fathers, links in a long ancestral pedigree, and where our children shall be taught; where the germs of some of our first affections, beyond our lessons, were planted—the centre from which our sympathies have extended into circles ever widening with time. Long may Winchester enjoy the privilege of being governed by masters, rendered independent by an ample foundation, devoting all their thoughts to the unselfish work of education. Wykehamists themselves, possessed with a deep interest for the character of their own nursing-mother, and therefore displaying a peculiar regard and tenderness towards those committed to their charge, such as no stranger could ever feel—a carefulness to maintain a high standard of public opinion in the school, of which the surest means is an honourable body of proficient fellow workers. May it preserve its old appropriate sources of learning, and a higher and holier aim than that of mere cultivation of the intellect—the formation of the religious character as well, a discipline calculated to foster that sobriety and self-command in temper and manner, which distinguish the English gentleman, while his studies keep pace with the progress of society, and adapt themselves to the peculiar wants of successive ages. May the words of the founder never be forgotten by any who bear the name of Wykehamist.

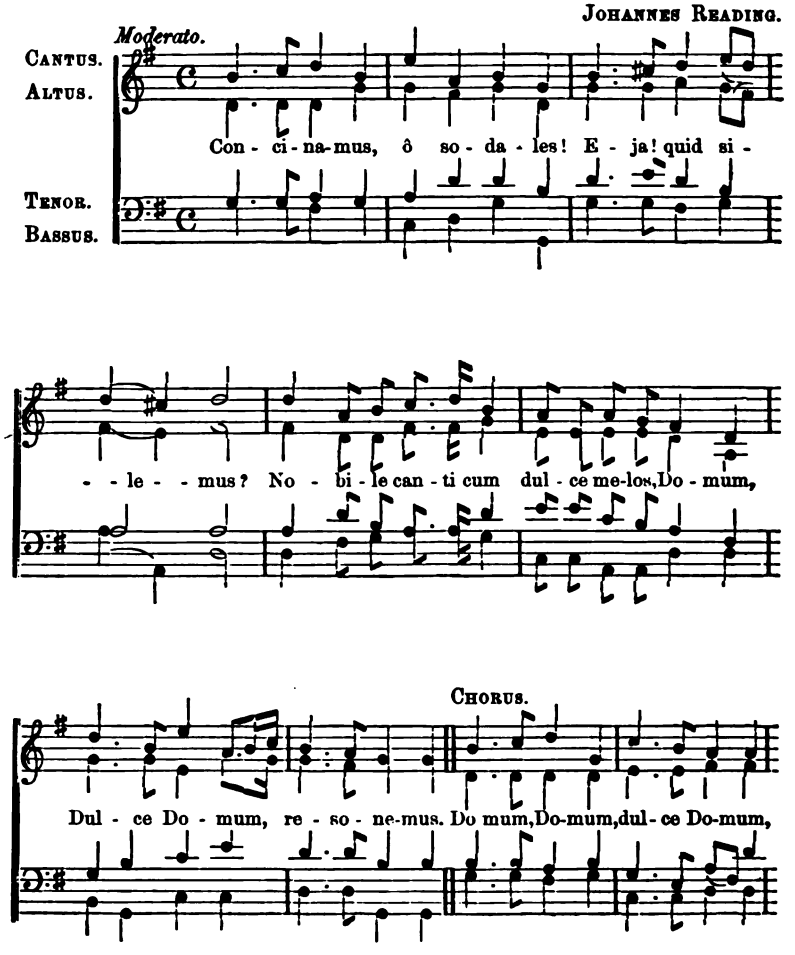
"His igitur super Dei gratiam salubriter ordinatis dicti nostri collegii custodi, et sociis, ac omnibus aliis commorantibus in eodem juxta informationem Christi, tanquam Ejus discipulis Divinum obsequium commendamus, pacisque et unitatis fœdus, et perfectæ vinculum charitatis. Amen."

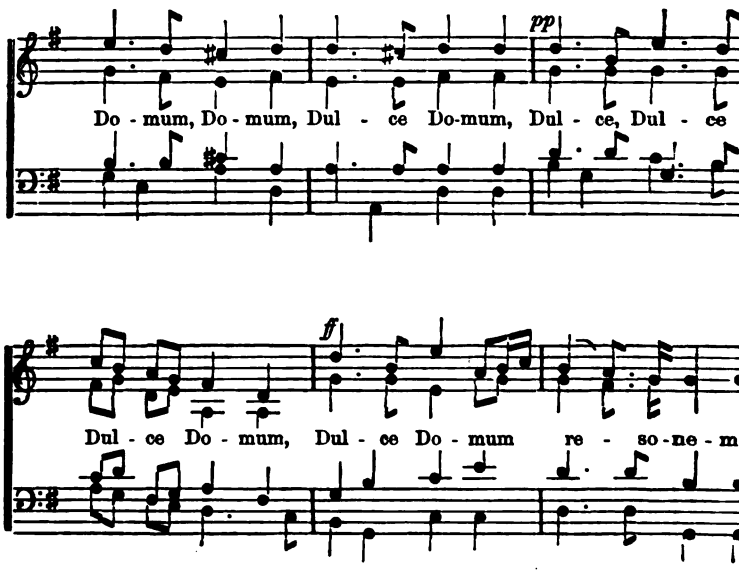
APPENDIX.

I.

(Referred to page 268.)

Domum.





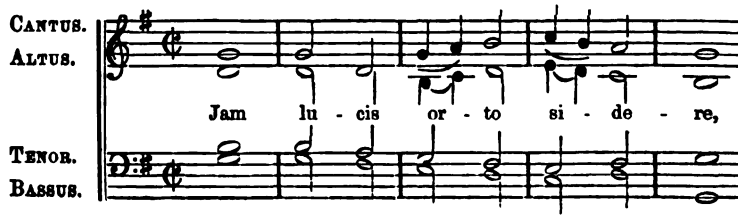
II.

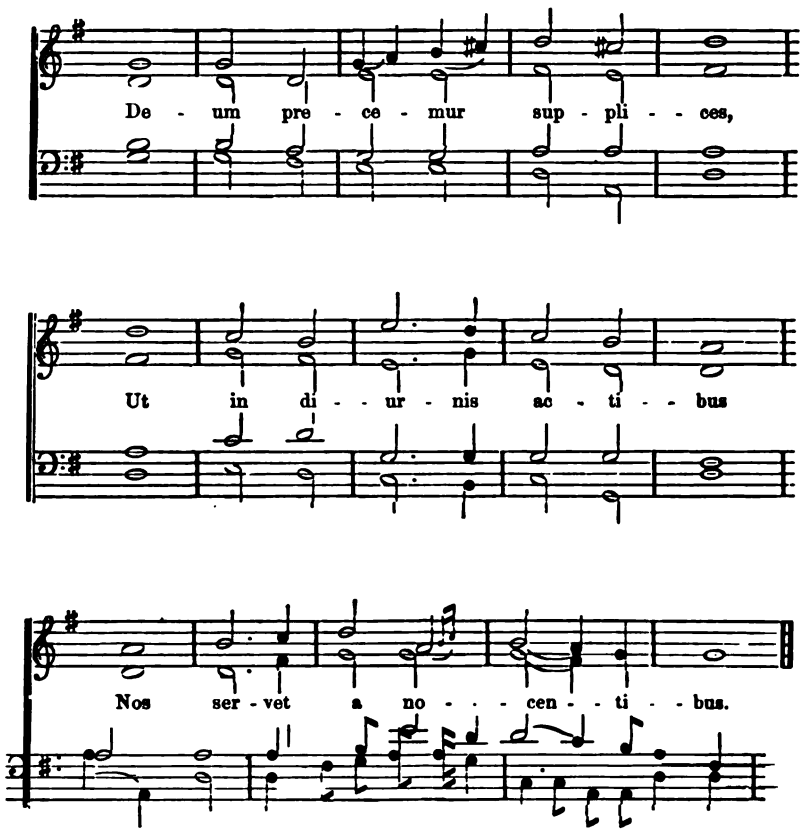
(Referred to page 203.)

Hymnus Matutinus.

This tune is called Ilsley, and was written for the 100*th Psalm, in Bish Collection published in* 1702*; the melody assigned to the Tenor voice.*

JOHANNES BISH





2.

Linguam refrœnans temperet,
Ne litis horror insonet;
Visum fovendo contegat,
Ne vanitates hauriat.

3.

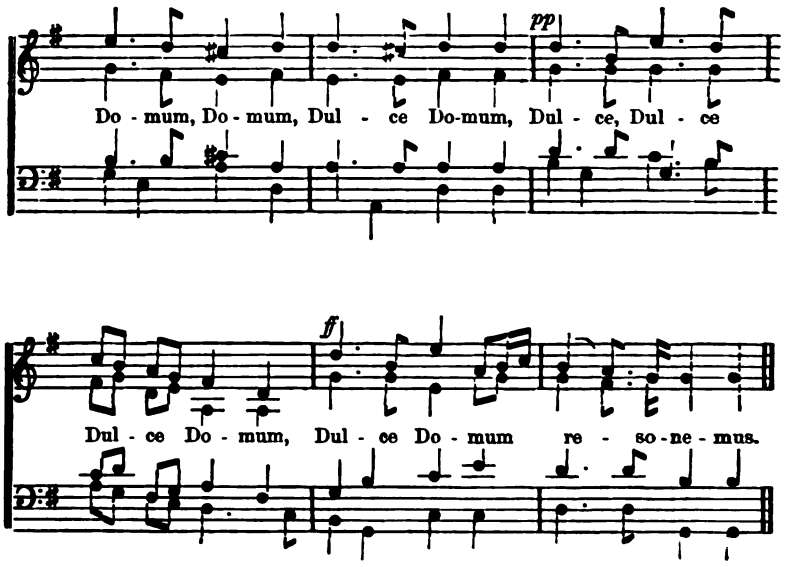
Sint pura cordis intima,
Absistat et vecordia,
Carnis terat superbiam,
Potus cibique parcitas.

4.

Ut cùm dies abscesserit
Noctemque sors seduxerit,
Mundi per abstinentiam,
Ipsi canamus gloriam.

5.

Deo Patri sit gloria,
Ejusque soli Filio,
Cum Spiritu Paracleto,
Et nunc, et in perpetuum.



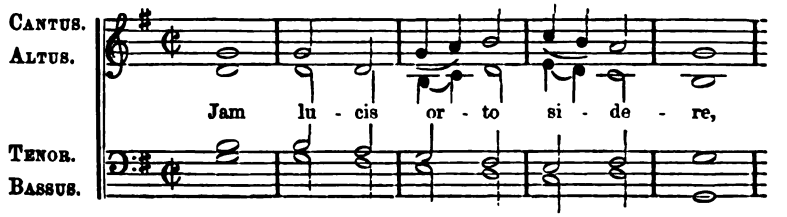
II.

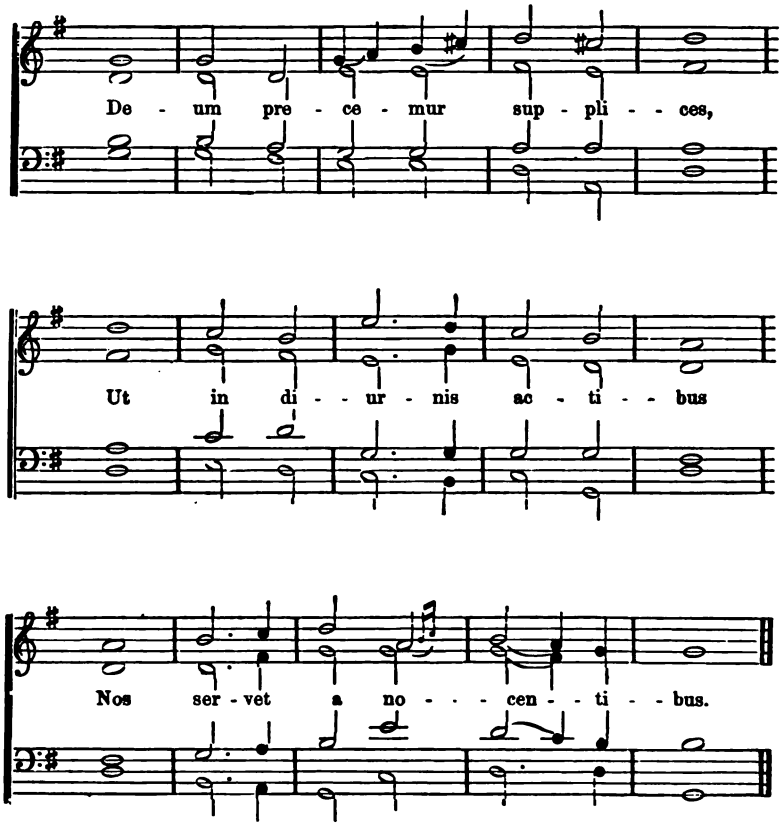
(Referred to page 203.)

Hymnus Matutinus.

This tune is called Ilsley, and was written for the 100*th Psalm, in Bishop's Collection published in* 1702*; the melody assigned to the Tenor voice.*

JOHANNES BISHOP.





2.

Linguam refrœnans temperet,
Ne litis horror insonet;
Visum fovendo contegat,
Ne vanitates hauriat.

3.

Sint pura cordis intima,
Absistat et vecordia,
Carnis terat superbiam,
Potus cibique parcitas.

4.

Ut cùm dies abscesserit
Noctemque sors seduxerit,
Mundi per abstinentiam,
Ipsi canamus gloriam.

5.

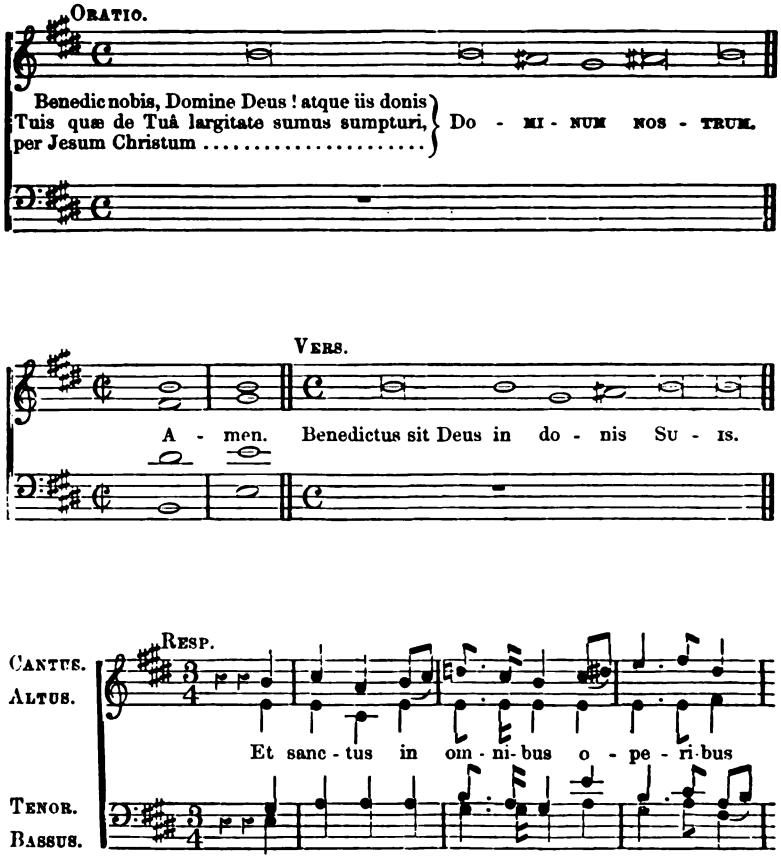
Deo Patri sit gloria,
Ejusque soli Filio,
Cum Spiritu Paracleto,
Et nunc, et in perpetuum.

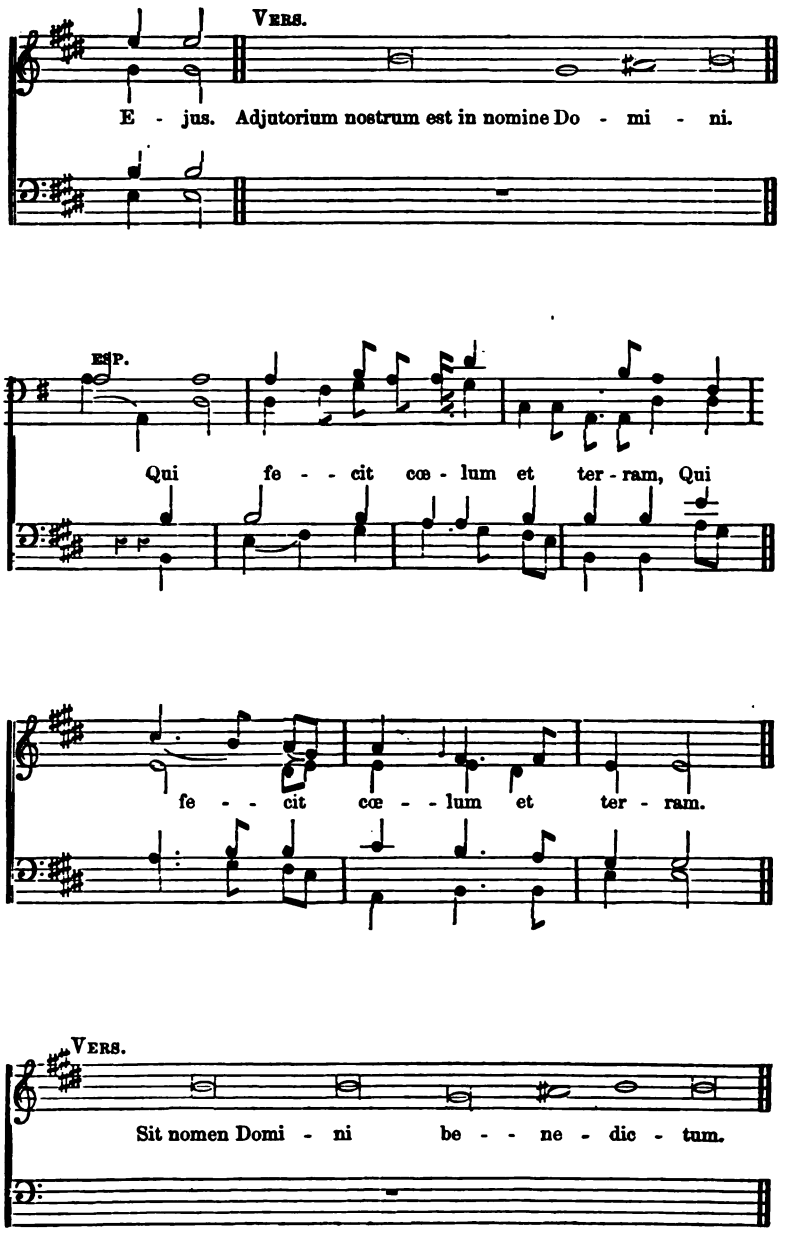
III.

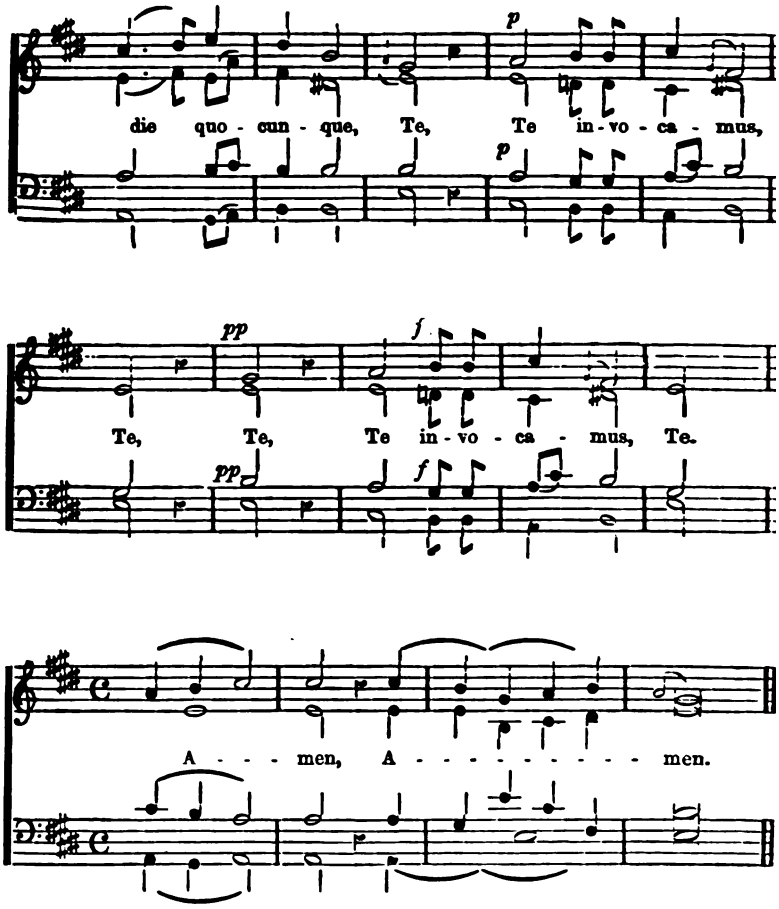
(Referred to page 200.)

College Grace ante Cibum.

JOHANNES READING 1686—1692.




Vers.
E - jus. Adjutorium nostrum est in nomine Do - mi - ni.
Resp.
Qui fe - - cit cœ - lum et ter - ram, Qui
fe - - cit cœ - - lum et ter - ram.
Vers.
Sit nomen Domi - ni be - - ne - dic - tum.


p
die quo - cun - que, Te, Te in - vo - ca - mus,
p
pp
f
Te, Te, Te in - vo - ca - mus, Te.
pp
f
A - - - men, A - - - - - - - - men.

IV.

Prayers in Commoners'.

THE LORD'S PRAYER.

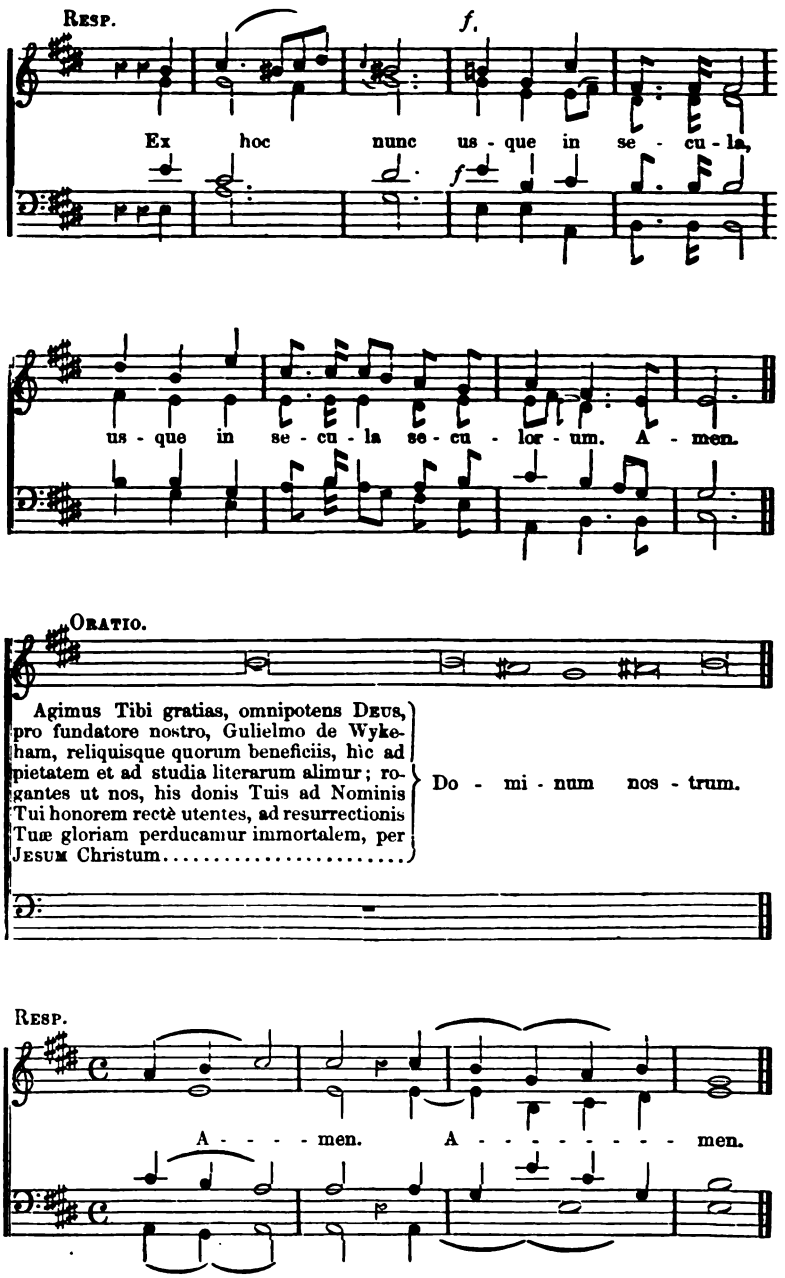
O LORD, we beseech Thee, mercifully hear our prayers, and spare all those who confess their sins unto Thee; that they, whose consciences by sin are accused, by Thy merciful pardon may be absolved, through Jesus Christ our Lord.

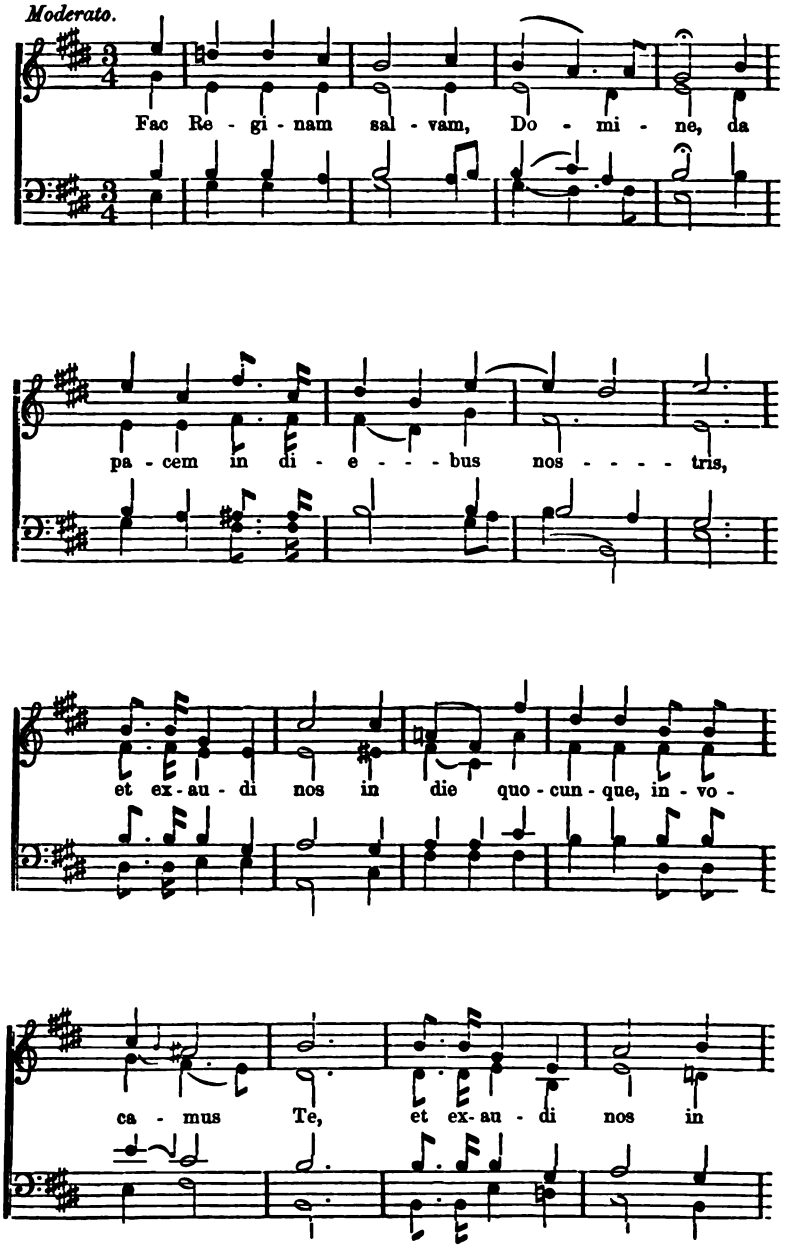
O GOD, by Whose almighty power and merciful goodness the events of life are directed, to Thee we render most unfeigned thanks for the preservation with which Thou hast protected us through this day past.

Thou knowest, O GOD, the secrets of our hearts, and the frailties of our nature; but for Christ's sake forgive whatever thou hast seen irrational, immoral, or irreligious in our conduct.

Inspire our souls with an earnest desire to flee from sin and to follow righteousness. Impress on our thoughts this awful truth, that there can be no peace for the wicked. Cherish in our hearts a spirit of faith and obedience towards Christ our Redeemer; and give us grace so duly to meditate on the end for which our life has been prolonged, that we may endeavour more and more continually to promote thy glory, the good of mankind, and the salvation of our own souls.

To Thy gracious protection do we commend ourselves, our relations, and friends, through the perils and dangers of the approaching night. Refresh, we beseech Thee, our bodies with necessary sleep; but more especially preserve our souls from all things that may tend to corrupt them. In the depth of darkness, during our wakeful hours, cause us to remember, that in power and knowledge, Thou art


Resp.
f.
Ex hoc nunc us - que in se - cu - la,
us - que in se - cu - la se - cu - lor - um. A - men.
Oratio.
Agimus Tibi gratias, omnipotens Deus, pro fundatore nostro, Gulielmo de Wykeham, reliquisque quorum beneficiis, hìc ad pietatem et ad studia literarum alimur; rogantes ut nos, his donis Tuis ad Nominis Tui honorem rectè utentes, ad resurrectionis Tuæ gloriam perducamur immortalem, per Jesum Christum.....
Do - mi - num nos - trum.
Resp.
A - - - - men. A - - - - - - - - men.


Moderato.
Fac Re - gi - nam sal - vam, Do - mi - ne, da
pa - cem in di - e - - - bus nos - - - - tris,
et ex - au - di nos in die quo - cun - que, in - vo -
ca - mus Te, et ex - au - di nos in

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ERRATA AND CORRIGENDA.

Page 4. For "Alice", read "Agnes".

„ 21. After "Wodeland", read [Sept. 23, 1361], and after "Gosberkirk", [Oct. 15, 1361. Harl. MS., 6951, f. 111.]

„ 23. For "lord chancellor, etc.", read "lords chancellor and treasurer".

„ 135. For "Warden, 1443", read "Provost, 1443".

„ 137. For "illustissimus", read "illustrissimus".

„ 204. For "j$^{d.}$ fune". read "j$^{o.}$"

„ 224. For "baptizatus", read "baptizatos".

„ 329. Add "Wm. Finch, manciple, gave two candlesticks for the Altar, since stolen; he died in 1695".

„ 458. Awdry, add. first classman classics, 1816; Fellow of Oriel College.

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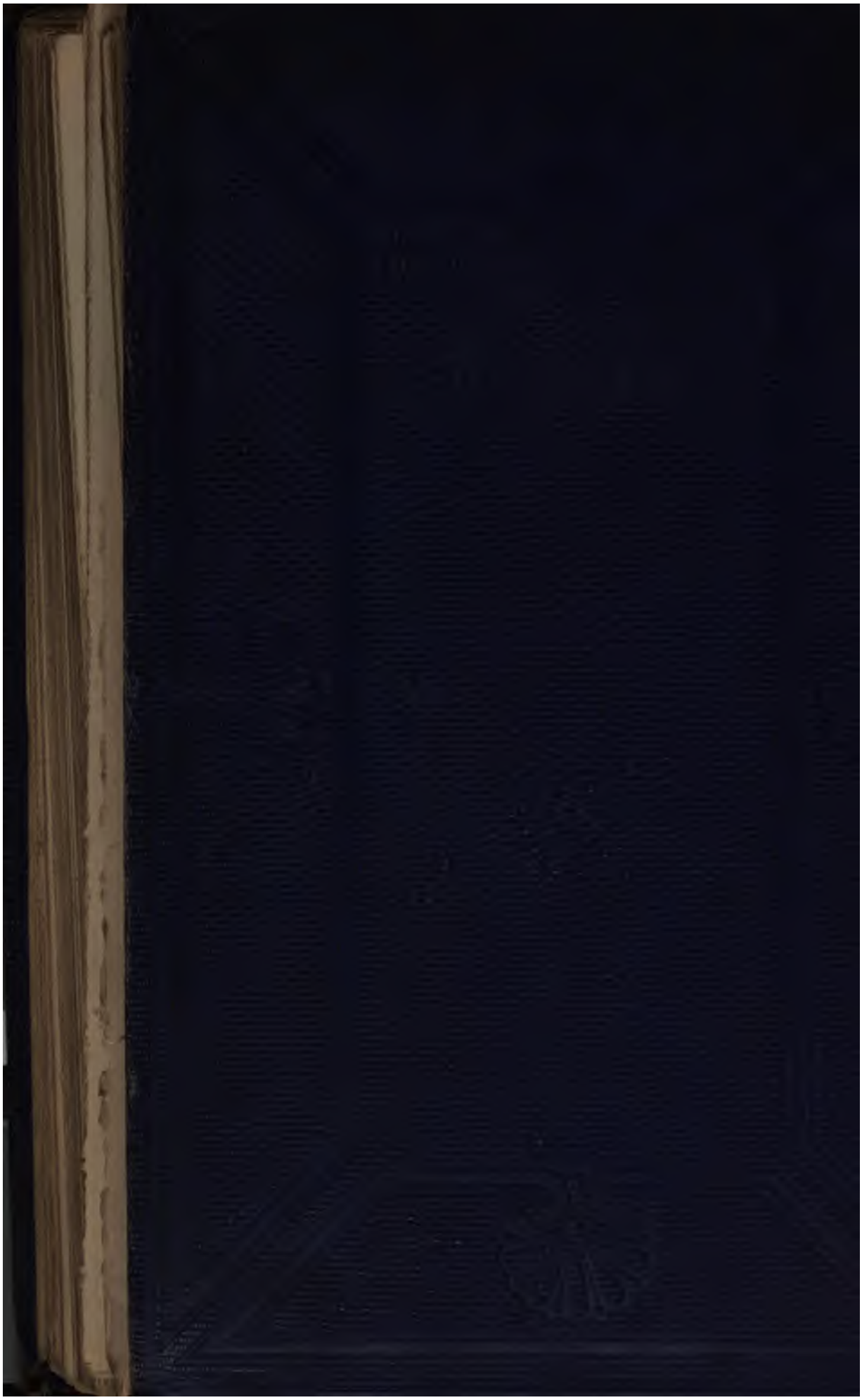
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